44298/B

Extra Plates

George Barrington 24
Enfield Wash 38
Green St 66
1st Bull's Cross 72
Green St 83
South Lodge 230
1st Bull & Cross 242
Front-Place 254
Broad Hill 256
Chapel House 257
do folding plate 259
Chapel House 301
Enfield Railway Station 302

Engraved for Robinson's History of Enfield 1823

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THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

ENFIELD,

IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

WITH

APPENDICES.

COMPILED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES AND ORIGINAL RECORDS PRESERVED IN PUBLIC REPOSITORIES AND PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.

Embellished with a coloured Plan of the Parish, and sixty-five other Engravings.

By W. ROBINSON, LL.D. F.S.A.

MEMBER OF THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE;

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORIES AND ANTIQUITIES OF TOTTENHAM, EDMONTON, AND STOKE NEWINGTON, IN MIDDLESEX.

"Magnum iter ascendo, sed dat mihi gloria vires."

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY AND FOR JOHN NICHOLS AND SON,

25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

1823.

WELLCOME
HISTORICAL
MEDICAL
LIBRARY

TO THE

INHABITANTS OF ENFIELD,

The following History

IS, WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT, INSCRIBED BY

THEIR OBEDIENT SERVANT,

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Queen-square, Bloomsbury,
March 1823.

Appendix, No. III. Page

A Schedule of the ancient Inclosures subject to the payment of Corn-rents, with the Name of the Owner, the exact measure in acres, roods, and perches; the Corn-rent, or yearly payment in lieu of Tithes, issuing out of each, and the quantity of wheat which is to govern the future yearly rents payable to the Vicar of Enfield, and the rate by the acre by which the Corn-rents are charged. 271

Appendix, No. IV.

A Schedule of the several parts of the allotment of the Chase, Common Marshes, Waste Lands, and Grounds sold by the Commissioners to pay the charges and expences of obtaining and passing the Act for dividing and inclosing the Open and Common Fields, Chase Allotment, &c. in the Parish and also the expences of surveying, measuring, and planning, valuing, dividing, and allotting the same, and for forming, making, and putting into good repair, the Roads and Highways; and also of preparing and making the Award of the Commissioners, &c. &c. 287

Appendix, No. V.

Extracts from the Award of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of Parliament, 41 Geo. III. for "Dividing and inclosing the Common Fields, Common Marshes, and Lammas Grounds, Chase Allotments, and other Commonable and Waste Lands within the Parish of Enfield, in the County of Middlesex; setting forth the several Divisions and Allotments according to the directions therein contained." 294

The Beauties of Enfield, in the beginning of the last Century, a Poem 453

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER FOR PLACING THE ENGRAVINGS IN VOLUME II.

1. The Church. . . . . to face page 1
2. Plate, No. I. of Arms. 72
3. Plate, No. II. of Arms . . . . . ib.
4. Map of the Poynetts' Estate 172
5. Map of the Eastwood Estate. 176

Pedigree of Tiptoft. . . . . page 16

LIST OF WOOD-CUTS IN VOLUME II.

Page
1. The painted Window over the Altar. 5
2. An ancient date found on east battlement of the Church 6
3. Part of ancient painting discovered behind the Altar-piece in the Church in 1771. 9
4. Tiptoft and Roos's Monument 13
5. Effigy of Joice Tiptoft. 15
6. Coat of arms in stained glass in the east window. 25
7. A ditto. 26
8. Two other Coats of Arms in the Clerestory windows. 28
9. A Group of Heads, &c. in stained Glass. 30
10. Raynton's Monument. 33
11. Palmere's ditto 39
12. Evington's ditto 41
13. Stringer's ditto 44
14. Middelmore's ditto. 47
15. Effigies of Smith and Wife. 51
16. Deicrowe's monument 63
17. Kier's ditto. 65
18. Portrait of Elizabeth Canning. 132
19. Mother Wells' House. 134
20. Interior of ditto. 136
21. Ground Plan of ditto. 137
22. Portrait of Mary Squires the Gipsey. 146
23. Portrait of Thomas Hills Everitt. 152
24. The Grammar school 164
25. Ditto from the Meadows 181

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA, VOL. II.

Page 5, l. 3, *after* "of" *dele* "the," *and add,* "Mr. Porter, the late Vicar."
16, l. 19, *for* "John" *read* "Pain."
30, l. 4, *for* "clere story" *read* "clerestory."
31, l. 6, *after* "wing" *add* "on the left, over the heads of the figures, a heart."
38, after line 6, *add* "on an oval tablet of black marble the following inscription"
45, note 2, l. 9, *dele* "in May last."
— l. 10, *after* "she" *read* "died May 1822."
48, after the last line of the inscription, *add* "Mary the third wife of the above, who died 6th of May 1822."—After the death of Mr. Boddington she became the wife of Bicknel Coney, esq. and she was his widow at the time of her decease.
72, l. 9, *after* "adjoining" *add* "the church yard."
86, l. 26, *for* "porter's" *read* "vicarage garden-gate."
112, l. 14, *for* "second" *read* "said."

ENFIELD CHURCH, MIDDLESEX.

PREFACE.

IT has been a prevalent fashion in the circle of literary conversation to degrade Topography from its just rank in the scale of literature, and to represent it as consisting merely in a recital of the acres, the buildings, the population, and the trifling anecdotes of a parish. I am, however, induced to believe, that by candid and unbiassed minds, Topography will be found to possess advantages which cannot fail to raise it in their estimation, and recommend it to their encouragement and support. Humble as the labours of the Topographer may be supposed to be, their utility is great; and from them General History is compelled to borrow some of its brightest ornaments, though it does not always condescend to acknowledge the debt.

In the early periods of literature, indeed, books dedicated solely to topographical description were unknown; but in most ancient

authors we find numerous passages strictly topographical, and which greatly contribute to the pleasure we derive from the perusal of their works. Had the custom been more prevalent, with what gratification should we read descriptions of many beautiful cities, which far surpassed, in the magnificence of their public structures, those of the present day; the sites of which are now mere objects of conjecture, or to be sought for in the midst of dreary and extensive wastes.[1]

Topography presents to us an accumulation of knowledge without which History itself could not exist. The Historian describes events, and the Topographer gives force to his description, by pointing out standing evidence of its truth. The battles that have decided the fate of nations, and have established or subverted a throne; the places that have been signalized by the birth or residence of the great, the wise, or the good; the names that have given birth to science, or fostered its growth; the discoveries

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[1] Scylax, Strabo, Diodorus, Rubruquis, Pliny, Justin, Euripides, Herodotus, &c.

in Natural History, and the progress of the arts of civil life,—all claim the attention of the Topographer; and so long as curiosity, accompanied by the love of truth, is innate in the human mind, he cannot be said to labour to no desirable end.

In thus vindicating the utility and importance of local history it is not pretended, nor will it be expected, that a History of Enfield can combine so many advantages: but from single and individual efforts the aggregate of general knowledge is formed. In the compilation of the work I have endeavoured to select such materials as were likely to interest, in some degree, the public at large, and render it peculiarly deserving the attention of those who are more intimately connected with the spot; and it is hoped that the Antiquary and the Historian will here find numerous objects for their respective pursuits.

To the general Reader a History of Enfield will present a variety of recommendations. A spot, that from the accession of the Norman Dynasty, has passed in succession through the hands of the highest Nobles of the Realm;

which was honoured by the residence of Princes, and which at this very time gives title to a Peer of Parliament, has an indefeasible claim to our regard. With pleasure we transfer our ideas to the era of its ancient renown, and in tracing the vestiges of its long neglected palaces, in fancy we converse with the shades of those who once filled their halls with feudal hospitality and magnificence. Approaching our own times we contemplate the place as the favourite residence of a Princess [1] whose name will ever be dear to Englishmen, and whose reign diffused a splendour round the throne which in no period has been eclipsed. Here she passed her leisure hours, devoted to rural recreation and literature, to the refection of the body, and the embellishment of the mind.

To the inhabitants of Enfield I have, I trust, offered such information as will deserve their attention. The local circumstances which necessarily enter into Parochial History will not only excite a stronger curiosity in them than in

[1] The Princess, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth.

others, but being particularly connected with rights and property, with public advantages and private comforts, they will perceive that they are individually concerned in being made acquainted with them. With this view I have endeavoured to give as full an account of their Privileges, the Grammar School [1], and Public Charities, as I was able to collect: also a list of the records in the Muniment Room of the parish, by which may be perceived the propriety of making such things *publicly* known, as some of the bequests are unaccounted for, through ignorance of the funds from which they were destined to be supplied. Such knowledge confined to a few individuals may give them consequence at a vestry meeting, but they certainly would render more essential service to their parishes *by communicating* to the inhabitants at large the secrets they

[1] Since writing the account of the Grammar School (page 183, vol. II.) the dispute between the Trustees and Mr. Milne, the master, has been settled, and Mr. Milne quieted in the possession of the office of master and of the school-house, by the perpetual injunction of the Court.—The Attorney-General *v.* Wilkinson and others, Rolls, 25 Nov. 1822.

may possess. In offering this observation, I trust I shall not be understood to allude to any thing of this kind of recent occurrence; though the fact is, that in Enfield, as in other places, through secrecy of management, or some other cause, Charities have been lost.

In consequence of the great mass of materials of which I found it necessary to avail myself, I have been compelled to omit such biographical notices of eminent persons connected with the place, as would have been highly interesting to many readers, and would doubtless have proved a great recommendation to the work. I have, however, devoted a page to the memory of one pre-eminent individual[1], whose distinguished character and acknowledged merits in the literary world demand this mark of distinction. His long residence in the parish must have rendered him known to most of the inhabitants. His beneficent kindness must have endeared his memory to them all. Any particulars[2] respecting

---

[1] The late Richard Gough, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.

[2] Theobalds House was in a very dilapidated state for many years; but the state parlour, and the room in which

him cannot fail of being acceptable. It was my wish to adorn the book with an engraved portrait of him, in order to render the remembrance of his person as lasting as any effort of mine could make it: there is a miniature painting[1] of him in the possession of one of his

---

King James I. died, were remaining in 1765, and Mr. Gough purchased so much of the chimney-piece of the former as survived the demolition. It is part of a groupe of emblematical figures,—of James I. under the character of Minerva, driving away the Giants, and restoring true Religion,—carved in clunch, or soft stone, probably by Florentine artists; and was placed by Mr. Gough as an ornament in his spacious library at Forty-hill, Enfield, where it still remains.—Vide note 1. in p. 76, vol. III. of "Queen Elizabeth's Progresses," ed. 1823.

[1] Mr. Gough had an insuperable objection to sit for his portrait, though frequently requested so to do by many of his most intimate friends, that an engraving might be obtained either for his Camden or his Sepulchral Monuments; yet not long before his death *(the very last time he was in London)*, he went (without mentioning it to any one) to a miniature-painter in the Strand, and sat for the outline of a portrait; which was afterwards finished from the artist's slight recollection, an operation which almost destroyed the resemblance originally possessed by the outline. That miniature is still preserved by one of the family; but from a peculiar delicacy, arising partly from the badness of the picture, and partly from the recollection of Mr. Gough's original sentiments on the subject, it is withheld from publication.

friends, but a copy of it could not be allowed. The profile I have introduced was sketched by the late Mr. Schnebbelie [1] about the year 1789.

Numerous graphic Embellishments and illustrations are inserted in the work, which will, I hope, deserve the favour of the purchaser. In selecting objects, I have in general preferred such as seemed to be most susceptible of change, from accident or from the hand of time. I have, therefore, given engraved views of the Cedar Tree [2], and the antiquities in the remains of the Old Palace, and of several very ancient monuments in the church [3].

It was not originally my intention to give a Plan of the Parish, on account of the great expence of preparing and engraving it. A consideration, however, of its utility has induced me to wave every other consideration; and I

---

[1] Mr. Schnebbelie was draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries of London.

[2] An admirable portrait of this noble tree may be found in the second number of Mr. Strutt's Sylva Britannica—a work now in the course of publication.

[3] The wood-cuts are principally the production of Mr. W. Walker, a young man of great merit in his profession.

hope the Plan will prove a valuable appendage to the book.

In the progress of my labours I have made such use of the writings of preceding Authors, particularly of the late Mr. Lysons' valuable "Environs of London," as suited my purpose, and I have received assistance by occasional communications from several friends, to whom I have now the great pleasure of offering my sincere thanks.

In an undertaking of this kind some errors and inaccuracies are unavoidable; when such are discovered the reader is earnestly requested to point them out, that they may be corrected in a future edition. I trust, however, that few material errors will occur, and that I may venture to assert, "Quod potui perfeci."

P.S.—Since these pages went to press, the inhabitants of Enfield have had to lament the loss of their respected Vicar, the Rev. Harry Porter, B. D. who departed this life on Monday the 21st of October 1822, at Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire, where he was buried.

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

Page

Of the Parish of Enfield, its Situation, &c. 1
Extent in acres 2
Description of it by Norden . . . . . ib.
Etymology, &c. 3
Antient Roman Road 6
Markets and Fairs, &c. 7
Market House, &c. 9
Saint Andrew's Fair. 10
September Fair. . . . . ib.
Beggar's Bush Fair . . . . . ib.
Holly-bush Fair. 11
Privileges and Exemptions . . . . . ib.
A Copy of the Charter of Privileges, 21st Geo. III. 12
A Copy of the Charter of Privileges from Arrest, 1 Ric. 14
Exemption from Toll at Ware-bridge. 17
Soil, Water, Air . . . . . ib.
Manufactories, Fire, &c. 18
Manufactory of Leather. . . . . ib.
Ditto of Marble-paper . . . . . ib.
Ditto of Crape. . . . . ib.
Dreadful Fire at Enfield. 20
Boundaries of the Parish (and see Appendix, No. I.) 21
Division of the Parish. 22
Enfield Races 23
Barrington, the pick-pocket, apprehended at. 24
Rivers, Brooks, and Streams . . . . . ib.
The New River . . . . . ib.
The Bridges over the New River. 25
River Lea. 26
Ancient description of . . . . . ib.
Disturbances relative to the Navigation 28
Application to Parliament to improve the Navigation of. . 32
The Trustees exempt from paying Parish Rates and Taxes of any kind 35
Mill River 35
Held in 1635 and 1686 at 6*d. per annum*. 36

Page
Brooks and Streams on the Chase 37
Enfield Wash..... 38
Turnpike Road 40
Extracts from the Act relating to ..... ib.
Of the Tolls 44
12,200*l.* borrowed on the credit of the Tolls ..... ib.
Of the Trustees, their Qualification, &c. 45
Commencement and continuance of the Act 46
The Trustees have power to widen the Road at Edmonton and in London-lane, &c. ..... ib.
The Produce of the Tolls..... ib.
Antiquities, Coins, Tokens, &c. 47
Celt found in Enfield Marsh..... 52
Two Rondeaux..... 54
Tim. Ringer Well 55
Ancient Banners, Armour, &c. 56
Ancient Description of Mr. Raynton's Garden, 1691.... ib.
Human bones, nails, and coins, found in the gravel-pit belonging to Mr. Mellish 57
Painted tiles, coffin, urns, &c. found in Windmill-field ... ib.
Roman Silver and Brass Coins found..... ib.
Traditions..... 58
Ancient Manor-house of Mandeville..... ib.
Camlet Moat ..... ib.
Old Bury 61
Description of 62
Freezy Water Farm 64
Moated Site West of the Town, on Mr. Clayton's Estate 65
Common fields formerly a wood 66
Places of note ..... ib.
Common fields and marshes 75
Public highways 76
Private roads ..... ib.
Dispute between the Honourable Board of Ordnance and the Parish, about the repairs of Welsh's-lane, settled by verdict of a Jury, Hilary Term 1819 78
Foot-paths under the Act for inclosing, &c. 81
Title of Baron of Enfield..... 83
Manor of Enfield..... 88
The Survey of Domesday..... 95
Valuation of the Manor of Enfield in the time of Edward the Confessor 96
Ditto in the year 1303 ..... ib.
Its extent and value in 1337 ..... ib.

Page
Survey of 14th Elizabeth.....97
The Courts.....ib.
The Quit-rents in 1802.....98
The Manor-house.....102
Princess Elizabeth's residence at.....ib.
Ancient structure called "Worcesters".....ib.
Remains of ancient Chimney-pieces there.... 104 and 106
The Princess escorted from Hatfield to Enfield Chase in 1557.....107
Queen Elizabeth came from Theobalds to Enfield House to dinner, 1596.....ib.
Manor-house leased by the Queen.....108
The Manor-house let to Dr. Uvedale.....109
The Cedar at Enfield.....112
Its measurement and description in 1779.....113
Broken by a high wind in 1794.....113
Destined to be felled.....ib.
Lines to the late Richard Gough on the subject....114
Planted by Dr. Uvedale, and the tradition relating to it.....115
Its measurement and description in 1821.....ib.
Its contents in 1821.....117
The measurement and description of its principal branches in 1821.....ib.
Extent of its branches.....118
Botanical description of the tree.....ib.
Descent of the Manor House and Demesne to Sir N. Raynton, and subsequent sale.....119
Ancient site of the Palace, now occupied by Dr. May as a Boarding School.....120
Old Park, commonly called the Frith.....121
The Survey of in 1650.....ib.
The Park, House, and Garden, granted to the Duke of Albemarle in 1660.....122
Contents and Situation of.....ib
Corn-rent payable to the Vicar of Enfield for the Old Park 123
Ditto to the Vicar of Edmonton.....ib.
Allotments to the Old Park.....ib.
The owner of the Old Park pays a yearly rent of 5*l.* to the poor of Edmonton.....ib.
Part of the Old Park lately sold.....ib.
Of the Manor of Worcesters, afterwards called Wroth's Place.....124
Sir Thomas Lovell visited by Margaret Queen Dowager in 1516.....128

Page
An account of the ceremonies attendant on the funeral of Sir Thomas Lovell 130
The Court-baron, Quit-rents, Fines, &c. 141
Of the Manor of Durants and Gartons, alias Stonehouse ib.
Valuation of in 1403 144
Descent of the Manor ..... ib.
Held under the Manor of Enfield at a rent of 13*s.* per acre 152
Fines, Courts, &c. ..... ib.
Manor House of Durants 153
Description of ditto 154
Manor of Elsynge, alias Norris, or North Farm 158
Manor of Suffolks 162
Manor of Honylands and Pentriches, alias Capels 163
Courts Baron, Leet, &c. 164
Fines, &c. 165
Manor of Goldbeaters 167
Abbot of Thorney's Lands 168
Inquisitions, &c. relating to Lands at Enfield 169
Gentry in Middlesex, in 1433 174
Enfield Chase 175
Described by Drayton in the Poly-Olbion 776
Called the Great Park ..... ib.
Survey of in 1572 177
Ditto in 1650, by order of the House of Commons . 178
Ordered to be sold in 1652 179
Its Contents and proposed Division according to the plan of 1650, called "Oliver Cromwell's Division" ..... ib.
Discontent of the Commoners 180
"A Relation of the crueltie and barbarous Murthers committed by some Foot Souldiers and others upon the Inhabitants of Enfield," &c. ..... ib.
Survey, intituled, "A Description of Enfield Chase, &c. as the same is now divided between the Commonwealth and the Commissioners, &c. in 1658" . 193
A sketch of the outlines of the Chase 194
Perambulation of the Chase in 1686 196
Inclosure made of the Chase by King James I. 197
The Deer ..... ib.
Survey of 1636, and presentment of cottages ..... ib.
Ditto of, in 1685 198
Ditto of, in 1698 203
The Chase divided in 1777 208
Chancellors of the Duchy of Lancaster 211
Officers belonging to the Chase 214

Page
Compensation to the Earl of Salisbury, 1651.....215
The Form of the Chase.....216
The Battle of Barnet.....218
Reported to have four Lodges.....222
Formerly a Sheep Walk.....ib.
The Parish entitled under the Inclosure Act of 1777 to 1732 acres 2 roods 6 perches, &c.....223
The present appearance of the Chase.....224
The Lodges.....225
East Bailey Lodge.....226
West Bailey Lodge.....228
South Bailey Lodge.....ib.
Modern Buildings called Lodges on the Chase....230
Elsynge Hall, alias Enfield House.....231
Forty Hall.....234
Bull's Cross Farm.....241
White Webbs House.....243
White Webbs Farm.....247
Lincoln House.....248
Fortescue Hall.....252
Trent Place.....254
Beech Hill.....256
Capel House.....257
The late Mr. Gough's House.....259
Myddelton House.....269
Rare Plants found in and near Enfield.....271
The Rectory.....273
Rectory Manor, Glebe, Great Tithes, &c.....279
Leases usually granted for 21 years, renewable every 7th year.....281
The Income of increased to 2,000*l*.....283
Allotments to Trinity College in lieu of Great Tithes.....ib.
The Leasehold Interest in the Earls of Lisburne since 1754 ib.
Of what the Rectory Manor consists.....284
Of the Fines, Courts, &c.....ib.
The Commissioners, with the consent of the College, sold five Lots of Land, part of their allotment, for erecting Buildings, &c.....285
The Lessee of the Rectory.....286
The Rectory House.....287
The Vicarage.....289
Augmentation of.....290
Of the Allotment to the Vicar in lieu of Vicarial Tithes 291
Vicar may grant Leases for 21 years.....ib.

Page
Vicarage subject to the Archdeacon..... 292
Payments out of 292
Vicarage House, &c..... 293
Vicars from 1333 to 1822..... 296
Curates..... 300
Lectureship..... 301
Lecturers ..... ibid.

LIST OF WOOD-CUTS IN VOLUME I.

1. The Market House, as it stood in 1778..... 9
2. Enfield Wash 38
3. A Knife, Fork, and a Spoon, silver gilt, found among the ruins of the Palace..... 47
4. A Spoon, silver gilt, found ditto..... 49
5. Coins, Tokens, and a copper Weight of James I. ditto. 50
6. A Celt found in Enfield Marsh..... 52
7. Old Bury, a moated site 62
8. Section of the Cedar in the Palace Garden 116
9. Durant's Manor House 153
10. Ground Plan of ditto 154
11. The Summer House at ditto 156
12. The Entrance to Durants 157
13. The Site of the Manor House of Elsynge, with the modern House built near it 160
14. The Battle of Barnet 220
15. The old Gate-way, Forty Hall 238
16. Forty Hall 239
17. Lincoln House 250
18. Back-front of ditto 251
19. Fortescue Hall 253
20. The late Mr. Gough's House..... 259
21. The Back-front of ditto..... 262
22. The Profile of the late Richard Gough, esq..... 264
23. The Rectory House 287
24. The Vicarage House 293

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER FOR PLACING THE ENGRAVINGS IN VOLUME I.

The Plan of the Parish, to face the Title.
1. Queen Elizabeth's Palace at Enfield, 1568, to face page 1
2. Portrait of Princess Elizabeth 95
3. North-east View of the Palace 102
4. A Chimney-piece in ditto 104
5. Part of a ditto in ditto 105
6. The Cedar in the Palace Garden 118
7. A Sketch of the outlines of the Chase, 1658 194
8. The Survey of Enfield Chase, 1698 205
9. A Survey and Admeasurement of Enfield Chase, 1777. 208
10. Myddelton House 269

DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE PEDIGREES.

The Pedigree of Lovell ..... page 138
The Pedigree of Raynton and Breton 140
The Descent of the Manor of Durants and Pedigree of Wrothes 148

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA, VOL. I.

Page 25, l. 2, *for* "circumvented" *read* "surrounded."
57, l. 25, 26, *for* "in Caterhatch-lane" *read* "near Clayhill."
58, l. 9, *after* "about" *add* "a hundred and."
63, note 1, *for* "Mellor Hetherington, esq." *read* "Mrs. Lewis, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Winchester Lewis."
67, l. 21, *for* "circumvented" *read* "surrounded."
83, l. 25, *after* "winter" *add* "of 1669;" l. 26, *dele* "in 1669."
—-, l. 11, *after* "Crown," *dele* "having been residing there at the time of Henry's death."
119, l. 18, dele the whole line, and "Jones" in the next.
120, l. 1, dele all this line, and *read* "Mr. Callaway assigned his lease to Mr. Jones, at whose death it became," &c.
166, l. 12, *for* "their" *read* "her."
224, l. 12, *for* "manor" *read* "manors."
274, l. 20, *for* "living" *read* "seizen."
215, l. 12, *for* "Patersal" *read* "Pateshal."
-—, l. 6, *for* "the present Vicar," *read* "Daniel Cresswell, D. D. Nov. 1822, p. m. Porter—the present Vicar."
300, l. 5 *for* "M. A." *read* "B. D."

THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

ENFIELD.

THE PARISH of ENFIELD is pleasantly situated in the Hundred of Edmonton, in north latitude 51° 39′ 9″, west longitude 0° 4′ 49″. It lies about nine miles north of the Metropolis [1], on the ancient Ermine Street, or *via militaris* of the Romans, within that extensive valley which reaches from London to Hertford. On the east it is bounded by the River Lea, or rather a branch from it, which is called the *Meere-ditch* [2], or *Mar-dike;* on the west by Hadley, South Mimms, and the gentle risings of its own Chase, from the foot of which it gradually declines to the extensive tract of marsh-land which once

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[1] The ninth mile-stone stands opposite the market-house.

[2] Norden's Spec. Brit. p. 11.

gave passage to ships as far as Hertford[1]; on the north by Northaw and Theobald's Park in Hertfordshire; and on the south by Edmonton and East Barnet.

The parish contains about 6430 acres of land (exclusive of the Chase), which, according to the survey in 1777, contained 8349 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches, including the lodges and roads: of which, 5824 acres are in this parish, making the whole extent of the parish 12,254 acres[2]. Of the aforesaid 6430 acres 800 acres are marsh, 2750 acres common-fields (making together 3550, which in the year 1801 were inclosed by Act of Parliament[3]), about 1640 acres of inclosed arable, and 1240 acres of inclosed pasture[4]. It extends from east to west about eight miles and a half, and three miles and a quarter from north to south by the main road, but between five and six miles in other places.

Norden, in his Speculum Britanniæ[5], describes Enfield as "a parish standing on the

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[1] Drayton's Polyolbion, anno 1622, pp. 197, 203.

[2] The allotment of the Chase to the parish was 5824 acres, which, added to the 6430 acres, make the number of acres in the parish 12,254. Lysons, edit. 1810, p. 187.

[3] Act 41 Geo. III. c. 142.

[4] Lysons, edit. 1810, p. 180.

[5] See Norden's MS. Harl. 570, which is more copious than the printed copies.

edge of the Chase, of such extent, that if it were measured by the ring it would be found at least 20 miles in extent, some time parcell of the Duke of Lancaster's lands, now Queene Elizabethe."

"It is called by some *Enfen*, and so recorded in regard to the fenny scytuation of some parts thereof vpon the marshes or meerish ground, which (tho' now brought to be good meadow and profitable pasture), it hath been in times past fenny; thereof taking the name of *Enfen* or *Infen*, now *Enfielde;* but these fenny grounds are now on the east, as the Chase is on the west, profitable neighbours, not onely to *Enfielde* but to many poore inhabitants neere [1]."

In Domesday it is called *Enefelde;* in Magnaville's grant of it to Walden *Enefeld* or *Envilfe*, held in the time of Edward the Second by William and Joan de *Enefeld*, who continued here till the time of Richard the Second [2].

In Little Laver, Essex, is a manor also called *Enefeld*, or *Envilfe*, held by William and John de *Enefeld* in the time of Edward II. [3]

Enfield, in Staffordshire, is more properly written *Envile* or *Envilde;* the posterity of *Gilbert*,

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[1] Norden's Spec. Brit. p. 19, where Enfen occurs; Blount's Jocular Tenures, p. 65, et Madox.

[2] Salmon's Essex, 66. Morant, II. 143.

[3] Ibid.

who held it, assuming from it the name of *de Envile*[1].

In the confirmation of Magnaville's grant by Humphrey de Bohun in the time of Henry III. it is called Enfield[2], and so in Queen Elizabeth's time, and in the exchange between Henry VIII. and Lord Audley[3].

Weever[4] spells it *Endfield*, but afterwards[5] he leaves out the middle *d*, which seems rather a superfluity of the press.

If it had any better authority, I should suppose the name of this place derived from its being the last town, place, or parcel of land on the north side of Middlesex, on the border of Hertfordshire, and the northern extremity of the county of Middlesex, *End-field;* so there is *Egham* in Surrey, *Enfield*, or, as *Adams* spells it, *Engfield*, which, bordering on *Berkshire*, may have the same signification, or perhaps be compounded of Inȝ and Felde. It is spelt *Endfield*

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[1] Erdeswick's Staffordshire, 136, 139, 140. Mag. Brit. V. 39.

[2] Morant, II. 226.

[3] Ibid. 141. So also in the undated exch. ap. Madox, Formul. art. 267, p. 159.

[4] Fun. Mon. 428. *In the time of Weever orthography was unsettled.*

[5] Ibid. p. 702.

in the Court Rolls, and in the Survey of the manor in 1685 [1].

Its more general name seems taken from its pleasant situation *in* or among *fields*, and this will agree with Norden's *Infen; fen* or *fend* having the same signification as *field*, as *Bromfield* in Essex is in the records written *Bromfend* [2].

Field is merely the past participle of the verb to *fell*, and is universally written so by all old writers. *Field-land* is opposed to *wood-land*, and means land where the trees have been felled [3]. The Chase extended originally to the waters of the Lea, which separated it from Epping Forest in Essex. The Timber here would probably be *felled* in preference to that in any other part of the parish, as the stream would facilitate its conveyance to remote parts. It is, therefore, possible this place derived its name from being that part, end, or extremity of the Forest or Chase where the timber was felled.

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[1] Pen. D. de Chandos.

[2] Morant's Essex, I. 75.

[3] Tooke's Diversions of Purley, p. 41, part II.

THE ROMAN ROAD.

The ancient Roman basilical way led through part of the Chase in its passage to Hertford, which road coming from *Cripplegate*, or, as some say, *Moorgate*, passed through *Newington*, then through several green lanes to the east of *Hornsey*, entered *Enfield Chase*, and proceeded thence through Hatfield to Hertford [1].

This was the road (for the present north road was not then in being) by which the Londoners marched on with Alfred at their head in the year 895 to a strong fortification the Danes had built at *Hertford*. For convenience the lord of the manor of *Edmonton* first made the roads, which were made gradually; at first by going on the great *Ermine Street* as far as *Hornsey*, then turning east to *Tottenham* and *Edmonton*, and so on to *Enfield*. The lord of the hundred might cause the road to be made to *Bull's Cross*, and so thence to *Waltham Cross*, *Hoddesdon*, and *Ware*. But at length the fens being drained to the east of the hundred as far as the river Lea, and the waters confined, and the land laid

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[1] Bedwell's History of Tottenham, 1631, p. 112, reprinted in Robinson's History and Antiquities of Tottenham, Appendix, No. II. p. 12; and see Camden.

dry, a shorter way was obtained through *Tottenham*, *Edmonton*, and *Enfield;* so that the present road leaves this town considerably to the left [1].

MARKETS AND FAIRS.

Edward the First, by a charter dated 1304, granted licence to *Humphrey de Bohun* and his wife (Elizabeth, countess of Holland, and the King's daughter) and their heirs, to hold a weekly market on Mondays at *Enfield:* and two annual fairs, the one on Saint Andrew's day, the vigil, and the day following, and the other at the Assumption of the Virgin Mary and the two following days [2].

James the First, by writ of Privy Seal, dated the 17th of April 1619, in the 16th year of his reign, granted to Richard Nicholas Salter, knt. Oliver Kidderminster, esq. Hugh Mascal, Henry Lofts, Henry Hunsdon, John Davis, and Robert Curtis, their heirs and assigns, one market in Enfield every Saturday, weekly, with a court of *Pie Powder*, and all liberties, free customs,

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[1] Bibl. Topog. Brit. No. 14. vol. II.

[2] Cart. 31 Edw. I. No. 33.

tolls, stallage, picage, &c. one market-house, shambles, shops, and stalls, in trust for the poor; a writ of *ad quod damnum* having previously issued, dated at Westminster the 9th of April, in the 14th year of his reign; the return to which was made by the Justices at Edmonton the 25th of July in the same year, that it would be no damage to the King or the neighbouring markets.

The site of the market-place, with the market-house [1], and the profits, and the houses on the west side, belong to the parish, and are vested in trustees for the benefit of the poor [2].

The old market-house was taken down a few years ago by the person to whom the market-place was let on lease, who was obliged to erect another, which is now standing, and not very ornamental.

This market fell into disuse, but was revived

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[1] In 1717 a lease was granted to ..... Symonds, of the King's Head, a close of two acres of pasture, the market-house and cross, weighing-house, twenty-nine butchers' stalls, three shops, a piece of ground on the west side near the King's Head, seven other shops, and St. Andrew's fair, held in the said close and market for twenty-one years at 25*l.* *per annum. See Records relating to the Market and Prounce's charity.*

[2] For further particulars of this market-place and estate see the account of the charities, and also the list of records in the parish chest relating to it, vol. II.

about the year 1778. It soon fell into disuse again; so few persons frequenting it, that it was kept open only an hour by one Paine, a butcher, of Waltham. It was, however, revived again by the late Mr. Hill, the lessee; when hay, corn, and provisions, were brought to it; but it was not kept up with any spirit, and is now entirely disused.

The market-house was formerly a wood erection, of an octagon form, supported by eight wooden columns, and a central pillar, as here represented. There was also a portable pillory, and stocks in the market-place, but they were taken away many years ago. The stocks have been

replaced within these two or three years, but they are seldom used. There is also a public pump in the market-place.

The fairs are held annually. Saint Andrew's fair was once much celebrated as a fair for cheese, immense quantities of which were brought from Essex and other places, so much so, that the shops and inns were filled with it; but at the present time it is only resorted to by horse and cow jobbers, with worn-out horses and old cows. It is a meeting more adapted to rustic sports, and the amusement of the idle, than the bustle of business.

The September fair is a mere holiday, and perhaps as little exceptionable as any of the kind.

There is another fair, called *Beggar's Bush Fair*, which was formerly held at the top of Clay Hill, on a spot called *St. Giles's*, from Sir Giles Capel, it is supposed, of whom King James bought it when it was held in Theobald's Park. It was thence removed to Enfield Common.

King James, by letters patent, granted this fair to be held on part of the Chase near Southgate, with certain privileges. It is still held there on St. Giles's and Ascension days. This grant having become the property of William Grover, of the *Rising Sun*, was put up for sale

by public auction in 1771, and was purchased by the late Mrs. Shuttleworth, with a small parcel of land and some cottages, for 910*l.* In 1789 it was again put up for sale, and purchased by by Mr. *Josiah Pike*, of Southgate, whose property it now is.

The labouring men and boys meet at Clay Hill, at a place called *Bull Beggar's Hole and Hall*, near the Holly-bush public-house, at Easter and Whitsuntide, for gambols and rustic sports; but it would be much to the comfort of the inhabitants if these fairs and meetings, which are of no real utility, were discontinued.

Ogilby and Morgan's Book of Roads, 1752, mentions a fair on Good Friday; but adds, *none kept.*

PRIVILEGES AND EXEMPTIONS.

The inhabitants of Enfield are exempt from *toll, pannage, passage, lastage, tallage, tollage, carriage, pesage, picage,* and *terrage,* for their goods, wares, and merchandises, in all fairs, markets, villages, and places throughout England, out of the Duchy of Lancaster in the county of Middlesex. These privileges are founded on a grant of Richard II. confirmed by

Henry IV. and VI. Edward IV. Queen Elizabeth, James I. George II. and by his late Majesty.

The following is a copy of the charter granted by George the Third, dated the 8th of November, in the 21st year of his reign:

"George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all and singular our mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, and all other our ministers and subjects whatsoever, as well within liberties as without, and to every of them whom it may concern in this behalf, greeting; Know ye, that whereas all and singular the *tenants, inhabitants, and resiants,* of and within our Duchy of Lancaster (by reason and in virtue of divers charters and letters-patent of divers of our predecessors kings of England, in Parliament made and enacted, and since by divers subsequent acts of Parliament established and confirmed) ought to be free and exempt from the payment and performance of any *toll, pannage, passage, lastage, tallage, tollage, carriage, pesage, picage, and terrage,* for any their goods, wares, and merchandises, in all fairs and markets, villages, and places throughout England, We therefore command you, jointly and severally, that upon sight hereof, *you permit and suffer all and every the tenants, resiants,*

and inhabitants of and within the parish of Enfield, parcel of our said Duchy of Lancaster in our county of Middlesex, *to come and go at all times, free and exempt from any demand or payment of any toll, pannage, pesage, picage, passage, lastage, tallage, carriage, and terrage, at any market, fair, village, and place within our kingdom of England and Wales* (out of the liberties of our said Duchy), and hereof fail not at your peril. Provided, nevertheless, that the said tenants, resiants, and inhabitants of the said parish of Enfield, shall pay and discharge toll, pannage, passage, lastage, tallage, carriage, pesage, picage, and terrage, in all fairs, markets, villages, and places whatsoever within the liberties of our said Duchy, where any toll, pannage, or other demand, has been heretofore accustomed to be paid, and as is just, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Given at our Palace of Westminster, under the seal of our said Duchy of Lancaster, the eighth day of November in the twenty-first year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty. MASTERMAN."

When any person entitled to these privileges is desirous of exercising them, application must be made to the Steward of the Duchy of

Lancaster, who will give an attested copy of the charter under his hand, as follows:

"The above is a true copy of the original charter or constat under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, now remaining in the store-room of the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, taken and examined this .... day of ..... 1822, and delivered to A. B. a tenant and inhabitant of and within the said parish, by ..... Steward of the Duchy of Lancaster."

The production of the above charter has heretofore been considered sufficient; but lately this exemption has been resisted in Covent-garden and Whitechapel markets, and is likely to be the subjet of legal inquiry.

The parishioners were also entitled to privilege from arrest, as appears by the rolls and charter of Richard the First.

"Richard, by the grace of God, King of England and of ffraunce, and Lord of Ireland, To all maires, sheriffs, baillifs, constables, and all o^r^ oure officers and mi'stres, wi'n oure countie of Midd', nowe beeing, and for the tyme hereaft shall bee, and to ev'y of thaim greeting, where oure ten'nts, inhabitaunts, and receants w^t^in our lordship and towne of Enfeld, in the said countie, and elleswhere, w^t^in this oure reame, the which been p'cell of our Duchie of Lancaster, as well by old vsage and custume,

had out of tyme past noo mynde it as by . . . . . graunts made by our noble p'jenitors, to . . . . . Duke of the said Duchie, autorized by auctoritie of . . . . . of P'liament, have used and ought to bee quyte of toll, pannage, passage, pontage, lastage, stallage, carriage, pesage, picage, and terrage, in all plac's w^{t}in this oure said reame, divres p'sonnes, having no regarde to the said use, custume, graunt, and auctoritie, of late have compelled, in sundry plac's w^{t}in oure said countie, our ten'nts, inhabitaunts, and receants, w^{t}in the libertie of our said Duchie, to paie toll, pannage, passage, pontage, lastage, stallage, carriage, pesage, picage, and terrage, contrarie to the said use and custume, have graunted to divres Dukes of the said Duchie that they should have retourne of all man'r of writs, p^{e}cepts, and warrants of all things doon w^{t} oure said Duchie contrarie to the which, as well sheriffs and other officers of the said countie, have not spared to entre into o^{r} said Duchie and make execution of such writts, precepts, and warrants, not sending to our bailifs and other officers in this behalve of o^{r} said Duchie, to the grate hurt and p^{e}judice of us, oure ten'nts, inh'itaunts, and recceants of the same, and contrarie to the said use, custume, graunts, and auctoritie; we, consid'ing the p^{e}misses, and willing oure said ten'nts, inh'itaunts, and recceants w^{t}in oure lordship and

towne, as p'cell of oure said Duchie, to enjoye the said liberties and bee entreated according to the same, straitly charge and commaunde you and ev'y of you that the anoon uppon the sight herof, if ye bee required, as well w^{t}in franchises as w^{t}out, make open proclamacion, in markets and other places expedient, that no man, of what estate, degree, or condicion he bee of, intrupt, aske, grief, or trouble any of oure said ten'nts, inh'itaunts, or receants w^{t}in our said lordship and towne, contrarie to the said use, custume, graunte, and auctoritie, but suffer thaim and ev'y of thaim to be quyte and discharged of toll, lastage, stallage, picage, and other the p^{e}mises, according to the said use, custume, graunt, and auctoritie; and that neither shriff ne und'-shriff, nor other officer, come into o^{r} said lordship and towne to execute any writte, warraunte, p'cepte, or other our commaundement, contrarie to the said graunt and auctoritie, upon payne that may fall therof; and if any p'sonne attempte hereaft to doo contrarie to this oure commaundement, ye duely certifie us oure said Counsaill of oure said Duchie therof from tyme to tyme, and that ye faill not herof as ye will eschewe our grete displeas'. Geven undre the seal of our said Duchie at London the xxth day of Fevrier, the first year of our reigne.

P' Consiliu' Ducatus p^{e} die."

This charter has not been acted upon for many years, and is considered obsolete as to arrest.

An exemption from toll at Warebridge was also granted to the inhabitants of Enfield by Queen Elizabeth.

All these charters are preserved among the parish records in the Muniment-room, and are at this time in excellent preservation.

THE SOIL, WATER, AIR.

The soil (except in the marshes) is of different qualities; in general it is of a strong loamy nature, and answers well in tillage and meadowing. There are likewise, in some places, small portions of gravel, and some clay. Different fossilized vegetable articles are frequently picked up among the gravel. Dr. Sherwen, on a late visit to Enfield, picked up a fossilized mushroom very perfect, which is now in his possession at Bath. He left a large collection of fossils at Enfield in 1800; but on inquiry I find they are either lost or scattered about in the possession of several persons.

Many of the springs have so much failed within these last two or three years, that several persons have been induced to deepen their wells. The water of some of these wells, on being

analyzed, has been found to contain a very small portion of chalk. The water in general is good, and the springs are found at a very little distance from the surface.

The air of Enfield is considered very salubrious, and congenial to longevity.

MANUFACTORIES, FIRE, &c.

There was formerly a considerable manufactory here of tanned hides, which is thus noticed by Fuller [1]. "LEATHER [2]. *This, though common*

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[1] Fuller's Worthies of Middlesex, vol. II. p. 34, ed. 1811.

[2] "Of the *antiquity* and *usefulness* of this *commodity* — Adam's first suit was of *leaves*, his second of *leather*. Hereof *girdles*, *shoes*, and many *utensils* (not to speak of *whole houses of leather*, I mean *coaches*) are made. Yea, I have read how Frederick the Second, Emperour of Germany, distressed to pay his army, made *monetam coriaceam*, 'coin of leather,' making it *currant* by his *proclamation*, and afterwards, when his souldiers repayed it into the Exchequer, they received so much *silver* in lieu thereof.

"The Lord Treasurer Burleigh (who always consulted artificers in their own art) was indoctrinated by a cobler in the true tanning of leather. This cobler, taking a slice of bread, tosted it by degrees at some distance from the fire, turning many times till it became *brown* and *hard* on both sides. This, my lord, saith he, we good fellowes call a *tanned tost*, done so well that it will last many mornings'

in all counties, is entered under the manufactures of Middlesex, because London therein is the staple place of slaughter, and the hides of beasts there bought are generally tanned about Enfield in this county."

At this time there is only one tan-yard, west of the bridge in Baker-street, which belongs to Mr. James Vaughan, but of no great extent.

There was a manufactory for marbled paper, carried on by Mr. Robert Laremouth, at the Chase side. After his death, about twenty years ago, it was carried on by his widow for a short time; but there has not been any manufactory of this kind here for many years.

In South-street, near Ponders-end, there is a manufactory of crape, which was established in 1809 by Mr. John Baylis. This manufactory employs about one hundred persons; fifteen of whom are men, the rest women and children.

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draughts; and *leather*, thus leisurely tanned and turned many times in the *fat*, will prove *serviceable*, which otherwise will quickly *fleet* and *rag* out. And, although that great statesman caused statutes to be made according to his instructions, complaints in this kind daily continue and increase. Surely, were all of that occupation as honest as *Simon* the *tanner* (the entertainer of Simon *Peter* in *Joppa*), they would be more conscientious in their calling. Let me add, what experience avoweth true, though it be hard to assign the *true* cause thereof, that when *wheat* is *dear*, *leather* alwayes is *cheap*; and when *leather* is dear, then *wheat* is cheap." Ibid.

These constitute all the manufactories in the parish at the present time.

Enfield formerly abounded in many productive orchards, from the produce of which a great quantity of cider used to be made.

On the 3d of September 1657, a dreadful fire broke out at Enfield, which destroyed several houses, and did considerable damage. The sufferers obtained letters patent for a brief[1].

On the 4th of March 1789, about eight o'clock in the evening, the floors of Mr. George's new flour-mill in South-street fell in from the top to the bottom, supposed to be occasioned by the great weight of corn and flour. Fortunately the workmen had just been paid off before the accident happened, so that there was only one man in the mill, whose scull was laid bare. One hundred sacks of flour, and eighty quarters of wheat, fell into the river[2] and were lost.

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[1] Mercurius Politicus, March 11—18, 1658.

[2] Gent. Mag. 1789, vol. LIX. part i. p. 365.

BOUNDARIES OF THE PARISH.

The parish is bounded on the north by a bourn or stream rising on the Chase[1], which crossing Hillocks-hook or Hullocks-lane, beyond Bull's-cross, falls into the New River; and also by a ditch a little north of Cobby-brook. On the south by another bourn or stream from the Chase, crossing the road at the foot of Bush Hill, where there are crosses cut in the bridge-rail[2], and ending in Mr. Mellish's Park. The boundary post in the high-road is by the nine miles stone. On the west its bounds include the road leading from Southgate to Potter's-bar; though on a perambulation of the bounds the Parishioners take care to exclude it, that they may not be accountable for any casualties that may happen on it.

Towards the north-west the parish extends to the great north road, which passes through Potter's-bar, Barnet, &c.

A full and particular detail of the last peram-

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[1] This is the north boundary of the parish, and of the county of Middlesex, which divides a house on the east side of the road, formerly belonging to the Hamilton family of the post-house, and was since held by —— Oram, a farmer.

[2] This bridge is always repaired at the joint expence of the lords of the manors of Enfield and Edmonton.

bulation of the parish is given in the Appendix, No. I.

THE DIVISION OF THE PARISH.

The parish is divided into two parts, but very unequally, by the present highway, or great road, which leads from Waltham to London almost in a straight line, directly south, leaving the church about a mile and a half to the west, and the new cut, or barge river, sometimes more than a mile to the east. Before the wars of the Barons in 1210, the great road from the north lay through Hertford, and thence to Hatfield, through the Chase to South-gate, Boes, Wood-greene, Dou'cotes, along to a stone bridge near the confines of Tottenham, Hornsey, and Stoke Newington, then through Islington to London, but it was turned about 610 years ago by the people of Ware[1].

It is, secondly, divided by the intersection of the New River, which takes a very circuitous and winding course through the parish, of about nine miles.

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[1] "When the Barons' warre against King John was waxed hotte, this *Ware*, presuming much upon their lord, the Baron of Wake, turned London high way to it." Camden. Bedwell's History of Tottenham, anno 1631.

The third division is into three wards or districts, each of which has its separate churchwarden, overseer, headborough, constable, and surveyor of the highways.

First — the Town quarter; which contains the Town, Baker's Street, Forty Hill, Clay Hill, and the houses on the Chase side.

Second — Green Street, or Horsepool-stones quarter; which contains Green Street, Ponder's-end, South Street, Enfield Highway, Enfield Marsh, and Turkey Street or Tuckey Street.

Third — Bull Cross quarter; which contains Bull's Cross, Bullsmoor Lane, and White Webbs.

The Town quarter has, besides, an ale-conner; and Green Street quarter, had an hayward, whose business it was to tread out the property of the grass in the marsh and common fields before mowing, previous to the inclosure.

RACES.

The races, commonly called "Enfield races," formerly held in the marsh at the bottom of Green Street, were first established about the year 1788; and on the 23d and 24th of September in that year two 50*l.* plates were run for.

These races were continued for some years, when they began to fall off, and were afterwards

discontinued for some time. In 1816 and 1817, by the exertions of the gentlemen of Tottenham and Edmonton, they were revived, and were then held in the marsh near Mr. George's mill, but were discontinued until 1819. They were again held on the 10th and 11th of October 1821.

It was at these races, in the year 1789, that the notorious pick-pocket George Barrington was apprehended for robbing Henry Hare Townshend, esq. of his gold watch in the subscription booth on the race-course, on which charge he was, on the 17th of July following, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be transported for seven years to Botany Bay, to which place he was shortly afterwards sent. Being a man of some education, and endowed with excellent natural abilities, he got into a lucrative situation at the new settlement. He remained after the term of his captivity, and died there a few years ago[1].

RIVERS, BROOKS, AND STREAMS.

The parish is watered by the New River, the River Lea, and several brooks and streams.

The New River enters Enfield on its way to the metropolis at Bull's Cross, and crossing Tur-

[1] Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 855.

George Barrington,

As He appears at the Bar of the Old Bailey.

Drawn by an Artist during the Trial.

He left his Country for his Roguery!

don were upwards of 500,000*l.*[1] The Company is rated to the poor at 40*l.* *per annum* for water and land.

The River Lea forms the eastern boundary of the parish, and is thus described by Lambarde[2].

Lea, the name of the water which, "runnyn between Ware and London, devydethe for a great part of the way Essex and Hertfordshire. It begynnethe near a place called Whitchurche, and from thence passinge by Hertforde, Ware, and Waltham, openethe into the Thames at Ham in Essex, whence this place is at this day called Lee-mouth. It hath of long tyme borne vessels from London 20 myles towards the Head; for, in the tyme of King Alfrede, the Danes entered Leymouthe, and fortified at a place adjoyninge to this ryver, 20 myles from London, whence by fortune King Alfrede passynge by, espied that the channell of the ryver might be in such sorte weakened that they should want water to returne with their shippes; he caused therefore the water to be abated, by two greate trenches, and settinge the Londonners upon them, he made their batteil, wherin they lost four of their capitaines, and a great number of their common souldiers, the rest flyinge into the castle which they

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[1] Entick's London, vol. II. p. 112.

[2] Lambarde's Topog. Dict. art. Lea.

had builte. Not long after, they were so pressed that they forsoke all, and left their shippes as a prey to the Londonners; which breakynge some, and burninge other [1], conveyed the rest to London. This castle, for the distance, might seem Hertforde [2], but it was some other upon that bank, which had no long continuance; for Edward the elder, and son of Alfrede, builded Hertforde not long after."

This fact is confirmed by many authors [3], and there is little doubt but that these trenches at this time branch off from the river between *Temple Mills* and *Old Ford*, and, crossing the road at Stratford, enter the Thames, together with the principal stream, a little below Blackwall [4]. The navigation of this river was the object of parliamentary attention as early as 5 Hen. II. In 1571, 13 Eliz. an act passed for bringing this river to the north of London, and it is questioned if this cut ever was begun, though the channel over which the bridge is built near Temple Mills is said to be part of it. The cost seems to have prevented it. It was to have

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[1] Drayton's Polyolbion, anno 1622, pp. 197, 208.

[2] See before, p. 6.

[3] Dugdale's History of Embanking and Draining the Fens.

[4] Spelman's Life of Alfred the Great, published by Hearne, 8vo, 1709; and Drayton's Polyolbion, as above.

been finished in ten years, but was not begun seven years after.

In 1577 the City of London deliberated upon bringing it to *Moorgate;* and the Chamberlain signified this to Sir Thomas Fanshawe, Remembrancer of the Exchequer, praying him to inform the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, that he intended to bring his lordship a plan of it, but it was dropped, and ultimately given up. At this time great complaints were made of its shallowness and foulness, and it was not until the year 1580 that the river was cleansed and widened as far as Ware [1], and made navigable, by order of council, to the great discontent of the maltsters and farmers of Enfield, who complained that malt and grain were thus conveyed to London cheaper than by land carriage. The people made cuts to let out the water, and attempted to set fire to the lock at Waltham. The gentlemen of Enfield, by letters from Lord Burleigh, met here in September, and in the adjacent towns, to endeavour to discover the per-

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[1] The first instance of a parliamentary provision for a navigation of an inland river is by the stat. 3 Hen. VI. cap. 5. (1424), which enacts that commissioners may be appointed under the great seal, to promote the navigation of the river Lea, from Ware till it is lost in the Thames. See Barrington's Statutes, p. 395. 4 Edward.

sons who made the cuts, but without effect; upon which his lordship, in October following, appointed a new commission of sewers, and it was certified to him and Lord Hunsdon, that the bank in Enfield Marsh, called the *Pimpler* [1], was twice cut through in the night, to let the water out of the high stream, and the bank of the river was again cut at another place in Enfield, called *Lothersey-gate;* a bank or jettè newly made at *Susternford (Sewardston-ford)* for confining the water, was also cut through in the night, and Lady Wrothe's old lock, though often stopped, was as often cut open, besides damages in Waltham and Cheshunt parishes.

When Lord Burleigh wrote to Sir Thomas Wrothe on these complaints, Sir Thomas sent for certain persons of Ware, and bursting out into a violent passion, said to them, that "The Lords of the Council had done them much wrong in causing them to make a passage for boats and barges to their undoing, and rather than they shall force us to make up the breaches again, we will be hanged at our own gates;" and gave such encouragement to the offenders, that shortly after there were more breaches cut than before, and Sir Thomas's servants gave out that their master counted in one morning two hundred

[1] Pimpler's-ditch is opposite to Sewardstone-hill.

horses travelling between Shoreditch and Enfield, and but only one hundred between Enfield and Ware.

An intelligent maltster and farmer, in a letter to the Queen, stated the true reason of all this opposition from the Enfield men was, that they could not monopolize the corn: His letter[1] sets forth, "That these horses were worn out and killed in seven years, having eat as much corn, hay, and grass, as would have kept three or four hundred milched cows, useful both living and dead: all provisions might be brought to London much cheaper by water. That certain rich men at and near Enfield would buy up each four or five hundred quarters of the farmers, to be delivered on certain days, which lessened the country markets, raised the price, and left the city unprovided; that they bought up also all the little that others brought to market, and delivered their corn at the bakers' and brewers' houses, where they baited their horses, and except the buyers would give four or five shillings more on every horse load, they could neither have meal nor malt; but since the navigation was opened there was a fair open market at Queenhithe, or the waterside."

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[1] Printed by Strype.

The people of Enfield complained most of Mr. Fanshawe, of Ware Park, who replied, that "all the advantage he received for above one hundred marks spent in making the cut was, that London beer was brought to his house for his money, and every thing else half as cheap again; but as for rents, all houses being held by charter or copy at a fixed rent, with all his savings he nor his son should save their charges in sixty years; and his townsmen found so little advantage by it, that none sued for the continuance of it, but five or six who lived by their barges, and the smiths: that of twenty-two barges on this river only six belonged to Ware."

In 1583 the Enfield people complained again of the reducing many carriers to poverty in accommodating the London brewers; hindering the carriage of grain, the rudeness of the watermen, the charge of maintaining the banks, the decay of the King's-tax in Enfield, and of the swans and game, and the treading down the grass: to which the following answer was given; that "the carriers, working for others, were always very poor, and ruined by their horses; there were one hundred and fifty able-bodied men, besides these farmers and others, that sent corn to London; the brewers saved by keeping the price of malt at a certainty, and liquor was much stronger; the disorders of the watermen might be punished; the charges of the banks

were small since the making (except where breaches had been made); the taxes were always small and certain, and if decayed, owing to the death of some who were assessed high, and were not succeeded by others of equal ability; the scarcity of hay in the marshes was owing to the season; the swans were decreased, and there would be game enough for hawking on the back and mill streams, and on the main river, were it not for the poachers; that the people who held perhaps a little piece of marsh in Enfield, and some none at all, complained for the owners of the whole river. That the navigation is and ought to be free as the highway for the profit of London, Hertford, and Ware. That it maintained more than sixty able-bodied men to serve his majesty by sea and land, than could be found among all the badgers of Enfield, and that the road to Ware was more profitable than when pestered with malt-horses, besides other conveniences and savings."

Application having been made to parliament in 17.., upon a survey by Messrs. Smeaton and Yeomans, setting forth the improvements to which this navigation was capable, and praying the aid of parliament; a sum of money was granted for making several new cuts or canals out of and into the channel of this river, between Hertford and Bromley-lock, and a new canal out of the channel of the river from Brom-

ley-lock into the Thames at Limehouse-bridge dock, by which a distance of seven miles was saved near the mouth of the river. The first estimate of these works amounted to 29,152*l.* 7*s.* the second to 21,342*l.* and the third to 26,652*l.* 18*s.*; the proportion of the expence to this parish from *Flanders Wier* south to *Newman's River* north, by the first estimate would be 5,292*l.* 10*s.* including works, acres, and wiers; by the second 3,071*l.* 5*s.* including the same; and by the third 4,040*l.* including the same; and the length of river one mile, two furlongs and four tenths; of the new canal two miles and two furlongs. For the longest cut there were proposed three locks, three tail-bridges, an aqueduct bridge over the mill-stream, and a bridge and flood-gates at the head of each cut: five fords and eighteen acres of land, and Newman's Wier were wanted. For the shortest it was proposed first, to cut across Enfield marsh from the right to the mill-stream; and to make two locks and bridges, and one ford, altering the mill-marsh bridge, to let vessels pass; and, secondly, to make a new cut from the head of the mill-stream to Newman's Wier; with two locks, two bridges, one ford, and ten acres and three tenths, with the wier.

The old and irregular course of this river is now of little use, it having been long since su-

perseded by the new cut, which is nearly in a straight line, and much more convenient for navigation than the old river. This navigation is now the source of great profit to all the parishes through which it passes from London to Ware, from the easy access and general transit of goods, merchandise, and produce.

The commissioners, under the Act for inclosing the common marshes, &c. ordered and awarded that the several pieces of common marsh land, lying dispersed in the common marshes of Enfield, which at the time of making the river Lea navigation, or Barge river, leading through Enfield marshes, were taken for the purpose of making that navigation, and are comprised in the Barge river, its banks and towing-path, and for which rent has been accustomed to be paid to the respective owners or occupiers thereof, should continue the property of the persons who were the owners and proprietors at the time the division of the residue of the common marshes took place; and that the River Lea Company should for ever thereafter pay rent according to the value to the proprietors of such parcels of marsh land so comprised in the Barge river, or navigable canal, and the banks and towing-path belonging to it [1].

[1] Folio 179 in the Award of the Commissioners.

This river was originally of considerable breadth. At the time of the inclosure of the marsh the divisions were separated by very deep ditches, and the soil to that depth was very fine and crumbling, evidently a deposit of what is termed *alluvial;* and unless it was so, it is not likely the Danes could have proceeded so far as Hertford with their ships.

By the Act of Parliament for better regulating the navigation of this river, the trustees are exempt from paying parish rates, taxes, or assessments of any kind; but any house[1] built on its banks is liable to poor rates.

THE MILL RIVER.

By the survey of the manor of Enfield in 1572[2], it appears Queen Elizabeth had "a water-course, or streame, issuing out of the river Lea, uppon which was antiently a mill[3] belonging to

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[1] Gregg *v.* Armstrong. Sittings after Michaelmas Term 1819. For the report of this trial, see the New Times, Dec. 8, 1819.

[2] Harl. MS. 1579, fo. 155.

[3] In the register of 1677 this is called the water-mill, to distinguish it from the lock or oil-mill.

the crowne, for there is a mill called Mill-marsh Bridge, and a place called Mill Holmes, and a field called Mill-field, and by a copie produced it appeared that there was a mill in Edward IV. time there, and was called Barestrete Mill [1]. That Sir Thomas Wrothe has two mills under one roof, which within twenty years was but one, which are driven by the streame issuing forth out of the river Lea, which he farmeth of the Queen, which water-course is greater than in tymmes past, and now greater and larger than the high river [2], and was never so bigg before the last making of the lock, for at every little flood there cometh so much water in thereat that it drowneth a great part of the Queene's demesnes, and without speedy remedy will be a greater annoyance."

In 1635 John Wrothe, Esq. held this river at fee farm rent of sixpence *per annum* [3]. In 1686 it was held by the Hon. George Howard [4] on the same terms [5], in right of his wife Anne, the widow of James Cooper, Esq. and daughter of John Wrothe, Esq. [6]

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[1] Possibly the mill now erected is the same as this.

[2] MS. Survey 1572. Harl. MS. 1579, fo. 155.

[3] Survey of the manor, 1635.

[4] This branch of the Howard family probably resided in Lincoln-house, at Ponder's-end.

[5] Survey of the manor, 1686. [6] Ibid.

There are several brooks and streams in Enfield, and I take the opportunity of mentioning the most conspicuous; one of which rises from a spring near *Potter's-bar*, and another about three quarters of a mile south of it, and runs west through *Old Pond*[1], and, after taking a winding course, crosses the bottom of *Clay-hill*, and passing under the bed of the New River at a place called *Bull Beggar's-hole* (frequently subject to breaking down), and thence by *Maiden-bridge*[2], comes out about the middle of Turkey, Turtle, or Tuckey-street[3], passes under two wooden-bridges[4] about a quarter of

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[1] "Feb. 1588, was buried Elizabeth Old Ponde, found by the old pond." Reg. This is probably the pond in the survey of the King's manor in 1572, called Enfield Chase Pond, said to be worth, if let, 40*s*. In this survey there is a query, "*Who ought to repair the rails.*" This pond was estimated at thirty acres. It has been lately filled in.

[2] This bridge was built of brick and timber, in 1761, at the expence of the Division.

[3] So called, perhaps, from John Tuckey, who held lands in Enfield in the time of Richard II. See Records in the parish chest, 17 Richard II. Muskin to Atteford, among the deeds unaccounted for, vol. II.

[4] The largest was built about 1779, and made for carriages. This bridge, which serves for the passage of carriages when they cannot go through the Wash, fell down, May 22, 1820, and it is disputed between the parish and the turnpike trust which of them shall rebuild it. Query, at whose expence was it originally built?

a mile distant from the other, forms Enfield Wash, and crossing the high-road, turns due south by its side, and soon after due east into the marshes, and ultimately falls into the Lea.

During the summer season it scarcely deserves the name of a brook; but after floods occasioned by heavy rains, and a thaw after great falls of snow in winter, it assumes the appearance of a rapid stream, and urges its water across the high-road, to the great danger of carriages and passengers.

By the side of this stream, and the road at the corner of the lane leading to the marshes,

Drawn by Ellis & Engraved by Sparrow.

For C. J. Hughson's Description of London.

ENFIELD WASH.

Published by J. Stratford 112 Holborn Hill. Oct. 29th 1808.

THE TURNPIKE ROAD.

The road, commonly called the Stamford Hill and Green Lanes turnpike-road, leads from the Stones'-end at Shoreditch to the bridge at Lower Edmonton, where it divides; one division proceeds to the right towards Cheshunt, and the other to the left to Enfield town.

This road is well lighted, watched, and watered. The watch consists of both horse and foot patrole, and also of the Bow-street horse patrole, who communicate with the others at certain places, which renders travelling from London to Enfield very safe. This road is under the management of trustees, appointed by an Act of Parliament passed in 1815 [1].

By this Act the trustees have power to alter, divert, direct, turn, enlarge, widen, and improve, the road, and for that purpose to take or lay into it any land or garden contiguous; but such power

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[1] Act 55 Geo. III. cap. 59, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act of his present Majesty, for repairing the roads from the Stones'-end in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, to the northern road in the parish of Enfield, and from the place where the watch-house in Edmonton formerly stood to the market-place in Enfield," &c. &c.

does not extend to the taking down any dwelling-house or other building, or to take or lay into any of the said roads any garden, orchard, yard, park, or avenue to a house, without the consent of the owner or proprietor, other than and except certain houses and buildings; that is to say, "one messuage or tenement at the south-east corner of Church-street, Edmonton, belonging to Roger Parker, and in the occupation of Edmund Slaughter, together with the yards, gardens, outhouses, stabling, and other buildings, and also the trees standing near by the side of the road, and to take down four cottages or tenements in London-lane, at the entrance of Enfield town, belonging to Joseph Browne, in the occupation of John Ward, Jane Haydon, William Burgess, and Joseph Scott, and a cottage or tenement adjoining, also belonging to Joseph Browne, in the occupation of George Burgoyne, with the garden or yard in front; one cottage or tenement, also in London-lane, opposite the before-mentioned; four cottages or tenements also belonging to Joseph Browne, in the occupation of Anne Dunkley; and four cottages or tenements adjoining, belonging to John Coste, in the occupation of William Bunyon, John Raynard, Jeremiah Plume, and Richard Hunt."

The trustees, or the surveyor, have power to remove and prevent all annoyances or obstruc-

tions on the said roads, or sides thereof, or on the foot-paths, by trees, shrubs, hedges, bushes, filth, dung, ashes, rubbish, straw, manure, compost, lime, bricks, mortar, timber, watering-troughs, signs, sign-posts, stalls, shew-boards, rails, water-courses, sinks, drains, ditches, banks, mounds, posts, or by any goods, wares, or merchandizes, or by any other matter, article, or thing, or otherwise, and to cut, lop, trim, or prune right up from the roots, all trees, shrubs, hedges, or bushes growing by the said roads, or the foot-paths, except such as are for ornament or shelter to any house, building, or court-yard, or are not in any garden, orchard, park, paddock, planted walk, or avenue to a house, or in any inclosed ground, planted or set apart for a nursery for trees, so that no such tree, shrub, hedge, or bush, shall stand or grow in, nor any bough or branch be suffered to hang over, or prevent the free access of the air and sun to the said roads; in case the owner or the occupier of the premises shall neglect to cut, lop, trim, or prune the same, or to open, scour, &c. such water-courses, &c. or remove such other annoyances, for the space of fourteen days after notice under the hand of the surveyor, left at the usual place of abode of such owner or occupier, the charges of which shall be reimbursed to the surveyor by such owner or occupier.

If any person shall lay, place, or set any

filth, dung, ashes, rubbish, &c. on any of the said roads, or within fifteen feet of the sides thereof, or on the foot-paths, and suffer the same to remain thereon for forty-eight hours after notice for the removal shall be given by the surveyor, every such person is liable to forfeit 40*s.* for every offence; and the surveyor may remove the same, and take the materials, which are to be used or disposed of for the purposes of the Act, and every such person shall pay the surveyor the costs and charges of such removal, to be settled by the trustees; and if any person shall ride upon the raised foot-path, made for the convenience of foot-passengers along the side of the said road, or shall wilfully drive, suffer, or cause any horse, or other cattle or beast, or any cart or other carriage, or shall wheel or draw any barrow, truck, or sledge, or such vehicle, for the conveyance of goods or other things, on said foot-path, every such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20*s.* to be recovered on the oath of one credible witness before any justice of the peace, and on non-payment of the penalty to commit the offender to the House of Correction for fourteen days.

The trustees have power to contract for lighting with gas the lamps on the side of the said road, and for providing or substituting such other lamps, and such conductors or other

things, and for laying down any pipes, reservoirs, &c. as may be requisite and necessary for that purpose.

Besides the tolls collected at the several turnpike-gates, a night-toll is payable after the hour of six o'clock in the evening between the 29th of September and the 31st of October, both inclusive, and before five o'clock in every succeeding morning; and after the hour of five o'clock in the evening within the month of November, and before six o'clock in every succeeding morning; and after the hour of four o'clock in the evening between the 1st of December and the 15th of January, both inclusive, and before six o'clock in every succeeding morning; and after the hour of five o'clock in every succeeding evening between the 16th of January and the 15th of February, both inclusive, and before six o'clock in every succeeding morning; and after the hour of six o'clock in every evening, between the 16th of February and the 24th of March, and before five o'clock in every succeeding morning.

At the time the present Act passed, the trust was in debt 12,200*l.* which had been borrowed on the credit of the tolls under the previous Act. The several holders of the turnpike bills, on which the same was borrowed, are, by the last Act to have preference and priority in payment, according to their respective priority of claim.

The trustees have power to raise a sum not exceeding 25,000*l.* by way of annuities, which are to be paid half-yearly, out of the monies arising from the tolls.

The knights of the shire for the counties of Middlesex and Hertford, and the representatives in Parliament for the city of London for the time being, the rectors or vicars of the several parishes of Hackney, Hornsey, St. Mary Stoke Newington, Tottenham, Edmonton, and Enfield, for the time being, and seventy others, were appointed trustees by the Act, with power to appoint ten additional persons to be trustees, inhabitants of the counties of Middlesex and Hertford, or the city of London; and as vacancies occur by death or otherwise, they are to be filled up annually, on the last Monday in June, at a general meeting of the trustees to be held within any of the parishes wherein such roads lie; but no person is eligible to be elected unless some one of the trustees shall, at one of their meetings to be held in the months of March, April, and May, next before the general meeting at which such person shall be elected, nominate and recommend such person as a fit and proper person to be elected; nor unless elected by three-fourths of the trustees present. The qualification of a trustee is 100*l.* *per annum,* arising from rents and profits of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in his actual possession, or 2000*l.*

personal estate. Any persons acting as trustee without such qualification is liable to forfeit 50*l.*

No trustee to act if interested, or who shall accept a place of profit under the trustees; and no person capable of being appointed trustee who shall keep a victualling-house, or who shall keep a house of public entertainment, or who shall sell wine, cyder, beer, or ale, or spirituous or other strong liquors by retail. The appointment of treasurer, clerk, surveyor, assessors, collectors of tolls and rates, patrole, watchmen, and other officers, and the whole management and regulation of this road, and all things relating to it, is vested in the trustees; and the Act is declared to be a public one.

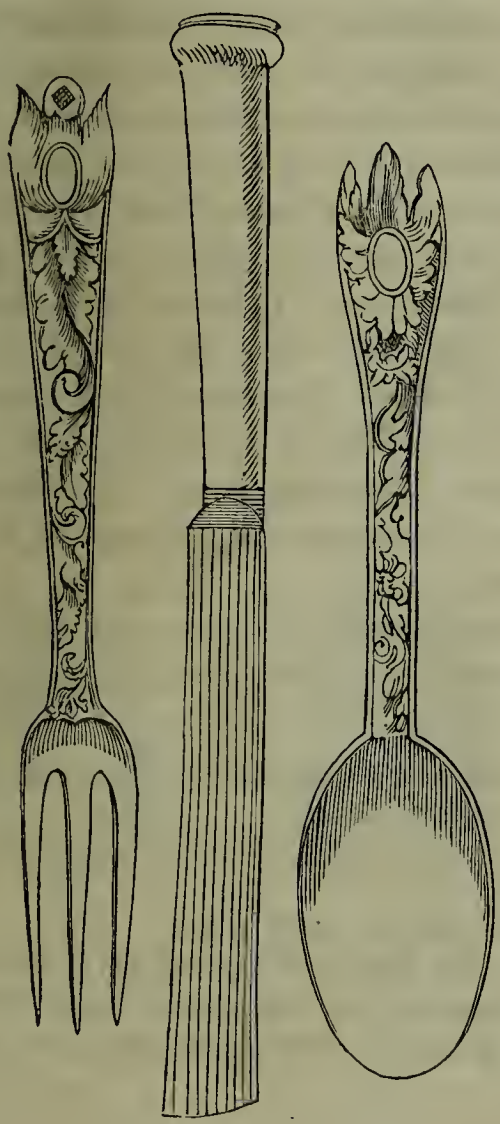
This Act commenced on the 24th June 1815, and is to continue in force for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament.

When the cottages in London-lane are taken down, and the road widened, the entrance to Enfield Town, which is now very narrow, and in some respects dangerous to passengers, will be much improved. The width to which the road may be extended is sixty feet.

The tolls now produce between eleven and twelve thousand pounds *per annum.* Edward Rowe Mores, esq. is the treasurer, and Mr. Thomas Taylor, clerk to the trustees.

ANTIQUITIES, COINS, TOKENS, &c.

In pulling down part of the old palace at Enfield, in 1789, the knife, fork, and spoon silver gilt, here represented, were found in a shagreen case.



Though it is well known that both Edward VI. and his sister Elizabeth (afterwards Queen) honoured this house with their occasional residence [1], these articles are not considered to bear so old a date. The ornaments on the handles of the fork and spoon bear some resemblance to an engraving in the Gentleman's Magazine [2]: they may be ascribed, probably, to some of the noble pupils of Dr. Uvedale [3], who kept a flourishing school in this old palace at the time of the great plague in 1665 [4]; among whom I shall mention Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, Robert Lord Viscount Kilmorey, Henry Hare Lord Coleraine, Sir Jeremy Sambroke, Bart. Theobald Gascoigne, Esq. Joseph Gascoigne, Esq. Charles Wake Esq. [5] and Jeremy Vanasher Sambroke, Esq. The initials I. B. were under a crown on the back of the spoon and fork.

Among the rubbish a wooden tobacco-stopper was found, surmounted by the figure of Bac-

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[1] Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. I. pp. 17, 104, new edit.

[2] Vol. LIV. p. 729.

[3] Dr. Uvedale settled at Enfield between the years 1663 and 1665.

[4] Gent. Mag. vol. XLIX. p. 138.

[5] Son of Sir Baldwyn Wake, Bart. and nephew to Samuel Wake Jones, Esq. of Courteen-hall, Essex, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Samuel Lamb, Bart. of Bush-hill.

chus bestriding a tun, which had the letters W. H. in front, and on the back the date 1660; this probably belonged to Dr. Uvedale himself.

Another spoon, silver gilt, was also found among the ruins, which appears to be of the date of Elizabeth, and is now in the possession of Mr. May, of Enfield Palace School.

Of the coins found among the rubbish, there was a sixpence of Elizabeth's, with the rose behind her head, and ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FR. ET

HIB. REGINA, on the reverse; the arms of France and England quartered, and over POSVI DEVM AVDITOREM MEVM; and a gold coin of Charles I.

Fig. 1. is a copper weight of James I. nearly equal to our present guinea, which was found on trenching the garden of John Clayton, esq. near the church. It represents the king holding a sceptre in his right hand, and a mundus on the front: on the reverse XXII. S under a crown. This was the weight of the gold sovereign of James I.

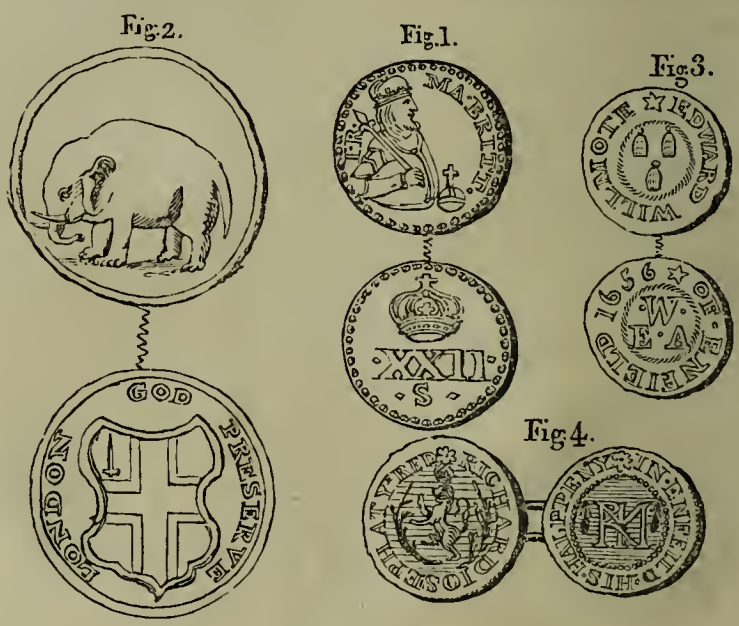

Fig. 2. is a copper piece, having on one side the arms of London, circumscribed, GOD PRESERVE LONDON; and on the reverse an elephant. This piece is commonly called "*the London halfpenny.*" It was struck from the same die as a similar one for *Carolina*, with

an elephant on one side, and GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA AND THE LORDS PROPRIETORS, 1694. This die is still remaining in the Tower, and has been considered the work of *Roitiers*. There are several opinions concerning the intent of issuing this piece: some suppose it was for the London workhouse; others, that its inscription alludes to the plague, being struck while it raged in London, and that it was intended to be made current at Tangiers, in Africa, but which never took place.

There was also found among the rubbish a tradesman's token (fig. 3.), with three bells on the front, and "*Edward Willmote*" round it; on the reverse $\frac{W.}{E.A.}$ and round it, "of Enfield 1656."

There was another token (fig. 4.) in the possession of the late Richard Gough, esq. struck by an inhabitant of Enfield, with RICHARD IOSEPH AT YE RED [lion], a lion rampant crowned, between two rose trees, on the front; on the reverse a cypher of R. I. M. between two roses pendant, and round it, IN ENFIELD HIS HALFPENNY.

In 1789, a gold ring was found by a shepherd at Durance, within which was engraved, I. GREENE, OB. 2 OCT. 1710. ÆT. 74 [1].

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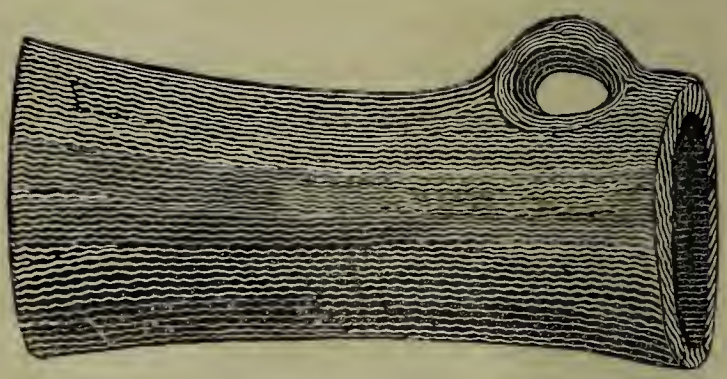
[1] J. Greene lived in a house, afterwards Mr. Collins's, in which there was a portrait of him in the dress of the

In 1806, an article called a celt was dug up twelve feet below the surface in Enfield Marsh, near Mr. George's mill, and the following cut gives a faithful representation of it. The article which antiquaries generally attribute to the Celtæ, and therefore called a *celt*, for want of a more specific appellation, is an instrument of a wedge-like form, usually of stone, brass, or copper, with a round or square handle or hole, and probably used as a missile weapon, which was cast from a sling, and recovered again by means of a ring and loop to which a thong was fastened.



The Celtæ, or Celts, were a very ancient people, whose descendants were the aboriginal inhabitants of Gaul and Britain; the re-

time. His daughter married Mr. North, a brewer, who had by her a son, and two daughters; the eldest married Mr. Spence, a brewer, and the other the late Mr. Charles Hunt, who died suddenly, September 9, 1789, leaving a son seventeen years of age, and a daughter. Mr. Greene had a faculty pew to his house, to continue in force while any of the family resided in the parish.

moteness of the early history of the Celtæ, and the obscurity in which it is enveloped, makes every effort to elucidate their origin of no avail. The opinions both of the ancient and modern writers who have mentioned them, are equally vague and indeterminate; it may perhaps be sufficient to say, they are considered to have been the most ancient inhabitants who can be traced in this quarter of the globe [1]. The late Sir Joseph Banks makes the following observations [2] on an ancient celt found near Boston, in Lincolnshire: "Celts, as our speculative antiquaries have thought fit to call them, have been found in great abundance, and of a variety of different shapes; they have been hitherto generally considered as warlike weapons, though, in truth, ill suited for any kind of attack. The similitude which the more simple of them bear to the stone axes, such as are not uncommonly found in all parts of England, leads to a probability of their being intended for the same purpose, and used by our remote ancestors as working tools, for which they were not ill adapted. Many of the celts have sockets into which a handle may be easily fastened."

In one of the windows of an outbuilding at-

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[1] Vide Beloe's Herodotus, vol. II. p. 407. Euterpe, 33, and Melpom. 49.

[2] Archæologia, vol. XIX. part i. p. 102.

tached to the house[1] formerly the residence of the late Mr. Bodington, in Baker-street, there were two rondeaux in painted glass; the one, the history of *Dives* and *Lazarus*, — *Dives* sitting at a table with a candle counting his money, *Lazarus* lying below, and two dogs licking him. The other, in a circle of ornaments, TA TPIA ΑΓΡΙΑ QVID AGIS GVLA O PORCE NIL NISI FEBREM ET MORTEM HABEBIS. 1569. These rondeaux were removed by Mr. Bodington in the year 1768, after they had been in these windows upwards of sixty years.

About half a mile south from Durance, by the side of the high road, stands a brick house, with offices, barns, &c. built by Mr. Darby. In 1773 it was occupied as a ladies' boarding-school, and in 1774 the lease was bought by Mr. Claville. On the pillars of the gates are two eagles holding shields with a chevron ingrailed, or crenellè, between three eagles displayed, impaling Gyronny of 8, Ermine, a tower triple towered. Cypher on the gate, R. D.

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[1] Mr. Bodington occupied the site of two good houses, in one of which he lived; the other was occupied by Lady Clarke. Mr. Bodington left the house to his widow, on condition that she should reside there. She afterwards married Bicknel Coney, esq. a Bank Director. She is again a widow, and still resides in the house, which is a short distance from the late Mr. Gough's residence.

On the south side of Gouldsdown-lane, opposite this house, there is a moat dividing two square fields. In the first there are remains of stables, barns, &c. and hollows, as of vaults, among the trees. There is a deep well, bricked[1], called "King Ring" or "Tim Ringer well[2]," whose spring, it is said, never freezes nor dries up, and the water is esteemed very efficacious in disorders of the eyes[3]. It is in the moat next the road, by the gate entering the first field, which is a complete square, and in 1793 was laid down in pasture[4]. These fields are part of the manor of Durance, and have been held by the same family for two or three generations as tenants, whose lineal descendant married one of the Flanders, of Enfield mill.

In 1755 Sir P. Thompson sent to the Society of Antiquaries a supposed *Pix* for the Host, cu-

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[1] This, probably, is the Brick Conduit mentioned in Ogilby's Roads, anno 1698, folio.

[2] Timothy Ring was an opulent farmer who occupied the lands; and it is supposed from his arrogant manner obtained the nic-name of "King Ring."

[3] The drovers, who from being so much exposed to the dust are subject to sore eyes, frequently turn up the lane to use the water, and there have been instances of children being cured of sore eyes by it after the measles.

[4] There is a tradition that a convent, or some religious house, once occupied this site, but concerning which I have no authentic information.

riously enamelled, which was found in digging a pond at Enfield.

At the back of the old palace, and fronting towards the town, stands an old timber-house, with two gables, which was in 1770 inhabited by one William Cufley, at which time there was, under the windows of the second floor, in stucco, *a saltire between four birds*, and over the windows the date 1660. In 1809 this house underwent some repairs and alterations, at which time the arms and date were removed, or so far obliterated that they are not now to be seen.

In the muniment-room, over the church porch, there are the remains of several banners and pieces of ancient armour; the head-pieces of which are wood, surmounted with heavy and clumsy ornamental animals. The jackets are of coarse canvass, thickly stuffed, and here and there small plates of iron, or other metal, in the inside. They seem calculated to resist the impression of the arrow, or stroke of the broad sword, but not the thrust of the pike or bayonet. They are evidently ancient, and were most likely kept in readiness by the parish for occasionally arming their *quota of men on military occasions.*

"Mr. Raynton's garden[1] in 1691 was famous

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[1] At Forty Hill.

for orange, lemon, and myrtle trees. There was a myrtle cut out in the shape of a chaire, that was at least six feet high from the case, but the lower part of it was thin of leaves. On the outside of the garden he had a warren, which made the ground about his seat lye rudely; and sometimes the coneys worked under the wall into the garden [1]."

In Broom-field there is a gravel-pit belonging to Mr. Mellish, in one part of which the workmen invariably find human remains, fragments of bones, large iron nails, and coins; and small earthen pots have been found. A farmer who held this field of Mr. Mellish once found a hearth set in brick-work, but at what depth from the surface I cannot learn. In 1816 several Roman urns and coins were found in this gravel-pit, and some skeletons.

In Windmill-field large painted tiles have been frequently turned up by the plough. Part of a coffin was lately found, and also some urns, in one of which were some bones, and in another three pieces of gold coin.

In September 1820 some Roman silver and brass coins were ploughed up in a field in Caterhatch-lane, of Domitian, Caius Nerva, Trajanus, Aurelius, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and

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[1] Archæologia, vol. XII. p. 189.

one with the head of Sabina his wife, and several others, all silver; some of Titus, Otha, Diana Augusta, Faustina, Augustus Pius, &c. &c. Mr. Lucas, of Hitchin, Herts; Mr. Forster, of Holwell, Bedfordshire, near Hitchin; the Rev. H. Porter (vicar); Mr. Myers; Mrs. Weston, of Clay Hill; Major Forbes; and Mr. May, of the old palace, were the principal purchasers of them. They amounted in number to about seventy. The earthen vessel which had contained these coins was broken to pieces. Some of them were sold for 4*s.* and others for 5*s.* each.

TRADITIONS.

A vague and unsupported tradition asserts that the ancient manor-house of Enfield, in the time of the Mandevilles, was situated near the middle of the Chase, not far from the west lodge, where there is still a large square quadrangular area [1], surrounded by a deep moat, called Camlet-moat [2], overgrown with briars

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[1] Probably the site of the principal lodge, and the residence of the chief forester.

[2] This moat is said to have been the lurking-place of the notorious highwayman and robber *Turpin*, whose grandfather, one Nott, kept the Rose and Crown by the Brook (Bull Beggar's-hole), Clay-hill. Some persons have thought

and bushes. When measured in 1773, the length of the south side was 150 feet. At the north-east corner of the area there is a deep well, paved at the bottom, in which it has been pretended that an iron chest, full of treasure, is concealed, which cannot be drawn up to above a certain height; and that the last or one of its owners, to whom the whole Chase belonged, being attainted of treason, or some high crime, hid himself in a hollow tree, and, sinking into this well, perished miserably [1].

Another tradition, equally vague, is, that this manor-house *had brazen gates, which could be heard to shut as far as Winchmore-hill*, which is at least two miles distant.

Whatever antiquity this site may pretend to, it appears to have been in former times a lodge on the Chase. The tiles scattered over the area, the well, the moat, and the manifest traces of hedges, inclosures, avenues, &c. about it, are

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that Turpin was buried in the church-yard here, from the name of Turpin being upon a wooden frame which was formerly close to the window by the Durant's pew; but he was hanged at York on the 10th of April 1739, and buried in St. George's parish there. Gent. Mag. 1819, part ii. pp. 104, 599; ibid. 1820; pp. 15, 219, and Caulfield's Characters.

[1] Probably this tradition alludes to the circumstance of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, at the restoration of Henry VI. an adherent to Edward, being found in a hollow tree, and taken to London, and beheaded 1470.

rather the works of the 15th or 16th centuries than any earlier period. Several large trees grew within the area, and there are two small holes full of water in the centre. The site of the old house, probably the manerial residence of the Tiptofts, was called the Moat, and where a great quantity of bricks are concealed under the grass. It is said there are also some large subterranes, which tradition has supposed to have led formerly to Cheshunt Nunnery [1].

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[1] Cheshunt Nunnery was originally possessed by the canons of Cathale, but was bestowed by Henry III. in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, on the Nuns of Cheshunt; who were instituted before the year 1183. They were of the Benedictine order, or Black Nuns, the most ancient of all the religious orders in this country, and were denominated Black Nuns from their habit, a black robe with a scapulary of the same, and under that a tunic of white or undyed wool. When they went to the choir, they had over all a black cowl like that of the monks. The discipline of the order was extremely strict, yet this was not sufficient to exempt them from the scandal which was thrown on all institutions of this nature in the reign of Henry the Eighth, who was delighted when an opportunity offered of exposing them to ridicule. Sir Henry Colt, of Nether-hall, in Essex, who often amused the king this way, took his leave one evening, promising to wait on him early the next morning. He went immediately to Waltham Abbey, the monks of which he had been informed would return in the night from Cheshunt Nunnery, where they were accustomed frequently to pass their evenings; and fixing some toils used for the purpose of taking deer, at each end of the bridge over which he knew they must pass, he waited in silence for the

About half a mile eastward of the church, down Nag's Head-lane, at the distance of two fields from the lane, in a meadow known by the name of *Old-Bury*, there is an oblong area of 3 acres 2 roods 32 perches, inclosed with a double bank of an oblong form, surrounded by a wide and deep moat, with high embankments, and which on the north side is above three times as wide as on the other sides. The south side is 132 yards long, with a vallum about 12 yards high; and the north side 160 yards long, and the vallum not less in some places than 15 yards high, and 16 yards wide at the base. The east and west sides are 135 yards long, the vallum on the west side 8 yards wide at the base, having formerly an entrance in the middle corresponding with another in the inner vallum, which is 40 yards long at the east and west ends, and 96 yards long on the north and south sides. The

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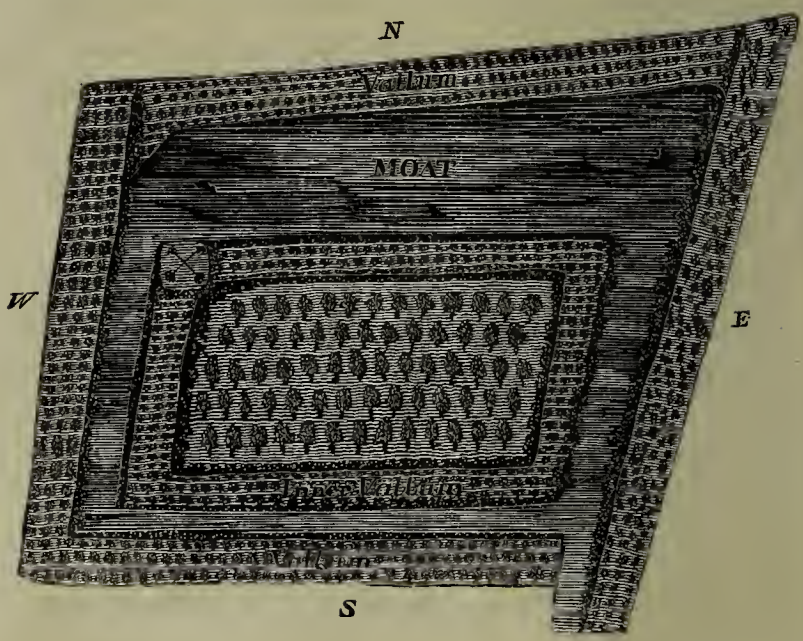
surprisal of his game. The monks arrived at the time they were expected, when Sir Henry and his followers making a noise, for the purpose of alarming them, they put out their lights, and hastened over the bridge as quickly as possible; but the sportsmen drawing their nets secured them all in a cluster.

Sir Henry presented them the next morning to the king, who increased their mortification by remarking that he had often seen *sweeter*, but never *fatter* venison.

A very small part of this nunnery remains, and that appears to have been built not long before the dissolution. *Ellis's Compagna of London*, 1792, p. 38.

moat, which is between the two banks, is from 10 to 12 yards wide, except on the north side, where it is at the least 32 yards wide. The valla all round (except on the east side without) are in tolerable preservation.



At the north-west corner there is a mount similar to a small keep of a castle [1]; and, opposite

[1] In the year 1347 Humphrey de Bohun had the King's licence (Pat. 21 Edw. III. m. 4) to fortify and embattle his mansion at Enfield. Dugdale's Bar. vol. I. p. 184; Brit. Mus. MSS. Ayscough's Cat. No. 4586. The words of the grant are, "mansum manerii de Enfelde muro de petra et calce firmare et kernellare," and is dated at Guildford 22 Dec. 21 Edw. III. Humphrey de Bohun, the first of that noble fa-

to it, on the other side of the moat, there is a deep well, which probably supplied both the keep and castle with water. The slope is 11 yards, and the diameter at the top 5 yards, with four trees planted on it in the form of a square.

There is not the smallest appearance of roads about these works, nor any remains of buildings, whence they might be deemed Roman. The fields on the north and south sides are quite level; those on the east and west sides have a natural declivity towards the east. The fortification points directly east to the woody hill in Epping Forest, south of Chingford. The British oppidum on Bush-hill bears south-west about one mile off[1]. This has been considered a military station of the same nature as Camlet-moat, and has had the appellation of *Cæsar's Camp*[2], but has from time immemorial acquired the name of *Old-Bury*, whence some

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mily that settled in England, came over with William the Conqueror, being called *Humphrey with the Beard*, having that special denomination, as it seems most of the Normans did then totally shave their faces. He died in 1367. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. I. p. 195.

[1] On Bush-hill, adjoining Enfield Park, in the ground of Mellor Hetherington, esq. and partly within the gardens, are the remains of a circular intrenchment of considerable dimensions, which has been considered by some antiquaries to have been a Roman camp or British oppidum.

[2] Gough's edit. of Camden, vol. II. Middlesex.

fields in its vicinity are called *South-bury*, *North-bury*, and *Church-bury* fields; and probably, as this ancient moated place, which was included among some demesne lands alienated in the sixteenth century, might have been in former ages the site of Humphrey de Bohun's castle, and that when the manerial residence was pulled down, it acquired the name *Old-Bury*[1]; — so tradition hands down to us at this day. The banks of this place were formerly overgrown with briars and thorns, but the whole area has been lately planted with thriving forest trees, and the approach to it taken away, by Mr. Mellish, to whom Old-Bury now belongs.

Freezy-water Farm; this farm was formerly in the occupation of a person of the name of.... Dowset, a papist; and tradition asserts that a mole threw up so much earth under the parlour floor of the house, that though every means was resorted to, it could not be prevented. At last the boards were taken up, and the bones of a human body were found, supposed to have been the remains of some person who had been murdered.

There is a small moat to the south-west of the

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[1] The word *bury* is derived from the Saxon burg, a dwelling place; anciently from the German *beorgh*, a mountain, as Canterburie, Salisburie, a high or chief place; is supposed to have had some connection with *Bury*-street, Edmonton, in the same neighbourhood, but I have not been able to discover it.

town, a little more than a mile from Old-Bury, on Mr. Clayton's estate, in one of the fields in the occupation of Mr. Robinson, a farmer, but I do not find any particular account of it. I am induced to venture a speculative opinion on the subject of its antiquity with *Old-Bury*, and the spot where the remains of skeletons and coins are continually found between these moated sites. Probably there was an engagement between the Britons and Romans hereabouts. It was here that a coin of Antoninus Pius, among others already noticed, was found. In his time the Britons were subdued, and had been quiet some years; but if there was at any time an engagement, some of the invalid soldiers might have remained here as a guard in these parts, and they might originate the town itself. The old road leads to the great road, and crosses it to South-street, leading to the marsh, and exactly opposite to a ford both in the mill-stream and the old river. Near the latter ford there was formerly a very old timber bridge, which has long since been taken down, but there is no doubt the river was always fordable there, except during floods. An old bridge, about a mile higher up the river, has also disappeared of late years, but there the river is still deep. This point, then, on the first rising ground next the river, communicating with a high hill opposite

on Epping Forest, would be an important one to watch.

It is said that all the common fields from Turkey-street to Long-hedge-field, Edmonton, were formerly a wood, and there is a tradition here, that an ancestor of the late Mrs. Adams, of Edmonton, was concealed about the year 1642, in *a great wood*, and privately fed there for six months; and that this wood was Windmill-field, between Green-street and Enfield town [1].

PLACES OF NOTE.

There are several places of note in Enfield; and among them I shall notice the following, many of which are not known at the present day, change of property having probably caused alterations in the names, or altogether the disuse of them.

Bowling-green-hill [2].

Bottenshaw [3], a garden north of the way to

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[1] Gent. Mag. vol. LXIX. 1799, p. 518.

[2] Reg. 1592.

[3] Enfeoffment, 4 Hen. IV. Enfeoff. of David, 19 Hen. VII.

(Drawn & engraved by J. T. Smith, Engraver of the Antiquities of London & its environs.

IN GREEN STREET, ENFIELD HIGHWAY.

London Pub May 27. 1797. by N. Smith, Rembrandts Head, Gt Mays Buildings, St Martins Lane, and J. T. Smith, 40 Frith Street, Soho.

the river Lea, and south on a field called Stocking-brook mead.

Bunge-streake [1], a hamlet of Enfield.

Camlet-moat, on the Chase.

Carterhatch-lane, leading from Forty-hill to the Rose and Crown. Twenty years ago this lane was scarcely passable, on account of deep sloughs.

Charsewelle [2], on the south side of lands belonging to the late Mr. —— Hopegood, in Carterhatch-lane.

Claysmore, on Clay-hill. At this place stands the residence of Mr. Harman, which formerly belonged to Mrs. Hume. Since Mr. Harman has become the possessor of this estate, he has laid out a considerable sum of money in alterations, additions, and embellishments. The grounds round the mansion are extensive, and rendered remarkably picturesque by a large sheet of water, which is now called "The Lake." Near this place the New River formerly circumverted the Flash, but the course of it has lately undergone some alteration by Mr. Harman.

Card's-bridge, is a bridge over the New River by the late Mr. Garnault's, and which was rebuilt and widened in 1799. Mr. Garnault's

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[1] Norden, p. 16.

[2] Administrator of E. Hopegood, 1689.

house was pulled down in 1818, and a new one built a little to the north of the old site, by Henry Carington Bowles, Esq.

Cooper's-bridge, is also a bridge over the New River in Tuttle, Tuckey, or Turkey-street.

Cranes, was the manor-farm belonging to the Abbot of Thorney.

Cranes-lane, near Green-street, leading from the late Mr. Woodham's to Scotland-green [1].

Cock-Smith's-end, at the bottom of Carter-hatch-lane, and down to Strouds.

Devil's-dell.

Freezy-water. A farm called Freezwater, which in 1768 belonged to Mr. Boulton, a cock-fighter, who sold it to Mr. Fletcher.

Foleswell-field [2].

Fortee, Forty, or Four Tree-hill [3]. At this place there were formerly standing on the

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[1] At Scotland-green was the seat of the late wealthy banker Mr. Fuller; the house is now occupied as a school.

[2] Enf. 4 Hen. IV.

[3] In the year 1777 there was living at Four-tree-hill a gentleman, between eighty and ninety years of age, whose mother lived to about the same age, and whose father survived till he was a hundred and twelve years old: this gentleman was in excellent health and spirits, and usually rode or walked ten or fifteen miles a day, was an excellent toast-master, though not a hard drinker; and what is further remarkable, he had a servant who had lived with him between fifty and sixty years. Gen. Evening, Aug. 1777.

Green there, near the Park, four fine large grown elm trees, two of which have long since been removed; the two that now remain are of an immense size, and very beautiful trees; the view from this spot over the adjacent county of Essex is most extensive. Tradition supposed that this place took its name from these "*Four Trees*," but it is ascertained that Sir *Hugh Fortee*, who, in 1630, built the mansion adjoining, called "*Forty Hall*," gave name to it, about which time these trees were planted, and from this circumstance this place and the immediate neighbourhood has erroneously been called "*Four Tree Hill.*"

Sir Samuel Starling, in the beginning of the last century, had a capital messuage at Forty-hill, called "Garret's-place," which came afterwards to the Wilfords [1].

Gath-hill, or Gall's-hill [2], at Clay-hill.

Goldsdown-Lane, near Green-street.

Genelle-croft [3].

The Hale [4], near the church-yard, otherwise called Whitelock's-lane.

Hall-green [5], a house and garden north on the way leading to North-mill.

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[1] Survey of Enfield manor 1635 and 1686.

[2] Lee's Lease, 4 Eliz. [3] Enf. of David, 19 Hen. VII.

[4] Adm. 4 Edw. IV. [5] Enf. 1 Hen. V.

Lachmore-end [1], is a cluster of houses on the high-road.

Hookes [2], three acres of land at Clay-hill.

Locker's-croft [3], near Hall-green.

Lee-gate [4], near Hall-green.

Newton-well-hill. To the left of the road between Camlet-moat and West-lodge there is a bog of near an acre, which shakes, and is avoided by cattle.

Norris-farm [5] is on the north side of Welch's-lane, leading to the marshes, now in the occupation of Mr. Pickett.

Pell's-farm.

Phipps-hatch-lane [6], near Cocher-lane.

Perkin's-field [7].

Pattin's-lane [8].

Ponder's-end. A cluster of houses on the high-road.

Radington-bridge [9].

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[1] Enf. of Billings, temp. James I.

[2] Hopegood's Papers. [3] Ibid. [4] Enf. 11 Hen. VI.

[5] Hen. Wylforde, gen. ten. duar. prin. manerii modo vocat. Norris Hall, quondam Jord. de Elsinge in Enfield, 8 Eliz.

[6] Hopegood's Papers. [7] Enf. 7 Ric. III.

[8] Hopegood's Papers.

[9] Par. Records; two pieces of land on each side of the road at North-mill, in Enfield. Sir Baldwyn Radyngton had licence 20 Ric. II. to alienate in mortmain, which he did 23 Ric. II. to Thomas Cradock, vicar of Enfield, and others,

The Raft [1], at Ponder's-end.

Sherman's-field [2], at Clay-hill.

Stocking-field.

Southgate, or South-street [3].

Thomma-Lane [4], at right angles with Carter-hatch-lane.

Watery-lane [5], upper and lower, near Green-street.

Welch's-lane. (See Norris-farm.)

Thriples-hill [6], or Thistles-hill.

Wood-side, or Chase-side [7].

Whitelock's-lane [8], otherwise called the Hale.

The following are considered places of less note:

Bungey [9], commonly called Bungay, or Brick-lane [10], leading from London-lane west, into the

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conveyed to Feoffees 16 Hen. VI. and 14 Edw. *Uses unknown.* The pieces run from the north in parallel lines to Lee's-hope in Enfield; one eastward, containing three acres, and three or four perches long, by one perch; the other six poles four feet long.

[1] Par. Reg. [2] Hopegood's Papers.

[3] In Edmonton parish, but persons were buried here from thence. Par. Reg. 1625-6. [4] Hopegood's Papers.

[5] Durant's sale. [6] Hopegood's Papers.

[7] In the Register 1594, seems rather another name for Chase-side.

[8] A piece of waste ground. [9] Par. Reg. 1599.

[10] Brick, or Red-lane (bricks having been made in a field on the left, a little way down). This was probably the ori-

road at Ponder's-end; till within the last forty or fifty years it was the only communication between Enfield town and the high-road, scarcely passable.

Bridge-street[1], from Patten's Ware-lane to the foot of Clay-hill, by the brook.

Bullsmoor (vulgarly called Belzamoor-lane), leads into the high-road east from Bull's-cross, and takes its name from the Bull ale-house there.

Bull's-cross[2].

Bullocks, or Ballox-style[3], at Clay-hill, by Bull Beggar's-hole.

Bury-field[4], now divided into numerous fields well fenced.

Bull Beggar's-hole at Clay-hill.

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ginal communication between Enfield and the London road. It is now a private road, Mr. Mellish having put up a gate at each end. There was, in the recollection of an old man of the parish now living, a public house in this lane. In Smith's County Map it is called Joan Potter's-lane.

[1] Par. Reg. 1595.

[2] The road hence to Theobalds is private, and the gates are locked every night at nine o'clock, at least the one nearest Theobalds is. The roads crossed here prior to the first inclosure, when the entrance to Bull's-moor-lane was made further from Capel-house.

[3] See List of Benefactions.

[4] John Taylor, in 1572, held three acres inclosed adjoining the highway to Bury-field. Survey 1572.

Drawn & engraved by J. T. Smith.

NEAR BULL'S CROSS, ENFIELD.

Pub. June 1797, by N. Smith, Mays Buildings, & J. T. Smith, 40, Frith Street, Soho.

Colesbridge [1], or Colebridge, at Clay-hill.
Coxmore's-end [2] at the Holly-bush.
Cranch-lane [3].
The Dole.
Fisher's-field [4].
Hearne's-ditch at the highway.
Holdbrook.
Horspool-stones [5] at Clay-hill,
The Locke [6].
Long-croft. } [7]
Long-lease. }
Maiden-bridge [8], just within the Park stood Elsynge-hall [9].
Marsh lane [10], leads from the high-road into

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[1] Survey 1572 [2] Reg. 1610.

[3] Perhaps Crane's-lane. Reg.

[4] Containing five acres, and inclosed by John Taylor. Survey 1572. [5] List of Benefactions.

[6] Reg. 1657, mentioned as an oil-mill.

[7] Containing each eight acres, inclosed by John Taylor. Survey 1572.

[8] Occurs in a feoffment, 2 Ric. III. This bridge was built of brick, the whole width of the road, about twenty years ago; formerly there was a narrow one of wood, and the traveller had his choice of passing over it or going through the water, of which there is, after heavy rains, a great body.

[9] Norden's Index to his Map, places the Wroths here, and considers it to be on the Chase, p. 37.

[10] Reg. 1630.

the marsh by the north side of mother Wells's house [1].

Morehatch, a hamlet of Enfield.

Chase-gate, at Clay-hill.

Park-gate, at the town's-end.

Piper's-lane.

Painter's-lane, &c. &c.

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[1] Mother Wells's House stood at the corner of Welch's-lane. In her time it was called *Keys-lane*. Keys was a farmer living down the lane, and was, or supposed to be, rich. The house was pulled down, and rebuilt by his successor *Welch*, and it was surrounded by a moat. On the night of Saturday, March 31, 1777, the house was attacked by a gang of eleven thieves, who had for some time infested the neighbourhood. There were in the house the old man Keys, his two grand-daughters, the old housekeeper, one servant man, and a boy. On the first alarm the man fired at them from a fowling-piece, but this did not deter them; they entered, robbed the old gentleman of about 50*l.* in cash, and whatever valuables they could find they carried off. The poor fellow who had fired on them was dreadfully cut and mangled, and left for dead; however, he recovered, and is now living as gardener to Mr. May, of the Old Palace School. Three days after the robbery, the same party robbed a house on Finchley Common, for which five of them were hanged.

COMMON FIELDS AND MARSHES.

The common fields before the inclosure were, Allen's-field, Great Bean-croft, Little Bean-croft, Great Baldwin's, Little Baldwin's, Great Bird's-field, Little Bird's-field, the Butts, Broad-field, Broomfield, Brookfield, Bedwell, Brittain's-field, Chiswells, Church-bury-field, Colwell, Charcrofts, Driver's-hall, Dung-field, Little Dung-field, East-field, Gongs-field, Galliards, Edgars, Little Holmes, King's-hole, Long-field, Lay-leys, Long-ley, the Moorse, Muttons, Mapleton-field, North-field, Pole-pits, Puddle-field, Red-lands, Upper Red-lands, the Twenty-acres, Rose Chaswells, South-bury-field (vulgarly called Sowbury-field), Stretchetts, Stronglands, Short Painters, Snorings, Suffolks, Tay Pightles, Tyebury's-well, Reading Platts, Windmill-field, Wickfield, Woodham's-field, &c.

The common marshes were, Eels-hook, Grimsdon [1], Horsey, Leathersey, Little Leathersey, Market-leys, Mill-marsh, South-marsh, Wild-marsh [2], Rammey, Little Rammey, &c.

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[1] Mentioned in a feoffment 23 Edw. IV. seems to be on the marsh.

[2] William Cecil Lord Burleigh left to his son Robert Earl of Salisbury, in 1594, an acre of meadow in Wild-marsh, in Enfield and Cheshunt. Vide Inq. of his lands 1599, 41 Eliz. Peck's Des. Cur. v. 29. Anne Osborn left to the parish of Enfield, in 1666, one acre in Wild-marsh.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The public highways staked out by the Commissioners, under the Act of Parliament, 41 Geo. III. chap. 143, called the "Enfield Inclosure Act," of the width of forty feet, are, Ponder's-end-road, over Southbury-field, the East Barnet-road, the Ridgeway-road, the Hadley-road, Parsonage-road, New-lane-road, Theobalds Park-road, and East Lodge-road, &c.

PRIVATE ROADS.

The Private Roads set out under the said Act, of the width of twenty feet:

Next the Old Stray-field—beginning at Clay-hill-gate, and leading westward along the north side of the Old-stray-field to the boundary of the Great Tithe allotment.

The Flash-road—beginning at White Webbs, and leading over the allotment of Abraham Wilkinson, M.D. to and over the New River to a lane leading to Clay-hill.

To Theobalds Park—beginning at White Webbs-gate, and leading northward to Theobalds Park.

White Webbs-road — beginning at White Webbs-gate, and leading southward to the ancient inclosures and allotments near the said White Webbs-gate.

Over Churchbury-field — beginning in Silver-street, and leading into and over Church-bury-field to the allotment of Robert Griffiths, with a branch leading along Brewhouse-lane into Baker-street.

Bunger's-lane-road — beginning at Lincoln-house, in Ponder's-end, and leading into South-bury-field.

Scotland-green-road — beginning at the north end of Scotland-green, and leading to Duck's-leys.

South-street-road — over the marshes, and Welch's-lane — beginning at the lower end of South-street, and leading over the Mill-river into South-marsh; and, from thence, leading northward along the side of the river Lea to Enfield-lock, and over the said river, along the western side thereof, to and along Welch's-lane into the London and Ware-road, at Enfield Wash.

South-marsh — beginning at the said road last described, and leading to the old ford over Mar-dyke.

Over Mill-marsh — beginning at Mill-marsh-

bridge, and leading over Mill-marsh to Pattipool-ford.

Green-street-road—beginning at the lower end of Green-street, and leading to Mill-marsh-bridge.

Painter's-lane-road—beginning at the turnpike-road, at Enfield-wash, and leading to the ford into Rammey-marsh.

Hoe-lane—beginning at the said turnpike-road, and leading to the Goat, at Forty-hill.

The above public, and private roads, with the several tunnels and bridges across them, were awarded by the Commissioners for ever, to be *repaired, upheld, cleansed, maintained, and kept in repair, by the inhabitants and occupiers of land, tenements, and hereditaments in the parish of Enfield,* in the same manner as the public highways are directed to be kept in repair.

An indictment was preferred in Hilary Term 1819, by the Honourable the Board of Ordnance against the parish, for not repairing *Welche's lane*, and a road over the marshes leading from the turnpike road at Enfield-wash to the government foundery for small arms at Waltham.

In support of the Indictment the Counsel for the Crown contended, that this lane was an ancient Public Highway, and had been *repaired*

by the parish time out of mind—that the Commissioners under the Enfield Inclosure Act could not abolish it as a *public* road without the order of two Justices, which they never obtained—that the Commissioners had set it out, and improperly called it a *private* road, but had directed the parish to repair it—that this was not like the *Cottingham case*, where the parish was not liable to the repair of the road previous to the inclosure, nor had any allotment under the Act; for, that here, the parish of Enfield had always repaired this lane, which led from the turnpike road to the river Lea, and had also an allotment under the Act, as well as a share of the timber growing on the Chase, and that the Commissioners were therefore justified, when they set out this road, in directing the parish to repair it.

Upon the cross examination of witnesses for the prosecution it appeared—that, at the lower end of Welch's-lane, a gate across a part of the road leading over an ancient inclosure into the marshes, had been occasionally locked; and that the farmers holding lands in the marshes formerly paid threepence or fourpence an acre for carrying their hay through this inclosure.

Chief Justice Abbott stopped the Counsel for the Crown, and said—that, unless the prosecu-

tors were prepared to contradict their own witnesses, the case must end:—that a *public* highway must lead from one town or vill to another, and be *free* for the passage of all his Majesty's subjects; whereas, it was proved in evidence, that Welch's-lane led *only* to a farm house, and that the occupiers of the Marshes had paid toll for the liberty of bringing their hay along that part of the road over the ancient inclosure; and as to the repairs heretofore done to Welch's-lane, it appeared that the tenant of the farm got into the office of surveyor, and put his hand into the parish purse to repair his *own* road; this, therefore, never was a *public* highway. The General Inclosure Act, which passed on the same day as the Enfield Inclosure Act, *directs*—that all roads over lands to be inclosed, not set out by the Commissioners, shall be deemed part of the lands to be inclosed—the Commissioners did set out this road; but expressly set it out as a *private* road, the parish therefore was not bound to repair it.

The Jury, without hesitation, found—*for the parish.*

FOOT-PATHS.

The Foot-paths set out under the said Act, which, together with sufficient stiles, gates or steps, and bridges, in all the fences which cross the said foot-paths, are to be kept in repair, clear and open, for the use of foot passengers, by the owners or occupiers of the several allotments which are subject to the foot-paths[1].

To Clay-hill—beginning at the west end of the Stray-field-road, and leading to Crew's-hill.

To the Public Well—beginning at Theobalds-park-road, near the Fallow Buck, and leading to the Public Well at Clay-hill, and into May's-lane.

Over Little Bird's-field—beginning in Baker-street, and leading to Chase Side near to the workhouse.

Over Great Bird's-field—beginning in Baker-street, and leading to Clay-hill.

To Turkey-street—beginning near Maiden's-bridge, and leading to Turkey-street.

Over Long-field—beginning near the Bell, at Enfield-wash, and leading northward over the east end of Long-field into the public foot-path.

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[1] It is the duty of the surveyors of the highways to enforce the repair of these foot-paths whenever there is occasion.

To Forty-hill—beginning near the Cherry-orchard, in Church-bury-field, and leading by the back of the old inclosures to Forty-hill.

Meeting-house-path—beginning at the Meeting-house, in Baker street, and leading into the private carriage-road in Church-bury-field.

From Enfield to the Highway—beginning at the said Church-bury-field-road, and leading to the Highway.

Over Broad-field—branching from the last-mentioned foot-path, and leading across Carter-hatch-lane into Broad-field, to the Red Lion, at Enfield highway.

From Enfield to Edmonton—beginning at London-lane, and leading across the fields towards Bury-street, Edmonton.

Over Puttock's-croft—beginning at Green-street, and leading to Durant's-farm.

Over Stonard's-field—beginning at Ponder's-end (opposite the lane leading to Enfield town), and leading by the south boundary of Durant's-farm to Scotland-green.

From South-street to Cuckoo-hall-farm—beginning at the Falcon, in South-street, and leading towards Edmonton.

Over East-field—beginning at East-field-gate opposite the Bell, at Enfield Wash, and leading to and along the drain in East-field, and across Wild-marsh to Enfield Lock.

Drawn & Etch'd by J. T. Smith, Engraver of the Antiquities of London & Environs.

IN GREEN STREET, ENFIELD HIGHWAY.

Pub.d June 1797, by N. Smith, Rembrandt's Head, Gt. May's Buildings, St. Martins Lane.

Over Grimsdown—beginning at the lower end of Green-street, and leading to Tat's-bridge.

For a more particular account of the roads and foot-paths, I must refer the reader to the award of the Commissioners, with the plan of the parish annexed, deposited in the Vestry-room, where it may be inspected at all times by any person interested in the inclosure. A copy of the award and plan is also deposited in the Register's office for Middlesex, Bell-yard, Temple-bar, where they may be inspected on payment of 1*s*.

TITLE OF BARON OF ENFIELD.

The House of *Nassau* has produced heroes allied to the greatest princes in Europe, and renowned both in the cabinet and in the field. *Henry Frederick de Nassau*, Prince of Orange, and grandfather to William III. Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, King of England, &c. had a natural son, *Frederick de Nassau*, whom he endowed with the lordship of *Zuleistein*, and who thereupon took the surname of *Zuleistein;* and upon the Prince of Orange coming in the winter to the Court of England in 1669, he was accompanied by *M. Zuleistein.*

M. Zuleistein was general of the foot in the service of the States General, when his country was invaded by the French in 1672. In that dismal conjuncture, when the Prince of Orange was made Stadtholder, his first action was an attack on *Naerden*[1], and he detached General *Zuleistein* to take quarters between *Utrecht* and *Naerden.* Whereupon the Duke of *Luxemburgh* marched the next day to relieve the beseiged, and with between 8 and 9,000 men fell on the quarter of *Zuleistein*, but was repulsed with loss, and forced to retire. The town was afterwards battered and reduced to such extremities, that they sent to capitulate. In which interval the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, having been reinforced, marched, under the guidance of some peasants, and again attacked the quarters of General *Zuleistein*, and after a bloody and resolute dispute, the General was slain October 12, 1672, dying valiantly fighting and refusing quarter from the enemy[2].

M. Zuleistein married Mary, the daughter of Sir William Killegrew of the county of Cornwall, bart. and chamberlain to Queen Catherine, consort of Charles II. who came over with the Princess Mary, mother of King William, and had issue by her, his son and heir, *William*

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[1] Lives of the Prince of Orange, p. 135.

[2] Hist. of Eng. vol. III. p. 319.

Henry Zuleistein (first Earl of Rochford), who was greatly confided in by the Prince of Orange, and who sent him to King James II. on the birth of the Prince of Wales, to congratulate him, and to inform him of the state of the nation[1]. On February 24, 1688-9, the day after King William and Queen Mary had been proclaimed, their Majesties named their privy council, and at the same time filling up some of the chief officers of their court, *M. Zuleistein*[2] was apppointed master of the robes to the King. On September 12, 1690, he was constituted[3] lieutenant-general of horse and foot, and served both in *Ireland* and *Flanders*. At the battle of *Landen* July 29, 1693, where his Majesty[4] was in the utmost danger, his enemies surrounding him on all sides, he distinguished himself by his gallant behaviour, and was wounded and taken prisoner. Whereupon his Majesty, taking into consideration his faithful services and eminent abilities, as also his near alliance in blood to him, was pleased to create him *Baron of Enfield* in the county of Middlesex, Viscount *Tunbridge*, and Earl of *Rochford* in Essex, by letters patent, dated May 10, 1695. He died at *Zuleistein* in 1708[5], leaving behind him a

[1] Hist. of Eng. vol. II. p. 43. [2] Ibid. p. 550.

[3] Ex. Collect. Greg. King, Lanc. Fecial.

[4] Hist. of Eng. 655.

[5] Annals of Queen Anne, anno 1708, p. 352.

most amiable character, both in his public and private capacity. He married Jane, daughter and heir of Sir *Henry Wroth*[1], of Durants, and of Loughton-hall in Essex, great-grandson of Sir *Robert Wroth*, Knt. by the Lady Mary *Sidney*[2] his wife, eldest daughter of Robert Earl of Leicester, by whom his lordship had issue four sons, William-Henry, Frederick, Maurice, and Henry, and four daughters, Anne, Mary, Elizabeth, and Henrietta.

The eldest son William Henry, second Earl of Rochford, took early to arms, being, in 1702, a volunteer in the expedition under the Duke of Ormond to Cadiz, and behaved with great gallantry on the attack of the fort of Bodendallo; the taking of which greatly contributed to the destroying the galleons at Vigo. He distinguished himself[3] by many brave actions under the Duke of Marlborough, when Lord *Viscount Tunbridge*, particularly at the battle of Hochstet or Blenheim, on the 2d of August 1704, and was sent by his Grace to England with the particulars of that glorious victory. In

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[1] Collins's Peerage, 3d ed. 1812, vol. III. p. 724. Jacob. II. 8. All the Peerages make him great-grandson of Sir Richard Wroth and Mary Sidney.

[2] A learned lady who emulated the fame of her uncle Sir Philip Sidney, and her aunt the Countess of Pembroke.

[3] Annals of Queen Anne, 1708, p. 352.

1708, succeeding his father in his honours and estates, he came to England, and was constituted, May 10, 1710, brigadier-general of his Majesty's forces; and being colonel of a regiment of dragoons, he went over to Spain soon after, where he was killed at the battle of Almanza, July 27, 1710, and, dying unmarried, was succeeded by Frederick, his next brother and heir, then one of the nobles of the province of Utrecht. Frederick came to England the same year, where he resided till his decease, on the 14th of June 1738. Having married Betsey, natural daughter of Richard Savage, Earl Rivers, had issue two sons, William-Henry, the late Earl of Rochford, who died without issue [1] 1781 [2], and the honourable Richard *Savage Nassau*, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of *Edward Spencer*, of Rendlesham in the county of Suffolk, the widow of James Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, and had issue by her, William the present *Baron of Enfield*, *Viscount Tunbridge*, sixth *Earl of Rochford*.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st. Azure, semé of billets Or, a lion rampant of the second, for Nassau; 2d. Or, a lion rampant Gules, ducally crowned

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[1] He left a natural son, who bears the name of Nassau, and to whom he left part of his estates.

[2] Gent. Mag. October 1781, p. 491, his will.

Azure, for Dietz; 3d. Gules, a fesse Argent for Vianden; 4th. Gules, two lions passant guardant in pale Or, for Catznelloge: over all, in an escocheon Gules, three zules Argent, in chief a label of three points of the last, for Zuleistein.

Crest: In a coronet composed of fleurs-de-lis and strawberry-leaves Or, two single attires of a stag Gules.

Supporters: Two lions Erminois, each ducally crowned Azure.

Motto: "Ne supra modum sapere."

THE MANOR OF ENFIELD.

In the time of Edward the Confessor the manor of Enfield belonged to Asgar, who was master of the horse to William the Conqueror, and constable of the army. At the time of the survey of Domesday it was the property of Geoffrey de Magnaville or Mandeville, a powerful Norman who came over with the Conqueror. This Geoffrey fought courageously against King Harold, for which great service he was rewarded by the Conqueror's gift, as appears by the survey of Domesday. At this time he pos-

sessed divers lordships in several counties[1], having seven in Middlesex, whereof Enfield was one. To him succeeded William, vulgarly called Mandevil[2], his son and heir, who married Margaret, sole daughter and heir to Eudo Dapifer (steward to the Conqueror), by whom he had Geoffrey his son and heir, and a daughter named Beatrice. This Geoffrey was created Earl of Essex by King Stephen. He married Rose, daughter of Alberic de Vere, Earl of Oxford, by whom he had four sons, Ernulph, Geoffrey, William, and Robert. Ernulph succeeded him, and was banished; upon which Geoffrey succeeded, who was created Earl of Essex by Henry the Second (his father having forfeited that title by rebellion); and in the charter of his creation was restored to all the lands possessed by his ancestors. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother

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[1] Viz. in Berkshire 4, in Suffolk 26, in Middlesex 7, in Surrey 1, in Oxfordshire 3, in Cambridgeshire 9, in Hertfordshire 19, in Northamptonshire 7, in Warwickshire 2, and in Essex 40, whereof Walden was one, which afterwards became the chief seat of his descendants.

[2] William de Mandeville gave to the Priory of Hurley (Berks), which was founded by his father, the tithe of the nuts *in parco suo de Enfield* in frankalmoigne. (Madox, Formul. p. 246. No. 412, ex Autog. in Arch. Westm.) And to Trinity Priory, Aldgate, "xl carucates bushii per an' in bosco de Enefeld." Mon. Angl. II. 82.

William, who also died without issue (Robert, the younger brother, dying in the life-time of his brother William). Upon the decease of William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, 2 Richard I. without issue, as above-mentioned, much controversy arose touching his barony and lands, which was determined in 30 Henry II. and one half of the estate of the said William, in which was the lordship of Enfield, was adjudged to Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, who died in 1213, in right of Beatrice his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of William De Say, the son of William De Say and Beatrice Mandeville his wife, sister and heir to the said William De Mandeville; and the other half to William De Blackland and Maud his wife, the other daughter and coheir of William De Say.

This Geoffrey Fitz-Piers by Beatrice his wife left issue three sons and one daughter, *viz.* Geoffrey, William, Henry, and Maud, and was succeeded by his eldest son; which Geoffrey dying without issue [1], was succeeded by his

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[1] Dugdale's Bar. vol. I. pp. 180. 705. This Geoffrey was the son of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Lord Chief Justice of England, who, by marrying the daughter and heir of William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, succeeded to the title, and gave his sons the name of Mandeville. Humphrey de Bohun, the third in descent from Humphrey who married Maud Man-

brother William, who dying a bachelor, Henry the youngest dying in the life-time of his brother, the lands descended to Henry de Bohun, in right of Maud[1] his wife, daughter and sole heir to her father Geoffrey Fitz-Piers and Beatrice his wife. This Henry de Bohun left issue three sons and one daughter, *viz.* Humphrey, his eldest son and heir, Henry (who died in his

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deville, died seised of the manor of Enfield 27 Edw. I.; see Esch. No. 142. Humphrey Earl of Hereford, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward the First, granted the manor to the King, who granted it again to the Earl and his heirs by the said Elizabeth, with remainder to himself; Dugdale, vol. I. p. 183. John de Bohun was seised of the manor 10 Edw. III.; see Esch. No. 62. Humphrey de Bohun died seised of it 37 Edw. III.; see Esch. No. 10. Humphrey, the last Earl, died seised of it 46 Edw. III.; see Esch. No. 10.

[1] Humphrey de Bohun, the third in descent from Humphrey who married this Maud, was summoned by writ to appear before the King, in order to state by what right he claimed in the manor of *Enefeld* a free warren, view of frank-pledge, and all things to that view appertaining. The Earl appeared, and said that all his ancestors from time immemorial had always possessed the said liberties in the town of *Enefeld*, and enjoyed them without molestation. The Jurors returned, that the Earl, and all his ancestors, had possession of all the said liberties in the said manor of *Enefeld*, and had enjoyed them from time immemorial without molestation; therefore, the said Earl was invested with the said liberties *sine die*, &c. Rolls dated Middlesex Writs of *quo warranto* in 22 Edw. I. 1294.

youth), Ralph, and Margery, who married Waleran Earl of Warwick.

Humphrey[1] succeeded his father, and married two wives; first, Maud, daughter of the Earl of . . . . . , by whom he had issue Humphrey his son and heir, and four daughters. By his second wife, Maud de Avenebury, he had one son, Sir John de Bohun, lord of Haresfield. He was succeeded by Humphrey his grandson (son and heir to Humphrey his son, who died in the life-time of his father), who married Maud, daughter of William de Fienles, and by her had issue one son Humphrey, his successor; which Humphrey de Bohun, by a formal conveyance, gave and granted to King Edward the First the inheritance of all his lands and lordships in this realm, as also of his earldom of Hereford and Essex, and Constableship of England; but upon his marriage with the King's daughter Elizabeth about that time, the King re-granted him all his lands, castles, lordships, &c. wheresoever, both

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[1] Rex. Hen. III. confirmat Henrico de Bohun, filio et hær' Hump. de Bohun, Com. Heref. et Essex, ac Constabularii Anglie in generali tallio, castrum et manerium de Plessetis, cum membris, &c.; una cum honore ejusdem, necnon manerium de Enfeld; reman' Joh'i de Bohun, fratri suo, reman' Miloni fratri ejus. Lit. Pat. 53 Hen. III. Salmon's Essex, p. 226.

in England and Wales, as also the right to the earldom of Hereford, with the constableship of England, which he entailed upon the issue of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such issue, after the decease of himself and his wife, covenanted that the manor of Enfield, among others, and the constableship of England, should wholly remain to the King and his heirs for ever.

This Humphrey de Bohun had issue by Elizabeth his wife six sons, *viz.* Humphrey (who died young), John, Humphrey, Edward, William (afterwards Earl of Northampton), and Æneas, and four daughters, and was succeeded by John de Bohun his son and heir, who first took to wife Alice, daughter of Edmund Earl of Arundel, and afterwards married Margaret, daughter of Ralph Lord Bassett, but left no issue by either. The lands whereof he was found to die seised of, and his whole inheritance, descended to his next brother Humphrey, who in 20 Edward III. obtained the King's licence to fortify and embattle his manor-houses, of which Enfield is mentioned as one; and dying unmarried, his lands and honours descended to Humphrey de Bohun his nephew, son of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, his brother, who married Joan, daughter of Richard Earl of Arundel, by whom he had two daughters, his

heirs, viz. Eleanor [1], who was married to Thomas of Woodstock, sixth son to King Henry the Third; and Mary, to Henry Earl of Derby, son to John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster [2] (afterwards King of England by the name of Henry the Fourth [3]), to whom on partition of the lands of the said Humphrey de Bohun [4] (in right of his wife Mary) the lordship and manor of Enfield descended.

The manor, being thus vested in the Crown, was annexed to, and has ever since remained, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Richard the Third, in the year 1483, granted it to Henry Duke of Buckingham [5], but it reverted to the Crown the next year by the Duke's attainder [6]. The manor continued to be part

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[1] Eleanor Duchess of Gloucester died seised of this manor in 1399, when (notwithstanding she left a daughter and heir, Anne, married to two successive Earls of Stafford) it was inherited by his sister Mary. Esch. 1 Hen. IV. No. 50.

[2] Henry Duke of Lancaster succeeded his father John of Gaunt in this title.

[3] Dugdale's Bar. vol. I. p. 187.

[4] Forty years ago there was a poor family of the name, who were supposed to be the descendants of people of consequence. I have been informed that they recovered considerable property about thirty or thirty-five years ago. The name was pronounced *Boon*.

[5] Grants by Richard III. Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 433. p. 168.

[6] Dugdale's Bar. vol. I. p. 169.

THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

of the Duchy of Lancaster, though the manor-house and demesne lands had long been granted away. In the reign of Henry the Eighth it was leased to Bridget Wingfield[1], and was afterwards granted by Edward the Sixth to the Princess Elizabeth (afterwards Queen Elizabeth) for life[2].

In the Survey of Domesday this manor is thus mentioned: "The manor in the time of William the Conqueror was taxed at thirty hides. The land was twenty-four carucates; there were fourteen hides in demesne, and the lord had four ploughs. The villanes employed sixteen ploughs. One villane held a hide, three others half a hide each; the parish-priest a virgate, seventeen villanes a virgate each, thirty-six others half a virgate; twenty borders held jointly a hide and a virgate; seven cottars held twenty-three acres, and five cottars seven acres. There were eighteen other cottars, and six slaves. A mill which produced ten shillings *per annum* rent, the fish-pond eight shillings. There was a meadow sufficient for twenty-four plough-lands, and twenty-five shillings rent; pasture for the cattle of the town, and pannage for two thousand hogs.

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[1] Records in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster.

[2] Pat. 5 Edw. VI. pt. 3. ap. 24.

The profits of the woods and pasture forty-three shillings; and there was a park also."

In the time of Edward the Confessor it was valued at 50*l.* and bore the same value when the Survey of Domesday was taken. Within the manor "there were five sokemen who held six hides, which they had the power of alienating without the licence of the lord paramount[1]."

In the year 1303 it was valued at 34*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*[2] In the record of the year 1337 its extent and value is thus described:

"A capital messuage, valued at 13*s.* 4*d.* a garden of herbs 5*s.* the fruit 20*d.* a dove-house 5*s.* four hundred and twenty acres of arable in demesne worth 6*d.* an acre, sixty-three of meadow worth 3*s.* and thirty-nine other acres of meadow 1*s.* only, twenty-four acres of pasture at 3*s.*; a park, called the Frith, whence twenty acres of underwood, worth 3*s.* an acre, might be sold annually; another, called the great park, in which was common of pasture, and no underwood, the pannage worth 50*s.* *per ann.* There were fish-ponds also, whence fish might be sold every seventh year, to the amount of fifteen marks[3]."

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[1] Bawdwen's Translation of Domesday for Middlesex, 4to, Doncaster, 1812.

[2] Esch. 30 Edw. I. No. 52.

Esch. 10 Edw. III. No. 62.

In a subsequent record, in the year 1364, only thirty acres of arable, are mentioned among the demesne lands [1].

A survey [2] of the bounds was taken July 8, 14th Elizabeth. "The names of the freeholders and copieholders, and their rents, are inserted in this survey booke, and in the bailiffes rentals, for them to have them at the nexte court."

"Every copyholder ought to pay a yeare's quitt rent for relief upon alienation as well as upon death."

"Every copyholder ought to pay two yeares quitt rent for a fine upon descent or purchase all alike."

At this survey, it appeared that "Dr. Huicke detaineth a rent 7*s.* 7*d.* due to the queen for lands called Goldbeaters, more he detaineth 6*d.* parcell of rent at 10*s.* 6*d.* due for land called Colleges, late in the tenure of Thomas Butt."

To this Manor belongs a view of frankpledge; courts leet and baron are held on Wednesday in Whitsun week, and on November the 5th. These courts were formerly held in a barn, then at the King's-head, afterwards at the Rose and Crown at Enfield highway. A

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[1] Esch. 37 Edw. III. No. 10.

[2] Abs. Survey, Harl. MS. 1579, fo. 155.

constable and two headboroughs for the town quarter, with a brander and aleconner, and a constable and headborough and brander for Bull's-cross quarter; and two headboroughs, a brander, and a hayward for Green-street quarter, are chosen at the court leet.

The annual fines do not exceed 16*l.* The court rolls were by some accident burnt many years ago, and those in the present book begin in 1705.

In 1778 the late Duke of Chandos obtained a lease[1] of the Manor, which is now in the possession of the Duke of Buckingham in right of his wife, the daughter and sole heir of the late Duke of Chandos.

The quit rents of this manor in 1802 amounted to 10*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Tenants.	Quit Rents.		
	£.	s.	d.
Boddam, R. H. esq. - -	0	0	3
Barton, John - - -	0	0	6
Beckett, William, and Ostliff, Francis	0	5	6

[1] Notwithstanding this lease, the courts are held in the king's name. The lessee being in the preamble of the court rolls, called chief steward, to which office it is probable the manerial profits have always been annexed. See Dugd. Bar. and Bawdwen's Translation of Domesday for Middlesex.

Tenants.	Quit Rents. £.	s.	d.
Barnard, Deborah - -	0	7	7
Boddington, S. esq. - -	0	2	0
Blackburn, John, esq. - -	0	11	7
Bulkeley, G. W. - -	0	0	6
Burgess, John - - -	0	1	7
Burgess, John, for a new grant -	0	0	4
Brown, Jos. - - -	0	1	1
Blond, Le, his executors - -	0	0	8
Clarke, Catherine - -	0	0	4
Carr, William, esq. - -	0	1	0
Coleman, William, esq. - -	0	7	0
Cockes, Ambrose, his heirs -	0	3	0
Davis, Sarah - - -	0	0	6
Davis, Robert - - -	0	2	0
Drapers' Company, - -	0	5	6
English, Samuel - - -	0	0	4
Eaton, Sarah - - -	0	1	0
Field, Francis - - -	0	2	8
Griffiths, Robert - -	0	0	4
Gough, Richard, esq. - -	0	10	7
Green, Edward - - -	0	0	6
Geledneki, Anthony, esq. -	0	0	6
Hebden, George, esq. - -	0	1	0
Harrison, Robert - -	0	0	3
Hume, Anne - - -	0	5	10
Hills, Thomas - - -	0	5	10
Jarvis, James, his heirs - -	0	1	6

Tenants.	Quit Rents. £.	s.	d.
Jones, Thomas, esq. - -	0	5	5
Law, George - - -	0	0	6
Long, William - - -	0	3	0
Mould, John - - -	0	0	3
Matthews, William - -	0	2	0
Mason, Edward, esq. - -	0	0	2
Maddox, Jos. - - -	0	1	0
March, John - - -	0	0	2
Meyer, James, esq. - -	0	19	6
May, Mary - - -	0	3	8
Mills, Sarah - - -	0	5	0
Macer, Mark - - -	0	0	3
Naylor, Wm. Baker - -	0	13	0
Nash, William - - -	0	0	4
Post, Walter, Wilson, and John -	0	2	0
Raymond, Colonel William -	0	6	5
Rea, John - - -	0	0	6
Richardson, William - -	0	0	5
Graff, James, late Thomas Reynolds	0	1	0
Roberts, John - - -	0	1	1
Roberts, William - -	0	0	8
Connop, Newel, esq. late Ruddle	0	5	1
Smith, John - - }	0	6	8
and }	0	0	8
Skurles, James - - -	0	0	2
Skelfer, John - - -	0	0	1
Smith, William - - -	0	1	0
Skeggs, Rebecca - -	0	3	1

Tenants.	Quit Rents. £.	s.	d.
Newton, William, late Anne Samms	0	1	0
Alworthy, George, late Eliz. Smart, and sisters - - -	0	0	4
Stratton, Roger - - -	0	0	2
Scudamore - - -	0	2	0
Tapner, William - - -	0	0	8
Thomson, William - -	0	0	6
Tenniswood, his trustees - -	0	3	0
Thorne, Thomas B. - -	0	1	6
Torr, George - - -	0	1	0
Wright, Richard - - -	0	0	5
Wilson, John - - -	0	2	0
Winnington, William - -	0	0	3
White, Thomas - -	0	6	8
and	0	0	8
Weston, Thomas - - -	0	5	8
Woodham, John - - -	0	5	1
Freeman, Stephen, late Jas. Winbolt	0	5	0
Walton, Mrs. - - -	0	0	2
Young, Miss - - -	0	1	6
£.	10	4	6

The value of the fee simple of these quit rents was deducted from the allotments, under the Act for dividing the common lands, &c. made to the proprietors; and their estates were exonerated, and for ever discharged from these payments, from the 29th day of September 1803.

THE MANOR-HOUSE.

The site of the manor-house was leased in 1526 to John Barker[1], and a short time afterwards to John Taylor[2]. The lease reverted to the Crown about the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. and the house was in the king's own hands.

In the year 1543, "on New-year's Day, the noble Scottish prisoners departed from London towards Scotland, and roade to Enfield, to see the prince, and dined there that day, greatly rejoicing, as by their words and countenances it seemed, to beholde, so proper and towardly an Ympe."

At the time of Henry's death[3] the princess Elizabeth was residing at Enfield, and her bro-

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[1] Records in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster.

[2] Ibid.

[3] The king died in the night between the 28th and 29th of January 1546-7, and his death was kept private for three days. Probably the council took time to consult whether the Duke of Norfolk should be executed; at last, after three days, the lord chancellor signified to both houses of Parliament, that the king was dead. The body of King Henry VIII. lies at Windsor under a most stately tomb, begun in copper and gilt, but not finished. *Rapin's Hist. of Eng.*

NORTH EAST VIEW OF THE OLD PALACE, ENFIELD. 1568.

Published as the Act directs by W. Robertson June 1st 1812

Proof

ther Edward (afterwards Edward VI.) at Hertford, whence he was brought the next day (January 30, 1546-7) to Enfield, when he was first made acquainted with the death of the king his father[1], and there he kept his court, till the last day of June, when he removed to London[2].

It is not improbable that the princess's residence was at the manor-house: that it might have been placed at Elsynge-hall which was then in the hands of the crown, having been residing there at the time of King Henry's death: In this case it is probable[3] that the manor-house was not in the immediate possession of the royal family, till it was either rebuilt or fitted up for the princess's reception in the 5th year of Edward VI. the year immediately preceding which the custody of Elsynge-hall was granted to Sir William Wroth[4].

The ancient structure was called *Worcesters*, from having formerly belonged to the Tiptofts, Earls of Worcester. It underwent considerable repairs, or was perhaps wholly rebuilt, in the reign of Edward VI. probably on the occasion

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[1] Godwin's Ann. p. 156.

[2] Bishop of Hereford's Annals of England, p. 211.

[3] Lysons, vol. II. p. 184.

[4] Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 6. mar. 10.

of the manor being granted to the Princess Elizabeth. The late structure was built in the reign of Henry VII. by "Sir Thomas Lovell, knight of the garter, and a privy-councillor to King Henry VII. as one may gather from the arms[1]." Notwithstanding the many and great alterations which this house has undergone of late years, one of the great rooms on the ground-floor still remains in its original state, with oak pannels, and a richly ornamented ceiling, with pendant ornaments of the *crown*, the *rose*, and *fleur-de-lis*.

The free stone chimney-piece is handsomely carved, and embellished with foliage and birds, and supported by columns of the *Ionic* and *Corinthian* Orders, and decorated with the *rose* and PORTCULLIS crowned, and the arms of *France* and *England*, quarterly; with a garter, and the royal supporters a *lion* and a *dragon*[2], underneath which is this motto, "SOLA SALVS SERVIRE. DEO: SVNT CÆTERA FRAVDES[3]." The letters E R, are on this chimney piece, and were formerly

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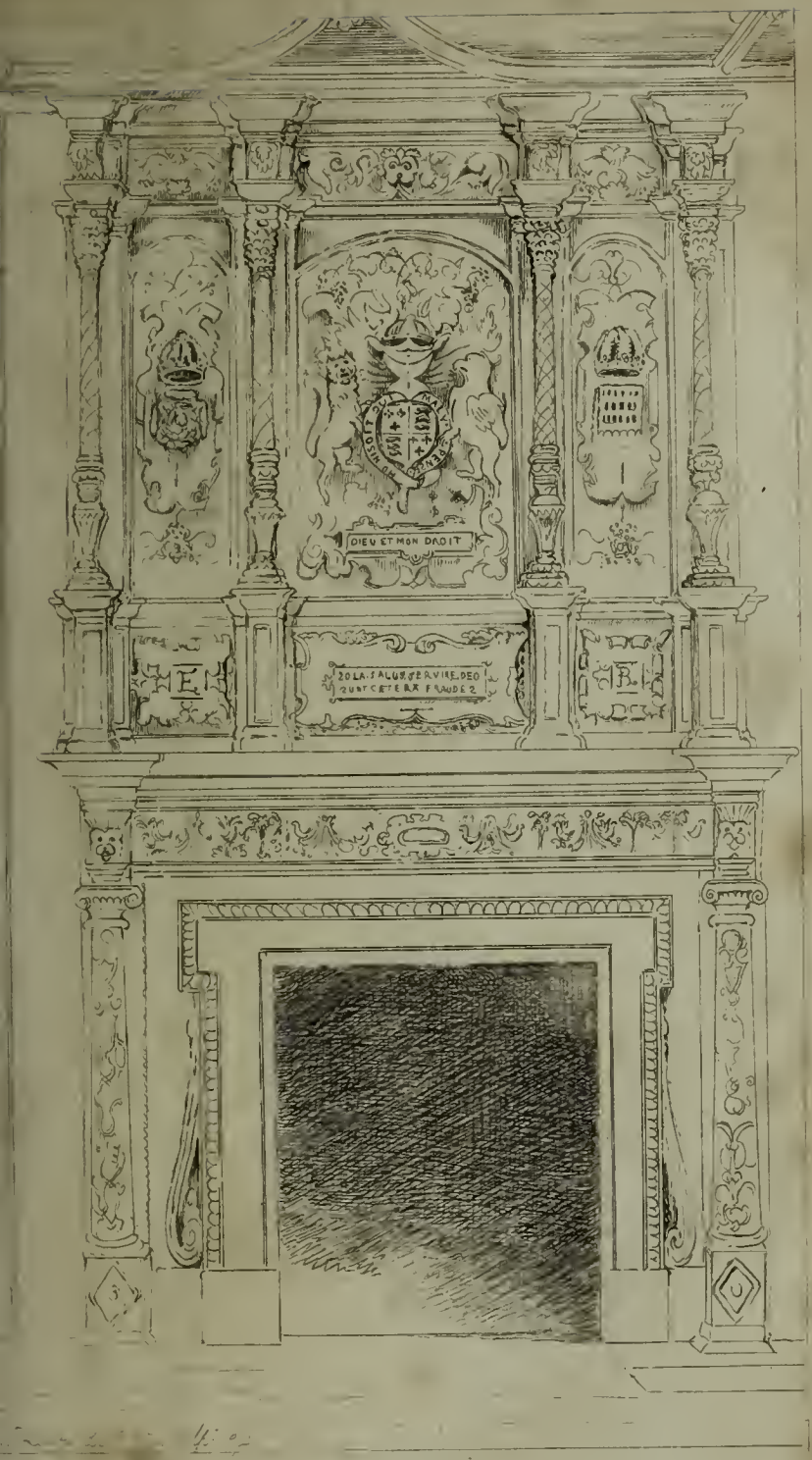
[1] Camden.

[2] The red dragon, the ensign of Cadwallader King of Wales, frequently appears as one of the supporters of the royal arms, and is erroneously called a griffin in most descriptions.

[3] "Our only security is to serve God; aught else is vanity."



A CHIMNEY PIECE IN THE PALACE AT ENFIELD

MIDD.[Y]

PART OF A CHIMNEY PIECE IN THE PALACE AT ENFIELD

MDD[r]

on the wings of the principal building; they may apply either to *Elizabeth Regina* or *Edwardus Rex.*

In the same room the part of another chimney-piece, with compartments, is preserved, which was removed from one of the upper apartments, with nearly the same ornaments as the other; it is placed in the wainscot over the door, and has the following motto, on the one side "VT ROS SVPER HERBAM," and on the other "EST BENEVOLENTIA REGIS[1]," alluding no doubt to the royal grant.

In one of the upper rooms, of which there are four or five of good size, there is also a decorated ceiling, and among the pendant ornaments, similar to those of the ceiling below, are the *crown*, the *rose*, and *fleur-de-lis.*

Among the collection of Royal Letters in the British Museum[2] there is one in Latin from the princess, dated "*Enfield;*" and in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, there is a manuscript copy of a sermon translated into Latin by the princess, from the Italian by *Occhini:* Calligraphy was a requisite accomplishment in these times, and it is accordingly written on vellum

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[1] "Like the dew on the grass, is the bounty of the king."

[2] Harl. MSS. No. 6986, p. 14, dated Feb. 14 (the year not mentioned).

with uncommon elegance, with her own hand, and dedicated to her brother King Edward VI.[1] to whom she sent it as a New-year's gift; the dedication is dated "*Enfield*, December 30 [2]," but the year is not mentioned. There is, in the same Library[3], a volume containing sentences and phrases collected by the queen, in the twelfth and thirteenth years of her reign[4].

When the princess became queen she frequently visited Enfield, and kept her court

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[1] Edward VI. was the only son of Henry VIII. by Queen Jane Seymour, and born October 12, 1537. He was the founder of Christ's Hospital in 1552, when in his 15th year. The following year he was seized with the measles, and afterwards the small-pox, from the effects of which he never recovered; but which ultimately produced symptoms of consumption, and he continued to decline until scarcely a hope was left of his recovery. At this critical period his physicians were dismissed by the Earl of Northumberland, and he was entrusted to the care of an ignorant woman, who undertook to restore him to health. The medicines prescribed were found worse than useless, for the violent symptoms of his disorder appeared greatly aggravated, and on the 6th of July 1553, he expired at Greenwich, in the sixteenth year of his age, and seventh of his reign. *Wilson's Hist. of Christ's Hospital*, 8vo. *edit.* 1821.

[2] Bibl. Bodl. Arch. D. 115.

[3] Arch. B. 82.

[4] See Nichols's Elizabeth's Progresses.

there in the early part of her reign[1]; some years after her accession to the throne she quitted the manor house, and fixed her residence at Elsynge-hall.

In April 1557, "the princess was escorted from *Hatfield-hall* to Enfield Chase, by a retinue of twelve ladies, in white satin, on ambling palfries, and twenty yeomen in green on horseback, that her grace might hunt the hart. On entering the chase she was met by fifty archers in scarlet boots and yellow caps, armed with gilded bows, each of whom presented her with a silver headed arrow, winged with peacocks' feathers; and by the way of closing the sport the princess was gratified with the privilege of cutting the throat of a buck[2]."

Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth, speaking of events which happened in 1596, says, "the queen come from Theobalds to Enfield-house to dinner, and after dinner she had toils set up

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[1] The queen was at Enfield, from September 8 to the 22d, in 1561. Strype's Annals of the Reformation, vol. I. p. 270; and from July 25 to 30, in 1564. Burleigh's Papers, vol. II. p. 765. The court was here again, July 25, in 1568. Letters from Sir William in the Cabala, p. 130.

[2] Norden; and see Ellis's Campagna, p. 150. Nichols's Elizabeth's Progresses. Hughson's Cir. Lond. p. 403.

in the park to shoot at the buck[1]." The park here mentioned was, undoubtedly, the new park, and the house *Elsynge-hall*, otherwise called Enfield-house[2]; which was then in the hands of the crown[3].

It appears that the queen had leased the manor-house, in the year 1582, to Henry Middlemore esq. for fifty-one years[4], and that it did not revert to the crown during her reign; and this will account for *Camden* and *Norden* saying that the queen's house at Enfield was built by an Earl of Worcester[5].

From 1600 to 1623 the manor-house seems to have been in the tenure of Lord William Howard.[6] Charles the First in 1629 granted

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[1] Memoirs of Carey Earl of Monmouth, p. 101. And see Aikin's Court of Elizabeth, vol. I. p. 216.

[2] Weever ranks it among the princely houses inheritable by the crown. Fun. Mon. p. 702.

[3] Vallance, in his tale of two "Swannes," mentions

"Enfield-house y^t^ longs unto our queene."

[4] Records in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster. This lease expired about two years after Sir Nicholas Raynton's purchase. The indenture between Ditchfield and Raynton (1631), describes the premises as in the tenure of the Myddlemores or their assigns.

[5] This must mean Lord Tiptoft, who was beheaded in 1470. He was the only Earl of Worcester who had any concerns here.

[6] Lord William Howard was the principal person assessed to the parish rates in Enfield town quarter during that

the reversion in fee both of the house and demesne lands, after the expiration of Myddlemore's lease, to Edward Ditchfield[1], and others, trustees for the city of London, who afterwards conveyed the whole to Sir Nicholas Raynton, knt.[2] Mr. Raynton let the house to Sir Thomas Trevor[3], one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in whose tenure it appears to have been from the year 1635 till his death in 1656[4].

About the year 1660 this house was let to Dr. Robert Uvedale[5], master of the grammar-

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period. He might have rented the house of the Myddlemores, or their assigns.

[1] Pat. 4 Char. pt. 35. June 14.

[2] Cl. 6 Char. pt. 31. No. 23.

[3] It is said to have been in the tenure of Sir Thomas Trevor at the time of the survey of the manor in 1635. In 1641 his name appears assessed to the poor rates; and in 1655 a servant of Baron Trevor appears to have been buried at Enfield. Sir Thomas was created a Baronet by Charles the First Aug. 11, 1641. Collins's Peerage, 340.

[4] Smith's Obituary, 886. Ayscough's Cat. Brit. Mus.

[5] Dr. Uvedale, in the great plague in 1665, as a preventative against its fatal effects, caused a brick to be put into the fire over night, and the next morning, when red hot, poured a quart of vinegar on it, and placed it in the middle of the hall floor, the steam of which was received by the whole family standing round. They then went to prayers, and afterwards, locking up the house, walked to Winchmore-hill, and on their return went to school. By this precaution not one of the family caught the infection. In 1659 Dr. Uvedale was elected Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge,

school, who being much attached to the study

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from Westminster School *, and Rector of Orpington and Chapel of St. Mary Cray in Kent, to which valuable living he was collated by Archbishop Tillotson, who was his intimate friend, as was also the celebrated Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury. He was born May 25, 1642, and was the eldest surviving son of Robert Uvedale, esq. of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and nephew to Sir William Uvedale, of Horton, in the county of Dorset (a younger branch of the Uvedales of Wykeham in Hampshire, a family of great antiquity, and of which Peter de Uvedale, a Peer of the Realm in the time of Edward III.), and father to the Rev. Dr. Robert Uvedale, D. D. vicar of this parish. A further account of Dr. Uvedale, and a pedigree of his family, may be seen in Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire," vol. II. p. 503. second edition. At the time of the election of Dr. Uvedale to a fellowship of Trinity College, he was not only a good classical scholar, but had a considerable knowledge of the Hebrew. He died 1722, and was buried at Enfield. A whole-length portrait of him, and another of his wife (Mary, the second daughter of Edward Stephens, esq. of Cherington, in the county of Gloucester, by his wife Mary, the eldest daughter of Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench), were in the possession of the late Admiral Uvedale, of Bosmore-house, Suffolk. Dr. Uvedale's eldest

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* Copies of his "Oratio valedictoria, habita in Schola Westmonasteriensi 1659," of his "Epistolæ ad Electores," and of "Verses read after Dinner at the Feast of Westminster College, May 4, 1659," are in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Robert Uvedale, M. A. Vicar of Fotherby, co. Lincoln. They are addressed to Dr. Wilkins, Master of Trinity College; Dr. Owen, Dean of Christ Church; Mr. Linet, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, &c.

of botany [1], had a very curious garden [2] contiguous to it, in which he had a very large and the choicest collection of exotics in England [3], and among other trees a cedar of Liba-

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daughter, Johanna, married a gentleman of the name of Bullen (descended from the family of Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire), and her principal descendant and representative is Richard Frewin, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

[1] A plant was called *Uvedalia* out of compliment to him (Pulteney's Anecdotes of Botany, vol. II. p. 30); and in the British Museum (Bibl. Sloan. 4064. Plut. 28 F.) are fifteen letters from Dr. Uvedale to Sir Hans Sloane, also letters from him to Dr. Sherard and Mr. James Petiver, F. R. S. (author of "Gazophylacium Naturæ et Artis," 1711, folio, an important and valuable work, with numerous plates, some of which are dedicated to Dr. Uvedale). Dr. Uvedale, Dryden, and other learned men, having agreed to translate Plutarch's Lives from the original Greek; Dr. Uvedale undertook to translate the work of *Dion;* and the work was published in 1684.

[2] For an account of the garden see "Archæologia," vol. XII. pp. 188, 189. Dr. Uvedale had six or seven greenhouses. His orange-trees and myrtles filled up his biggest house, and another house was filled with myrtles of a less size; the more rare and choice plants, that required close keeping and in warmer rooms, had stoves when he thought fit. His flowers were choice, his stock numerous, and the culture of them methodical. The garden did not lie fine to please the eye, his delight and care lying more in the order of particular plants than the pleasing view and form of his garden.

[3] In an account of remarkable gardens near London, Dr.

nus[1], which was considered one of the finest in the kingdom: the contents of which in the year 1779 were as follow:—girt at the top 3 feet,

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Uvedale is said to have the "greatest and finest collection of exotics that ever was in this land," (see "Archæologia," ibid.) Linnæus honoured him by calling some plants after his name. He was the friend and fellow-collegian with Plunkenet, the learned and critical botanist.

[1] Libanus was always famed for its lofty cedars, with which it furnished all the neighbouring nations, particularly Judæa, ever since the time of King Solomon, who built the Temple at Jerusalem, and several palaces and other edifices, with these, and which the Kings of Syria made use of for the same purposes. These trees bear leaves much resembling the juniper, and are green all the year, and have an agreeable smell. Bishop Pococke describes the cedars on Mount Libanus as forming a grove of about a mile in circumference, fifteen large ones at a distance appearing like very large spreading oaks. The bodies are short, from 12 to 24 feet, dividing at the bottom into three or four large limbs, which at about the height of 10 feet begin to spread horizontally. The young cedars, which are numerous, are not easily known from *pines*, and bear a greater quantity of fruit than the old ones. These cedars grow in a plain on the north-west corner of the mountain, but not within three hours' journey of the top. When Mr. Volney, a French traveller, was there about 1784, there were but four or five cedars deserving notice. There is a cedar in Mr. Mellish's park, which, though planted only in 1720, has arrived at the height of 12 feet before the branches divide; they extend 30 feet each way. The tree was 8 feet in girt in 1783; but having lost its leader, it now forms a large round head.

7 inches; second girt, 7 feet 9 inches; third girt, 10 feet; and the fourth girt, 14 feet 6 inches. The height of the tree was 45 feet 9 inches, but the original height was 53 feet 9 inches, 8 feet of the top having been broken off by a high wind in the year 1703 [1]. The large arm which branched out near the top was 3 feet 9 inches in girt, and several of the boughs were 3 feet 5 inches in girt. The branches extended in length from the body of the tree from 28 to 45 feet, and the contents of the tree (exclusive of the boughs) was about 293 cubic feet. It was measured in the year 1788 by the late Mr. Liley, and was found to have increased in girt and length of branches. At this time it was a very handsome tree, and continued so till the night of the 5th of November 1794, when a strong gale from the north-west deprived it of the whole of the upper part [2], which fell with a tremendous crash, and in its fall several of the lower branches were much injured. In 1793, at 3 feet from the ground, it measured 12 feet in girt; and in 1815, at one foot 6 inches from the ground, 15 feet 8 inches [3].

This fine cedar was destined to be grubbed up by the late Mr. Callaway, soon after he pur-

[1] Gent. Mag. 1779, pp. 138, 9.

[2] See B. in the section of this tree, p. 116.

[3] It was measured by Mr. May.

chased the Old Palace. The saw-pit was prepared, and the trench already dug round it ready for the axe; but the admirers of the tree, particularly the late Richard Gough, esq. and Dr. Sherwen, interfered, and at their request the tree was spared. This circumstance gave rise to much versification at the time; and there appeared in the St. James's Chronicle some high-flown compliments addressed to Mr. Gough, composed with all the irregularity of school-boy genius, which were considered to be at the expence of the other inhabitants of the parish. The lines were signed "Euterpe," to which Mr. Gough replied, under the signature of "Clio," quoting Drayton's "Polyolbion" for a panegyric on Enfield. These gave rise to the following lines, which were signed "Melpomene," and sent to Mr. Gough, but never published [1].

Ye sister Muses, cease your idle strains;
  Oh! cease in sportive lays to sing,
To torture Enfield, or Castalia's plains,
  But strike, oh! strike with me the doleful string!

Too much, too much Camdenius [2] hath been prais'd,
  Divine *Euterpe*, in thy glorious lines;
Enough hath Enfield's character been rais'd,
  Which now in *Clio's* sportive numbers shines.

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[1] The words in *Italic* were taken from the lines by Euterpe.

[2] Mr. Gough, the editor of a new translation of Camden.

Far other subjects *on your labours call,*
Far other subjects ask *your tuneful aid,* —
For lo! the pride of Lebanon must fall —
The stately cedar — in the royal shade.

Not in the *vulgar groves* such cedars grow,
As erst in Lebanon's most holy land;
But near Eliza's royal dome they shew
The cedar planted by her milk-white hand [1].

Weep! weep, ye Muses, at the mournful deed, —
Ye Hama-Cedriads, join the plaintive tone;
With mighty *Callaway,* oh! intercede, —
The fate of lofty Lebanon bemoan.

This tree was planted by Dr. Uvedale; and tradition hands down to us that the plant was brought immediately from Mount Libanus in a portmanteau [2], *probably by one of his scholars.*

The branches in general spread horizontally; but at the height of about 40 feet, and just below the part where the trunk was broken, branch (A) has taken nearly a perpendicular direction, and, viewed on the side opposite the fracture, appears to be a continuation of the body of the tree. The extremity of this branch is 64 feet 8 inches from the ground; and the present dimensions, taken the 15th of March 1821, by Mr. May, are as follow:

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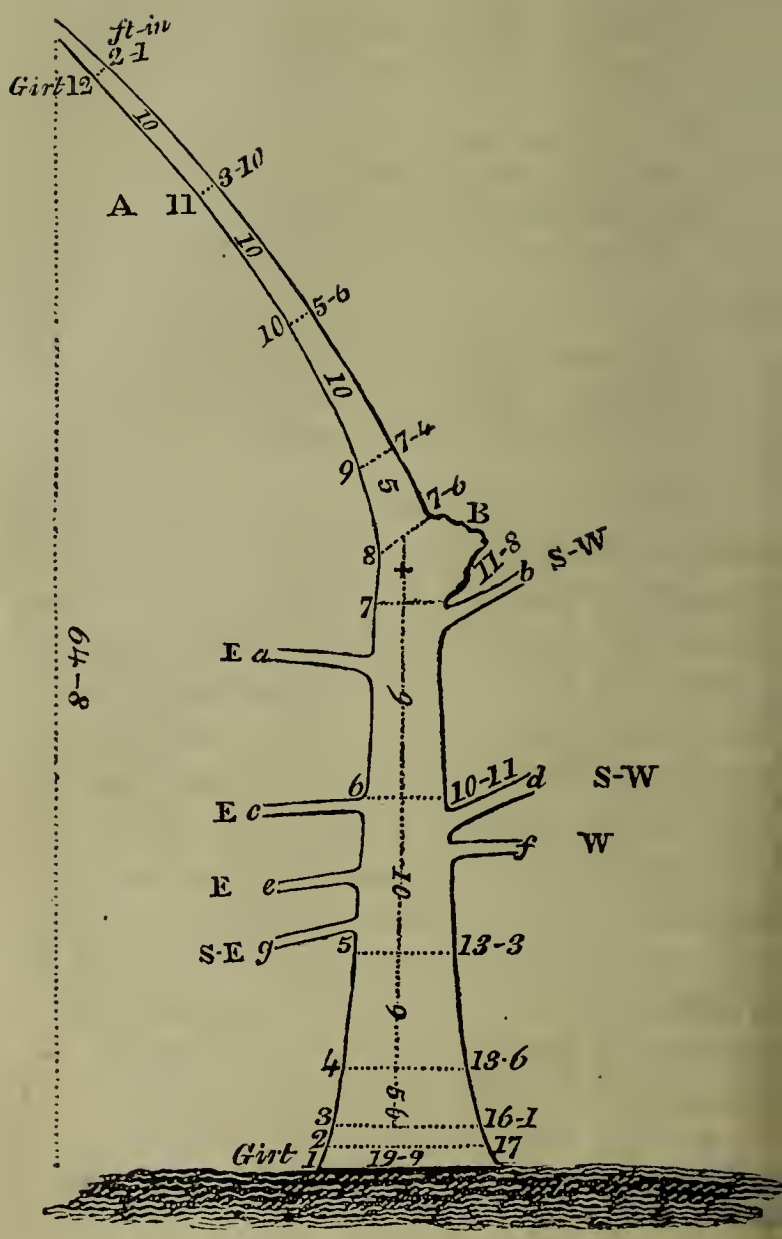
[1] This is a mistake;—it is certain that Dr. Uvedale planted this tree.

[2] Gent. Mag. 1779, p. 139.


ft-in
2-1
Girt 12
10
3-10
A 11
10
5-6
10
10
7-4
9
5
7-6
B
8
11-8
b S-W
7
E a
64-8
6
6
10-11
d S-W
E c
f W
E e
10
S-E g
5
13-3
6
4
13-6
3
16-1
2
17
Girt 1
19-9

	feet.	in.
1st girt, close to the ground *(not included in the calculation)* - - -	19	9
2d ditto, at 1 foot from the ground -	17	0
3d ditto, at 1 foot 6 inches from ditto *(not included in the calculation)* -	16	1
4th ditto, at 5 feet 6 inches from ditto -	13	6
5th ditto, at 14 feet 6 inches from ditto	13	3
6th ditto, at 24 feet 6 inches from ditto	10	11
7th ditto, at 32 ft. 6 in. from ditto *(rather more than* 1 *foot below the fracture B.)*	11	8
8th ditto (the large branch A at insertion)	7	6
9th ditto, at 5 feet from insertion of ditto	7	4
10th ditto, at 15 feet from ditto -	5	6
11th ditto, at 25 feet from ditto -	3	10
12th ditto, at 25 feet from ditto -	2	1

The total length of timber is 68 feet 6 inches, the perpendicular height 64 feet 8 inches, and the contents 548 cubic feet, exclusive of the branches, some of which girt as follow :

	feet.	in.
Branch *a*, towards the east - -	4	6
b, towards the south-west -	3	11
c, towards the east - -	4	0
d, towards the south-west -	3	5
e, towards the east - -	5	2
f, towards the west - -	3	10
g, towards the south-east -	4	0

The extent of the branches from north-east to south-west is 87 feet. The body of the tree has increased at girt 3, since the year 1815, 5 inches.

The wood of this cedar does not differ in appearance from white deal, nor does it seem to be harder, but has a very agreeable smell. The leaves are tufted, perennial, the cones[1] ovate, abrupt, and their scales close pressed. The crest of the anthers are ovate, flat, and erect. The wide-spreading perennial fan-like branches and leaves of this species of cedar, differ widely from the others. Its male flowers are extremely different, both in their long cylindrical form, and the erect ovate red crest of their anthers. The female *catkins* are ovate, dull purple; both lips of their scales nearly orbicular, and close pressed. The larger has at its base, on each side, attached to the rudiments of the seeds, a pair of combined awl-shaped processes that might be taken for

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[1] I saw a cone from Mount Libanus, brought from Syria to England March 1821. This cone was longer from the base to the apex than that of the Enfield cedar, and was of a light brown colour. On comparing the cones, I found the Enfield cone much darker, shorter, and to contain a greater portion of turpentine than the other, which may perhaps be attributed to the difference of the soil, the former growing on a light sandy soil, and the latter in rich earth.

J. F. Lewis, del et sculp.

THE CEDAR IN THE PALACE GARDEN AT ENFIELD

styles or *stigmas*, could any analogous part be found in other species of pines [1].

This tree is still a grand object on the north side; on the south and east, where it is seen from the road on approaching the town, it is sadly mutilated; but it may be seen from almost any part of Enfield, whether on the hill or in the valley.

The manor-house, with the demesne lands, descended from Sir Nicholas Raynton, by intermarriage with the female branches, to the late Eliab Breton, esq.; after whose death this, with other considerable estates in Enfield, was sold by auction; and this house was purchased by Thomas Callaway, esq. steward to Guy's Hospital, for Daniel Lister, esq. Mr. Lister afterwards granted a lease of it to Mr. Callaway, which was assigned to the late Mr. Thomas Jones, and that part which contains the old room before noticed was occupied by him for some time. In 1792 a great part of the original structure was pulled down, and separate dwellings built with the old materials on the site. The remaining part has experienced many alterations, and that of the interior which now remains, presents several vestiges of former splendour.

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[1] These are represented in a fine plate by Mr. Sowerby added to Lambert's work after its original publication.

On the death of Mr. Jones, the lease became the property of his son-in-law, Mr. Williams, of Enfield. The freehold is still vested in Mr. Lister.

The Palace, which formerly stood on the south side of the street, opposite the church and market-place, in that part of Enfield town called *Enfield-green* [1], consisted of a centre and two wings fronting the west, with bay-windows and high gabels. The wings were decorated with the arms of England, crowned and supported by a lion and dragon [2], with E. R. at the sides.

That portion of this ancient structure which now remains, comprising, among others, the spacious apartment on the ground-floor before mentioned, which evidently constituted one of the principal rooms of the Princess, with that part of the garden in which the famous cedar still flourishes, is occupied by Mr. Thomas May, who has for several years, and still continues to keep, a boarding-school of great respectability there.

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[1] Sir Robert Jason had a mansion at Enfield-green in 1686.

[2] This has been erroneously called a griffin.

THE OLD PARK.

In the early surveys of the manor of Enfield the Old Park[1] is sometimes called the Frith, and sometimes *parcus intrinsecus*, or the Home Park, to distinguish it from the Chase, which was called *parcus extrinsecus*[2], and sometimes the great park.

In the survey of 1650 the Old Park is said to contain 553 acres, and was valued at 311*l.* 10*s.* *per annum*, 100 acres of the best land being valued at 17*s.* per acre. Seventy-four acres of this park lay within the parish of Edmonton. The lodge occupied by Mr. Crosby was valued at 8*l.* *per annum*, the oaks at 1246*l.* the hornbeam and other trees at 508*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; 397 trees were marked for the navy. The park was tithe-free, and the Earl of Salisbury was master of the game.

This park, with the hop-garden, was granted

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[1] Called the Old Park, in contradiction of the Little Park, or New Park, near White Webbs.

[2] William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, granted to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem five bucks and five does annually out of the Chase described as *parcus extrinsecus*. Cl. 18 Edw. II. m. 34.

to George Duke of Albemarle in 1660[1]. After the death of Christopher the second Duke of Albemarle, it escheated to the Crown, and was granted by King William in the first year of his reign (having been before that time disparked and converted into tillage[2]) to the Earl of Rutland[3].

It afterwards became the property of John Clayton, esq. who left it by will to Samuel Clayton, esq. his nephew and heir-at-law, whose property it now is.

That part of the Old Park which is in this parish contained about 164 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches; and that part which extended into the parish of Edmonton contained about 65 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch, making together 230 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches, and was that part of the ancient demesne to the south-west of Enfield-green immediately behind the palace. By the Act for inclosing Enfield Chase, 17 Geo. III. (1777), 33 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches, were allotted to the proprietors of the Old Park, in lieu of rights, claims, and privileges upon the Chase. Nothing was allotted to the Old Park under the last Act in 1801.

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[1] Records in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster.

[2] Survey of the manor 1686.

[3] Records in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster.

FORD OF ELLEL HALL.

AND ENFIELD OLD PARK.

Baker, sc

Mr. Clayton pays to the vicar of Enfield a corn-rent of 23*l.* 8*s.* *per annum*, and to the vicar of Edmonton the sum of 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* *per annum* for the like rent.

The allotment to Enfield Old Park is distinguished on the map by the letter H. and red lines, from the rest of the Chase, and abuts on the north-east upon the Enfield allotment, and on the west or south-west on the Edmonton allotment, and on the south-east on the Old Park.

The owner of the Old Park pays a yearly rent-charge of 5*l.* half-yearly, (on Lady-day and Michaelmas-day) to the overseers of the poor of Edmonton for the time being, and their successors, which is chargeable on, and issuing out of the said allotment, for the use of a public way, 40 feet wide, taken out of the Edmonton allotment next the fence of the Old Park, and *which road is for ever to be maintained by the parish of Edmonton*, and to be considered as a public way belonging to that parish.

Part of the Old Park estate, consisting of Collier-meadow and Frame-meadow in Edmonton parish, and Hawbett in Enfield, amounting to about 21 acres, has been recently purchased by Isaac Currie, esq. of Bush-hill.

THE MANOR OF WORCESTERS, AFTERWARDS CALLED WROTH'S PLACE.

John de Enefelde in the year 1350 died seised of a manor in this parish[1]. His widow Margaret married John Wroth, to whom, in 1374, Francis de Enefelde, son and heir of John, sold the manor[2]. John Wroth's great-grandfather, of the

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[1] Esch. 23 Edw. III. pt. 1. No. 46.

[2] Cl. 47 Edw. III. m. 33. d. By which Francis de Enefelde quits claim to John Wroth's son and Margaret his wife, mother of the said Francis, all right in three messuages, two carucates of land, ninety acres of meadow, twenty of pasture, forty of wood, and 28*l.* rents of assize, in Enfield and Edmonton. John Wroth, junior, is one of the witnesses, and Richard Mandevylle (descended probably from an illegitimate branch of the Mandevilles Earls of Essex) another. John Wroth, junior, who died in 1398 (Esch. 20 Richard III. No. 58), was seised of a small estate in Enfield, consisting (as it appears by the inquisition taken after his death) only of thirty-two acres of land, two of meadow, 66*s.* rents of assize, which was inherited by Sir John Wroth (his eldest son by his first wife), who died in 1408 (Esch. 8 Hen. IV. No. 25). John Wroth, father of Sir John, married to his second wife Maud, daughter and heiress of Thomas Durant, from whom the manor of Durants was inherited by William Wroth his eldest son (see hereafter). John Wroth occurs as Lord Mayor of London in 1360. Judging of the date, he might have been John Wroth's son (collector of the customs in the

same name, and son of John Wroth, died in 1412 seised of this manor, then called *Wroth's Place*[1], which then consisted of a capital messuage, one hundred and seventy-five acres and a half of arable land, valued at 2*d.* per acre, seventy of meadow at 20*d.* twenty of pasture at 8*d.* eighteen of wood, and 16*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* rents of assize. His widow, who afterwards married Sir Hugh Halsham, held a third of it in dower at the time of her death in 1423[2].

John Wroth left issue a son, who died in his infancy, and one daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir William Palton, and died in 1413 without issue[3], when two-thirds of this manor were inherited by her cousin Sir John Tiptoft, being the son of her great aunt Agnes by Sir Pain Tiptoft.

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port of London), who purchased of Francis de Enefelde, but the arms do not correspond. See the arms of the Lord Mayors of London in the Heralds' College. *Lysons.*

[1] Esch. 13 Hen. IV. No. 25.

[2] Esch. 1 Hen. VI. No. 10. She granted this third part, which was her dower, to Sir William Palton and Elizabeth his wife, for their lives, by Cl. 14 Hen. IV. m. 6. but surviving them, she was seised of it at her death.

[3] Esch. 1 Hen. V. No. 53. By the Cl. Roll 14 Hen. IV. m. 6. it appears that Jacosa, the widow of John Wroth, son of John Wroth, knt. granted to William Palton and Elizabeth his wife (amongst other estates in Devon and Somerset) three parts of the manor of Enfield.

John Tiptoft, who became Lord Powys in right of his wife, died in 1443[1]; his son, the learned Earl of Worcester, became Lord High Treasurer of England, and lost his head on the scaffold in 1471[2] for his adherence to the House

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[1] Esch. 21 Hen. VI. No. 45.

[2] He was born at Everton in Cambridgeshire 1424 (being sixteen years of age at his father's death in 1443), was Deputy of Ireland in 1447, Justice of North Wales 1 Edw. IV. 1462, and Constable of the Tower of London for life 2 Edw. 1463, Treasurer of the Exchequer next year, Chancellor of Ireland for life, and 7 Edw. IV. 1468, Deputy of Ireland under George Duke of Clarence, the King's Lieutenant of that kingdom, and again Treasurer of the Exchequer. His firm adherence to the House of York proved fatal to him; for when the Earl of Warwick, taking a disgust at Edward IV. for marrying the daughter of a private knight while he was negociating for him a match with a princess of Savoy, espoused the interest of Henry VI. with so much zeal that he dethroned Edward IV. and drove him out of the kingdom, and established the deposed King on his throne for about a year. Among the partizans of Edward IV. who were put to death in this short interval was the Earl of Worcester. He was apprehended at the top of a high tree in Weybridge Forest in Huntingdonshire, of which his father had been ranger, and brought to London, condemned, and beheaded on Tower-hill, and buried in the church of the Blackfriars in that city, 1471. "The axe," says Fuller *, "then did at one blow cut off more learning than was left in the heads of all the surviving nobility." — Caxton, who was

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* Worthies in Cambridgeshire.

of York [1]. His son Edward, who was restored in blood, dying without issue in 1485, this manor became the property of his aunt Philippa, who married Thomas Lord Roos of Hamlake, who died in 1461, whose son Edmund died 13 Oct. 1508 [2].

Upon the death of the above-mentioned Edmund (son of Thomas Lord Roos) without issue, the manor of Worcesters came to Sir Thomas Lovell, Knight of the Garter, Privy Counsellor and Treasurer of the Household to Henry the Eighth, who married Isabel [3], his sister, and who lived many years at Enfield.

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his printer, says that he "in his tyme flowred in vertue and cunnyng, and to whom he knew none lyke among the lordes of the temporalite in science and moral vertue." He translated "Cicero de Amicitia," and "Two Declarations made by Publius Cornelius Scipio," and Gayus Flamyneus' "Competitors for the Love of Lucrece," which he dedicated to Edward IV. In the manuscripts belonging to the Cathedral of Lincoln Lord Orford mentions a volume of some twenty epistles, of which four are written by the Earl, and the rest addressed to him; but the late Mr. Gough, after a careful search, could not find them in that collection.—*Vide* Royal and Noble Authors, by Park; Fuller's Worthies; Oldy's Librarian, p. 255; Leland, Bole, Pits, and Tanner; Wood's Hist. et Antiq.

[1] Dugdale's Bar. vol. II.

[2] He died and was buried at Enfield.

[3] Dugdale's Bar. I. 553.

In the year 1516 Sir Thomas Lovell was honoured with a visit by Margaret Queen Dowager of Scots, sister to Henry the Eighth. The following passage is found in a letter from Thomas Allen to the Earl of Shrewsbury, dated the 6th of May 1518:

"Upon Ascension-day the Queen of Scots came to Enfyld to Maister Treasurer's, and there tarry'd, Thursday, Friday; and upon Saturday the King's grace met with her beside Totnam at Maister Compton's house [1]."

Sir Thomas Lovell [2] died at his house at En-

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[1] Lodge's Illustrations of English History, vol. I. p. 12.

[2] Sir Thomas Lovell was the fifth son of Sir Ralph Lovell, of Barton Bendish, Norfolk, where the family had been settled as early as Henry II. and by marriage with the heiress of Bendish became possessed of that manor (Bloomfield's Norfolk, IV. 45). — Sir Thomas, when only an esquire, was in the first year of Henry the Seventh made Chancellor of the Exchequer for life, and the same year had an annuity of forty marks as Esquire of the King's Body. He was first made banneret, and in 1487 knight, at the battle of Stoke, after which he was elected Knight of the Garter. (Ashmole, p. 713.)—In 1502 he was Treasurer of the Household, and President of the Council, one of Henry the Seventh's executors, Constable of the Tower, Surveyor of the Court of Wards, and Steward and Marshal of the House to Henry the Eighth. He built the gate at Lincoln's-inn, placing on it the King's, the Earl of Lincoln's, and his own arms, whence he was probably of that society. He built Herling Hall in

field[1] May 25, 1524, and was buried in the Priory of Haliwell within a chapel which he had himself founded[2], with great funeral pomp.

The following account of the ceremonies, copied from the original in the Heralds' College[3], will convey to the imagination the pompous pa-

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Norfolk, which manor he had purchased, and on the tower are his arms, and a brass bust of him in a garter. He was a great benefactor to Halliwell Nunnery in Shoreditch *, near which he had a magnificent house (Blomefield's Norfolk, I. 219), building a beautiful chapel, and other goodly buildings, and endowing them with lands, on which account these lines were painted on several of the windows there:

"All ye Nunnes of Holywell,
Pray ye both day and night
For the soule of Sir Thos Lovell †,
Whom Henry the 7th made knight."

[1] The print, entitled "Lovell-place," exhibits an old building of brick and plaster, supposed by Camden to have been erected by Sir Thomas Lovell, Knight of the Garter, and Privy Counsellor to Henry the Eighth.

[2] A small portion of an old stone wall, which probably formerly inclosed some part of the garden or out-places of Holywell Nunnery, or Sir Thomas Lovell's house, is now standing on the east side of Holywell-street, leading from Old-street to Hog-lane.

[3] Funerals, I. ii. p. 82.

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* Blomefield says, he re-founded it, but as it was not dissolved till ten years after his death, he must mean only his handsome benefactions and endowments mentioned by Weever.

† Weever, Fun. Mon. 428.

geantry attendant upon the funeral of a great man in the days of Henry the Eghth :

"In the yere of Lord God 1524, and in the 16th yere of the reign of our soverayn lord King Henry the 8, the domi'call letter beyng B, the 25 daye of the monthe of Maye, being Wednesday, and Corpus Christi eve, betweene 6 and 7 of the clocke at afternoone, departed out of this transytorye lif the honorable knyght Sir Thomas Lovell, beneret, late Knyght of the most noble order of the Garter, and Privy Counseller unto our sovrayne lord, at his place at Enfylde, on whose soule God have mercy; and after certayn space of his decease, was ordered accordinly, and leded; wiche doon, he was brot into his chappell in the said place, having ev'y day certeyne masses with his service by note, as well masses as diriges, and ther remayned in this manner the space of 11 dayes; and on the 12 daye, being Monday, and the 6th of June, was removed from thens to his parishe churche, in the manner ensuyng, that is to wytt: —

"First, the mynysters of the churche; after them the chaplains of the said defunct; after them, Lord Broke, Juge, and Sir William Paston, knyght, Francis Lovell, and John Carlton, executors; after them, the standart, borne by John Hevyn; after hym, the cotte of arms, borne by Ruge Crosse, and the banner of armes,

borne by Martyn Cotton; after hym, the helme and crest, borne by Robert Leches; after hym, Clarenceu and Carlile, havyng the Kyng's cotts on them; after them, the corps, in a charryott drawn by 5 horses trapped with black, and every horse havyng 4 schochyns of his armes, and the said charre covered with blacke clothe, with a whyte crosse of sattyn, and beyng garnyschid with schochyns betyne moyle and bukram, havyng at the two sydes of it his banner rolles of his armes, and his wyffis, thre on eche syde, and wythyn the said charre; wythyn the two ends did sitt two chyldren, that is to wytt, before satt Thomas Lewys, and behynd Richard Manners, eche of them holdyng a pennon of his armes and his wyffis, the Lady Ros; and on the corps within the charre was a herseclothe of black velvet, and a whyte crosse of damask, and over yt a pal embroderd of his armes, wiche pal was his own; and about the said chayr, at the foure corners, was borne by his gentlemen, foure baners, that is to wytt, the baner of the Trynytye by John Deryck, the baner of our Ladie by Baldwyn Shirley, the baner of St George by Gregory Lovell, the baner of St Thomas by John Chamberlain; and after the sayd corps rode the Lord Ros as chief mourner, alone; and after hym Sir Olyver Manners, and Sir Thomas Lovell, knyghts; and after them two other

mourners; then all the officers, gentlemen, and servants of his house, the sayd charre and corps havyng about it 40 staff torches borne by servants;—and in this manner departed from his house at the sayd Enfelde the foresayd day, about 3 of the clocke at afternoone; and in manner aforesayd, every man proceeded in good order; and when they were thus comen to the parische churche, wich is distant a good myle[1] fro the same place, where every one beyng in redynes, dirige was begun, and then was to do the devyne service of the Lord John Malyn, Abbot of Waltham, and at tymes accustomed in the said dirige, Ruge-cross, standyng at the quyer-dore, sayd thus, 'for the soule of the noble knyght Sir Thomas Lovell, Baneret, and late Knyght of the most noble order of the Garter, and all Christian soules, pater noster.' And in the sayd Churche was ordered foure gylte candlesticks with branched tapers, furnyshed with schochyns and penacles, which dirige doon, with all other ceremonies thereto belongyn, and the voyd was served in the churche, as well of comfits, spyce brede, and ipocras, as of other

[1] By this description of Sir Thomas Lovell's house it appears to have been Elsynge Hall, which, from the distance, agrees with the late Mr. Breton's mansion-house, the present Forty-hall, and now the property and residence of James Meyer, esq.

things, the said executors, mourners, with all others, went home again into his house and place at Enfylde, wher they remayned ther that nyght, and the body in the churche remayned, wher was a goodly watch, and Clarencieulx and Carlill, officers of armes, were lodged in the said places and well entreated.

"On the morrow, beyng Tuesday, the 7th day of June, the mourners, with all other, were at the aforesaid parische churche by 7 of the clok in the mornyng, wher all thyngs beyng in redyness, the masse was begun singing by the Abbot of Waltham, and at the offrynge, the other offryde; and so, the masse fynysched, every man went to horsback, and, the chayre being prepared and redy, sett forwarde to London, and proceedyng in manner as in the day beffore, came thro' the parische of the said Enfylde, Totenam, Edmonton, and Hackney; and every parische aforesayd had for the churche two large torches for schonchins, and 6*s.* 8*d.* in money; and at the same Edmonton came for to mete the said corps the venerable Father in God the Lord Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of London, the Lord of St. John's, Sir Richard Wyngfeld, Sir Henry Wyatt, Sir John Daunce, Sir Robert Johns, with many other nobles and gentelmen; wher also did mete the prestes and clerks, the foure orders of fryers, and 60 longe

torches borne by poore men; and when they were set in good order, proceded styll on thorough the highway wich was by Shordyche churche untyll the gatts of his place at Holywell, wher stode on both sydes the gentilmen of the innes of court, with cyrtayn crafts of London, and at the gatt stode the Maior and all the Aldermen of London; and when they were comen to the churche door, and every man alyghted from his hors, the corps was taken from the chayre out of yt, and ther was to ensens hym the aforesaid Abbot of Waltham, and the Pryor of Saynt Marie Spyttel, besyde London, and Suffragan to the Bishop of London, havyng on ther miters, and *in pontificalibus*; and when he was encensed, proceded through the body of the churche, and the morners' quyre, and so in the great quyre, where he sett down under a herse, havynge five principalls, 16 morters with course lyghts, well furnysched with pencels, and schochins accordyngly; also ther was under the said hers and the corps a majestic hangyng, over hit the dome, and at the foure corners of it the foure Evangelistes and foure schochins of his armes, one at the syde, another at the feet, and one on every side, and about the said herse was a valence frynged, and with his word *Dieu soit loué*, garnysched with hys crest and bage, and his armes; and when

he was under the herse dirige began, and all the clerks of London wher ther to sing the said dirige, while the Maior of London, with the Aldermen, came and stode about the herse rayles, beyng spaceous ynough from the herse hanged with blak cloth, where the said *de profundis* for the soule of the defunct, and that ended, they went their way; and when dirige was full endyd and fynysched, with all the ceremonies accordyng, the morners, with all other, went home to the said place of Halliwell, and so rested the body within the churche for that nyght, havyng watches; and during the said dirige ther was a drynkyng of all the choristers; the nones had the parlors of the said place, for as many as wold come, as well the crafts of London as gentilmen of innes of court, havynge wine, beer, ale, and ipocras, comfits, spice brede, in good ordre, which doone, every man went home for y^t^ nyght.

"On the morrow, beyng Wednesday, and the 8th of June, the morners, with all other, beyng at the churche in a redynes by 7 of the clok, was begun the masse of our Ladie, songin by the aforesaid Abbot of Waltham, at the wich masse did offer for a masse penny, the Lord Ros a crowne of gold and no man els: the said masse fynysched, the abbot, with them

of the quyer, came and burried the body in the chappell under a tombe of whyte marble, wich both hit and the chappell were founded by hym, and it stondethe on the southe syde of the quyre of the said churche, and that service ended, the masse of the Trynytye was songen by the aforesaid suffragans, and at the offrynge, the Lord Ros offered 3*s.* 4*d.* and when the morners had offered, brought hym to hys place agen, each of them offered 4*d.* wich offeryng and the masse doon incontynent, the masse or requiem was begon songen, by the Bishop of London, the Suffragan gospiler and the Abbot pistoler, and when it came to the offryng, the Lord Ros offered 6*s.* 8*d.* and after that the cotte of armes was offered by Sir Olyver Manners and Sir Francis Lovell knights, and morner, and bycause ther was nobler men in the livery of blak present then the other morners were, hit was advysed by Garter and Clarenceulx to desier them to offer the other hatchments, wiche was done; and after all that was doone and offered, they were set on the aulter-ende as accustomed, and then offered; all the other morners offered accordyngly, and next after them came the lord steward, Earl of Shrewsbury, havyng the Mair of London on his lefte arme, and the said lord steward caused

the said lord maior to offre affore him; after them offred the Lord of Saint John's, Sir Henry and Sir Edward Guleford, with many other noblemen, and crafts of London, with gentilmen, and his own servants, wich offryng doon, ther was a sermond made by Dr. William Goderick; and the sermond fynysched and the masse at the gospell of Seynt Luke, when he said "*et verbum caro factum est,*" the baner of his armes was offrid: and all things full fynysched, every man went to dinner, and thus ended the ceremonies doon at the buryall of the most noble knyght Sir Thomas Lovell, banneret and knyght of the most noble Ordre of the Garter, on whose soule God pardon."

"Finis."

"Item. It is remembered, that the day that he came from Enfyld to Holywell, ther followed a carte with ale and torches, for to refresche the poore people, and the torches were after renewen by the way."

"Item. Ther was every day while he was at Enfylde, 200 poore folks, and them that had pence a-piece, and bread and meat."

"Item. Ther was said the day of his buryall at Holywell 140 masses."

"Item, there was served that day to people that were ther 400 messes of mete and above."

Sir Thomas Lovell by his will, dated October 14, 1522, and proved September 26, 1528[1], gave the manor of Worcesters to Thomas Manners Lord Ros (afterwards first duke of Rutland), who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Lovell, his brother[2]. A grandson of his wife Sister Eleanor wh mar Sr Rob. Manners

[1] Reg. Jenkyn, Prer. Court, Q. 27.

[2] He gave to his cousin Francis Lovell (son of Sir Gregory his brother) all his manors and estates in Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincoln, Cambridge, Oxfordshire, Kent, and Wilts, &c. and his lands in Iseldon, Holway, Edelmeton, and Tottenham, Middlesex, for life, with remainder to Thomas, son of Sir Francis (*Blomef.* I. 219, 507). Sir Thomas married Isabel, second daughter of Thomas Lord Ros of Hamlake (great-grandfather to Thomas first Earl of Rutland, who married Sir Thomas's neice), by whom he had no issue. Blomefield by mistake gives to this lady Lovell the monument of her grandmother Joice Tiptoft, in Enfield church. Her brother Edmund suffered much from Edward IV. for adhering to the house of Lancaster, and died and was buried here, 24 Hen. VII. 1508. Dug. Bar. I. 553. It is still more extraordinary that Le Neve, in his MS. notes on Dug. I. 553. after correcting Dugdale, who had made her wife of Thomas Grey, youngest son of Sir Thomas Grey, should say, "she lies buried in Enfield church, on the north side of the altar, in an altar tomb without inscription, seen by Peter Le Neve, Norroy;" unless we suppose the arch with its arms was the monument of Lady Lovell, which will account for its being built on part of Lady Tiptoft's epitaph. Le Neve questions, whether she was married to Grey; and adds, Sir George Manners calls Sir Thomas Lovell his uncle, in his will, and makes him one of his executors, dated 5 Hen. VIII.

PEDIGREE OF LOVELL.

Andrew Lovell, t. H. III.

Thomas. = ... daughter of John Bendish.

William, temp. Hen. III.

John, 54 Hen. III.

John, died 2 Edw. III.

William, 31 Edw. III.

2. Alice . . . . . = Thomas, died 1421. = 1. Joan, daughter of Robert Muswell.

Cecilia Orrell. = 1. Thomas. — Anne Tapps. = Thomas. — Gregory.

2. Nicholas, died before 28 H. VI. 3. William.

5. Ralph. = Joan. . . . Lovell.

4. John. Qu. if Rector of Barton Bendish 1471? Died 1479. Alice.

Sir John Tiptoft, knt. = Joyce.

10th Baron

Thomas Lord Roos. = Philippa. = Thomas Wingfield, esq.

Margaret, daughter of Sir William Brandon. = Sir Gregory, d. before 1510; made banneret at Stoke Battle 1437.

Robert, knighted at Blackheath, 1497. =

Thomas Lovell. = Isabell, dau. of Thomas Lord Roos.

11th Baron

Edmund, eldest son of Lord Roos, was buried at Enfield 1508, 24 H. VII.

John, died before his brother.

Eleanor, dau. of Thomas Lord Roos. = Sir Robert Manners, Sheriff of Northumb. 1445 and 1463, died about 1485.

12th

George Lord Roos. = Anne, da. of Sir Thomas St. Leger, knt.

Catharine, dau. of Sir Thomas Woodhouse. = 1. Sir Thomas Lovell. 3. Edward. 2. Sir Francis, d. 1550; bur. at Harling. = Anne, dau. of Geo. Ashfield, of Harefield, Middlesex.

Elizabeth Lovell. = Thos. Lord Roos, first Earl of Rutland, died 1543. = Alianor, dau. of Sir William Parton, knt.

13th

Thomas Lovell, ma. Elizabeth, dau. of John Dethic; d. s. p. Margaret, mar. John Harsey, of Revesby, co. Lincoln.

Sir Thomas Lovell, d. 1567; buried at Harling; ma. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Philip Paris, of Linton, co. Cambridge. =

1. Joan. = Gregory. Lovell. = 2. Dorothy.

Thomas. Mildred. Elizabeth. Dorothy.

Sir Robert. Henry. Thomas. William. Gregory.

Margaret, dau. of Raphe, Earl of Westmoreland. = Henry, Earl of Rutland, died 1563. = Bridget, dau. of John Lord Hussey.

John. Roger. Sir Thomas.

Gertrude, mar. George Earl of Shrewsbury. Anne, ma. Hen. Earl of Westmorland. Frances, m. Hen. L. Bergavenny.

Catharine, married Henry Capell, esq. Elizabeth, married Sir John Savage, knt. Isabel, died young.

Sir Thos. Lovell, d. . . . . ; b. at Harling. = Alice, da. of Sir John Huddleston, of Sawston, co. Cambridge, d. 1605 bur. at Harling.

Philip Lovell. = ... Dobbs.

Robert, Francis, Henry, Edmund, Thomas, } all died without issue.

Anne. = Rob. Grey, of Merton, co. Norfolk.

Edward, E. of Rutland, died 1587. = Isabel, dau. of Sir Thomas Holcroft.

Sir Francis, d. s. p. bur. at Harling; ma. Anne, da. of John Carey, Lord Hunsdon.

Sir Charles, had 4 wives, but no issue.

William, mar. Rowe Langworth; 4 children, all died young.

Ellen, married Thomas Bray, of Swanton Morley. =

George Lovell, ma. Elizabeth, dau. of . . . . . Downes, of Bodney. =

Thomas Lovell, mar. Elizabeth dau. of . . Futter, of Thompson College. =

Philip, d. s. p.

William Grey. = Anne Calthorp.

See their issue in Blomefield, I. 580.

Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Cecil, knt. commonly called Lord Burghley.

Thomas Chedbury, of S. Peckham. = Ellen.

1. Emma, dau. of Edward Buckworth, of Wisbeach. = John Lovell, Lord of Harling 1461. = Dionysia, dau. of Edmund Shipwith, of Fordham, co. Norfolk.

Thomas, and three more; died issueless.

Philip, living 1665.

Gregory, mar. immediately before his death, 1693; bu. at W. Dereham.

Anne, and Charles; both died s. p.

. . . . . = John Lovell, Lord of Harling 1707, sold it. — John, of N. Beckenham.

Dionysia, married Humberston Marsh, of Ashwicken, Norfolk.

In 1540, the Earl of Rutland gave the manor (together with a capital mansion called Elsynge-hall), to Henry VIII.[1] Thomas Earl of Rutland died 1543. This manor, together with the manor of Enfield, was settled on the Princess Elizabeth for life, by her brother Edward the Sixth[2]. It was granted either by Elizabeth or James I. to Sir Robert Cecil first Earl of Salisbury, who died seised of it in 1612[3]. It is not certain at what time it was alienated by the Cecils[4], but it is clear that in 1635, it was the property of Sir Nicholas Raynton, knt. Lord Mayor of London in 1640[5], who died in 1646. His son Nicholas dying in his father's life time, 1642, leaving issue, Nicholas, Thomas, Rebecca, Anne, and Elizabeth; Nicholas

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[1] Record in the Augmentation office.

[2] Pat. 5 Edw. VI. pt. 3, April 24.

[3] Pat. 12 Jas. pt. 1. No. 123.

[4] William Lord Burleigh died seised of woods, underwoods, and wood-lands in Enfield, a messuage called Dacy-house, *cum pert.;* a close, *cum pert.* late parcel of the manor of Worcesters, called Raynant's, and one acre in Wild-marsh, in Enfield or Cheshunt, or both, 1593; valued with his possessions in Edmonton and Tottenham at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per ann.* Peck's Des. Cur. I. 190, 197. Inquisition of his Lands, 1599. Peck's Des. Cur. II. 29.

[5] Survey of the manor of Enfield. Arms: Sable, a chevron Or, cottized Gules, between three cinquefoils.

died in 1696, leaving a daughter Mary, who married John Wolstenholme, esq.[1] of Edmonton: his sons Nicholas and William[2], successively inherited his title and estates, and both died without issue male, but William had two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary; Elizabeth died in her infancy, and left Mary surviving, who married Eliab Breton esq.[3] of Norton in Northamptonshire, who in her right became possessed of this manor and other considerable estates in this parish, all of which were sold by auction after his death in 1787; when this manor, with fines, heriotts, reliefs, quit-rents, royalties, suit services, and emoluments, was purchased by Edmund Armstrong, esq. and after his death, in 1799, it was sold, with the Forty-hall estate[4], to James Meyer, esq. the present owner.

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[1] Arms: Azure, a lion passant guardant, between three pheons Or. Motto: "In ardua virtus."

[2] Nicholas, the eldest son, married Grace Waldo, and died without issue. His widow afterwards, in 1717, married William Ferdinand Carey Lord Hunsdon, who in her right enjoyed this estate, and after her death in 1729, retired to Holland, where he died in 1765, aged 82, universally regretted.

[3] Arms: Argent, two dogs passant Gules.

[4] See particulars of sale of the estates of the late Eliab Breton, esq. by Christie, May 1787, p. 3.

PEDIGREE OF RAYNTON.

Sir Nicholas Raynton, died 1646. (He built Forty-hall, where was his picture, in a scarlet gown and close cap, æt. suæ 74, 1643, and his arms.) = Rebecca [1], daughter of ..... Moulson, of Lancashire, died in 1640.

Rebecca, d. 1641. = Nicholas Raynton, died 1642.

- Mary, d. 1679. = Nicholas Raynton, d. 1696.
  - 1. Mary Rainton. = Sir John Wolstanholme, of Edmonton, M.P. for Middlesex, 1695, 1698, 1705; d. 1708. = 2. Temperance, dau. of Lord Crewe, relict of Sir Rowland Alston, of Odell, co. Bedf.
    - 2. W. F. Carey, Lord Hunsdon, d. 1765, æt. 82. = Grace Waldo.
    - 1. Sir Nicholas Wolstanholme, b. 1675, died 1716. s. p.
    - Sir Wm. Wolstanholme, b. 1689, d. 1723. = Elizabeth, d. of Benj. Wheeler.
      - John, b. 1678, d. in E.I.
      - Mary, b. 1680.
      - Elizab. b. 1685.
      - Rebec. b. 1686.
      - Harvey, b. 1685, d. 1713.
      - Cathar. b. 1688, d. 173.
      - Nicholas Breton, d. 1716. = Mary ....
        - 1. Nicholas.
        - Frances. Elizabeth.
        - Anne. Mary.
    - Elizabeth Wolstanholme, died Feb. 15, 1763, reg.
    - Mary Wolstanholme, died Dec. 20, 1790. = 2. Eliab Breton, died Dec. 19, 1785, æt. 76, b. at Norton [4].
      - John Hope, mar. June 3, 1762, d. 1785. = Mary Breton, born 1742, d. Aug. 25, 1767, b. at Norton.
        - 2 daughters, the second m. (1794) Capt. (afterwards Gen.) St. John.
      - 2. William Breton. = ... Long, of Tavistock-st.
      - 3. Eliab, d. Dec. 27, 1745, reg.
      - Three d. infants.
      - Catharine, Aug. 22.
      - 1. Michael Harvey Breton, d. June 18, 1798. = ... Martin.
        - A son.
        - A dau. who m. Martin, her first cousin, in the Law.
    - Mary.
    - Charles Hope, practitioner in the Law in Scotland under the Hopetoun patronage, b. July 28, 1764, m. one of the Hopetoun family; Advocate of Scotland, and M. P. for Edinburgh, 1803. =
      - 2 sons.
      - 1 daughter.
    - John, Captain of Lord Bridport's ship, 1799.
    - William, Captain in the Guards, m. one of the Hopetoun family.

PEDIGREE OF BRETON.

To face p. 140, vol. I.

Richard Breton, of Tamworth, Warwickshire.

John, died 1507, 22 Hen. VII. buried at Tamworth.

..... = John Breton, esq. of Tamworth, captain in Queen Elizabeth's army, settled at Norton, in Northamptonshire.

Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Leigh, of Rush-hall. = Nicholas Breton, Capt. of Foot, in the Netherlands, died June 22, 1524, buried at Norton.

- Anne, d. of Sir Richard Verney, of Compton Verney, Warw. d. 13 March 1635, at Norton. = 3. John Breton.
  - 1. Edward, 2. Christop. both died s.p.
  - 4. Gerard. 5. William. 8. Howard.
  - 6. Anne. 7. Frances. 9. Lettis.
  - Elizabeth, d. of George Knight, of London, died 18th May, 39 Reg. = Nicholas Breton, d. 1658, b. at Norton.
    - ..... = Robert, died 1687.
    - two sons.
    - two daugh.
    - Other issue.

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[1] Her arms, impaled by her husband, were over the hall and parlour chimney (all taken away by Mr. Armstrong); Gules, a chevron chequè, Argent and Sable, between three estoils Or

[2] Dugd. Warw. 1140.

[3] His and his lady's portraits were over the parlour door.

[4] Bridges's Hist. Northamptonshire, I. p. 78.

A court baron is held for this manor. The quit-rents amounted to about 8*l.* 14*s.* *per ann.* but of late years 6*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* has only been collected, several of the smaller quit-rents having been neglected to be paid.

The steward is Mr. Thomas Augustus Jessopp, of Waltham Abbey. There is no particular day on which the courts are held; but they are held as occasion requires.

The fine is two years quit rent on alienation, and one year and half on death.

The Commissioners under the Act for inclosing the waste and common lands, did not divide any waste land within this manor.

THE MANOR OF DURANTS AND GARTONS, ALIAS STONE-HOUSE.

The manor of *Durants*, or *Durance*, and *Gartons*, sometimes called the manor of *Stonehouse*, is an estate and manor of some antiquity, though it took its name only about the time of Edward II. from a family of that name whose ancestor came over with William the Conqueror; and is situated on the east side of the north road towards the north-east extremity of the parish. The first person found in possession of this

manor, though by what name is not known, was *William de Plessetis*, who died seised of a manor in Enfield, 2 Edward I. leaving a son Richard, who held lands valued at 16*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.* *per ann.* of the Earl of Hereford, and other lands valued at 4*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* *per ann.* under the Abbey of Walden; and having died without issue 17 Edward I. (1290), his three sisters became his co-heiresses, and his estate was divided between them; *Sabina* (who married Nicholas Pecche), *Avelina* (who married John Durant), and *Emma* (the wife of John Heyron [1]); *Avelina* died at 5 Edward II. at Newton Plecy or Plessetis, in the county of Somerset, seised of lands in that county, and in Enfield [2]; and it is probable that *Sabina* died without issue, as the manor does not appear to have been divided into more than two parts; one of which descended to John Heyron (son of the before-named John Heyron), who died in 1336, leaving his sister Margaret (aged 40), and *John Garton* his nephew (probably by another sister), his heirs [3]. The other moiety came to *John Durant* in right of *Avelina* his wife, and from whom it took its name. *John Durant* died, leaving a son *Richard*, who held a moiety of the manor in

[1] Esch. 17 Edw. I. 21.

[2] As appears by the Inquisition.

[3] Esch. 9 Edw. III. No. 39.

Enfield which belonged to *Richard de Plessetis*, and who died in 1334 [1], leaving a son *Thomas*, who was possessed of one-third of the manor of Enfield, together with lands in Somersetshire, which also belonged to his grandmother Avelina [2]. *Thomas* died in 1350, and was succeeded by his daughter *Maud* [3], who was a minor at her father's death, being only twelve years old: she afterwards married, first, *John Wroth*, collector of the Customs in the port of London who died 20 Richard II.); and, secondly, Sir *Baldwin de Radyngton* (the donor of a charity at Enfield, and who died 3 Henry IV. 1403), seised of the manor of *Durantys* for life, with remainder to his wife's son *William Wroth*. This manor, to which that of *Gartons* belonged and was annexed to it at an early period [4], continued in the *Wroth* family for many generations. *John Wroth*, the first husband of *Maud*,

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[1] Esch. 7 Edw. III. No. 21.

[2] Avelina Durant died 1313. Esch. 5 Edw. II. No. 58. leaving Richard her son forty years of age.

[3] Esch. 23 Edw. III. pt. 2. No. 146.

[4] John Garton died 1363, seised of eighty acres of land, and other premises, leaving a son and heir of the same name, Esch. 36 Edw. III. pt. 1, No. 81. This is the latest record relating to the Gartons, but the manor still bears the name of Gartons in addition to that of Durants.

was Lord Mayor of London in 1361 [1], and died 20 Richard II. leaving a son *William*, who, in her right, was lord of this manor, and died September 3, 9 Henry IV. and was succeeded by his son *William*, who married *Averia* * * * *, and died 23 Henry VI. leaving a son *John*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Roger Luckenor*, who succeeded him, and died 20 Edward IV. leaving a son and heir *John*, who died at Enfield August 23, 9 Henry VIII.

This manor of Durants was in 1403 [2], valued at 10 marks. The manor of Garton [3], in 1336, consisted of one hundred and ten acres of arable, valued at fourpence an acre, twelve of meadow, and fourteen of pasture. By the Inquisition taken after the death of John in 1519, it appears that he was seised of the manor of Durants, and twenty houses, twenty tofts, two mills, ten gardens, three hundred acres of arable, two hundred of meadow, forty of pasture, and ten of wood [4].

John Wroth had by *Joan* his wife three sons, among whom the manor of Durants seems to

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[1] Stow's London.

[2] Esch. 3 Hen. IV. No. 17.

[3] Esch. 9 Edw. III. No. 39.

[4] Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 759.

have been equally divided [1], and one daughter Margaret. Of the sons, *Edward* died in his father's life-time, leaving *Anne* his daughter and heir, who was six years old at her grandfather's death, and who married *Thomas Ashby*, esq. *Thomas Ashby* died in 1599, seised of an estate in Enfield (being a third part of the manor of Durants) in right of his wife *Anne* above-mentioned [2]. This third part which came to *Robert Ashby* was in 1635 the property of *William Bowyer*, esq.[3]; and in 1686 it belonged to *Joseph Dawson* and his executors. *Robert Wroth*, of Durants, heir male of his father, who was twenty-three years old 9 Henry VIII. died 27 Henry VIII. and *John Wroth*, were the other two sons. His daughter Margaret married William Parker, esq. surveyor to Henry VIII.; he was the fifth son of *John Parker*, of Norton Lees, in the county of Derby.

Robert Wroth married Jane Hawke, by whom he had one son *Thomas*, afterwards Sir

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[1] Cole's Esch. Harl MSS. Brit. Mus. The Inquisition calls Robert his second son and heir male, and Anne his grand-daughter, representative of his eldest son and next heir. It appears that she inherited a third part of the estate only, which she carried by marriage into the Ashby family.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Survey of the manor of Enfield, 1635.

Thomas Wroth, who succeeded him in this estate. He fled for his religion into Germany in the reign of Queen *Mary*, and it is remarkable, says Fuller, "that he, who then went away for his conscience, hath alone of all the gentry returned, 1533, 12 Henry VI. his name remaining in this county." He married *Mary*, the daughter of the famous *Sir Robert*, first Lord *Rich*[1], and died in 1573[2]. His eldest son *Robert*[3], by marriage with Susan, heiress of *Francis Stoner*, became possessed of the manor of Loughton in Essex[4], was knighted in 1603, died January 27, 1605, and was buried at Enfield, having had issue four sons[5]. *Thomas* (who seems to have died without issue in his father's life-time); *Robert*, who succeeded him at Durance; *Henry*, of Woodbury-hall, Herts; and *John*, who had, or lived at, Durance, probably during the minority of his nephew *Henry*. This *John* died in 1640[6], having married *Maud Llewellin*, widow

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[1] Morant's Essex, I. 163. [2] Ibid. II. 519.

[3] His youngest son Thomas was admitted at Gloucester-hall 1603, and knighted at Theobalds 1613, settled at Petherton, in the county of Somerset, and was living in 1660, then eighty years old. This branch ended in a female about eighty years ago.

[4] Morant's Essex, I. 163; II. 519. He held it in Norden's time, 1593.

[5] Enf. Par. Reg. [6] Ibid.

of *Gregory Leonard*, and had by her *John*, who had issue *John*, born 1667[1], who married *Elizabeth Smith*, daughter of *William* Lord *Maynard*, and had issue, *John*, verderer of Waltham Forest, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *Henry Wroth* of this place, a woman of martial spirit, and who attended him in King William's campaigns. He died in 1718, and she sometime after the year 1735, when she presented to the Rectory of Loughton[2].

His grandfather's nephew, *Henry*[3], is the next proprietor here. He was the second son of *Robert* by *Mary*[4], the eldest daughter of *Robert Sidney* Earl of Leicester, and niece to Sir *Philip Sidney*, distinguished in the royal

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[1] Enf. Par. Reg. [2] Morant, I. 163.

[3] See the pedigree of the Wroths, Harl. MSS. where he is omitted.

[4] She, in the spirit of her uncle, wrote a romance, which she dedicated to the Countess of Montgomery, Susan, daughter of Edward Earl of Oxford, first wife of Philip Herbert Earl of Pembroke, created Earl Montgomery 3 James I. Dugd. II. 260, anno 1605. Their two eldest sons dying young (James and Henry) were buried here; the first, August 29, 1617, the other, April 1618. Earl Philip and his family lived at Enfield from 1615 to 1618, also to 1630, in which interval several of their servants were buried here (see the Regist.), as were also several knights, probably attendants on the court at Theobalds or here.

cause during the civil wars, was knighted September 16, 1645, by the king at Hereford, whence he was immediately dispatched with letters to Oxford [1]. He was in the list of the knights of the royal oak intended to be created in 1660, whereon his estate is valued at 2,000*l.* *per ann.* [2] He married *Anne*, third daughter of *William* Lord *Maynard* [3], and died in 1671 [4], leaving *Henry* his son, who left the poor of the parish a perpetual annuity of 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in lieu of some lands inclosed by him in Stonard's-field near Ponder's-end [5]. He died in 1679 [6] without issue, whereby this estate devolved to his third sister *Jane*, who married *William Henry de Zuleistein*, Earl of Rochford. The two other shares became again united [7], and continued in the Wroth family until the year 1673, when the manor of Durants and Gartons [8] were sold

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[1] Richard Symmonds' MS. Harl. MSS. 994, p. 47.

[2] List of new Baronets, Coll. Peer. V. 366.

[3] Coll. Peer. V. 145; and the Enfield Reg.

[4] Ibid. Reg.

[5] See List of Benefactions. [6] Par. Reg.

[7] John Wroth died seised of two parts of the manor of Durants and Gartons in 1644. Court Rolls of Enfield Manor in Augmentation Office.

[8] That is, the site of the manor and the two severalties before mentioned. It is uncertain whether the third part,

Descent of the Manor of Durance, and Pedigree of Wrothe, continued.

Issue of Sir Thomas Wrothe.=Mary Rich.

- Mary, mar. 1. Richard Hardress, of Hardress, Kent, esq.; Sheriff of that County 30 Eliz.; 2. Nicholas Boteler; ob. 14th Aug. 1613.
- John, living 1605.
- Richard.
- Sir Robert Wrothe, of Durance, Knt.; ob. 26th June 1605, buried at Enfield March 3d following; possessed the Manor of Loughton, in Essex, jure uxor. =Susan, daughter and coheir of John Stonard, of Loughton, in Essex, gent.
  - John, cœl. 1605; ob, 1642.=Maud, daughter of ..... Llewellen, widow of Gregory Leonard. Vide Enfield Register, where he is called of Durance.
  - Sir Robert Wrothe, of Durance, Knt. son and heir, ob. 1613, was Knight of the Shire for Middlesex, and greatly dissipated his estate. =Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Viscount Lisle, Lord Sidney, of Penshurst, and Earl of Leicester.
    - James, son of Sir Robert Wrothe, Knt. died an infant.
    - Sir Henry Wrothe, of Durance, Knt. born after 1605; ob. 1671. =Anne, daughter of William Lord Maynard.
      - Mary, daughter and coheir; ob. s. p.; mar. 1st, James Cowper, fifth son of Sir William Cowper, of Ratling Court, in Kent, bt.; ob. s. p.; 2d, George Howard, Earl of Suffolk, ob. 1691.
      - Jane Wrothe, dau. and heir, or rather sister and heir of Sir Henry. =William Henry de Zuleistein ‡, created Baron of Enfield, Viscount Tunbridge, and Earl of Rochford, May 10, 1695; ob. 1703.
        - William Henry, Earl of Rochford, ob. cœl. 27th July 1710; sold Loughton in 1745 to William Whitaker, esq.
        - Frederick de Zuleistein, Earl of Rochford; ob. 14th June 1738, æt. 55 ann. Lord of Durance, by the will of John Wrothe, esq. =Bessey, natural daughter of Richard Savage, Earl Rivers.
          - William Henry de Zuleistein, Earl of Rochford, 1777; mar. Lucy Younge.
          - Richard.=Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Edward Spencer, of Rendlesham, co. Suffolk, widow of James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
            - William Henry, the present Baron of Enfield, and sixth Earl of Rochford 1823.
      - *Anne, born Dec.* 23, 1654. *(Enfield Register.)*
      - *Robert, born* 1660. *(Ib.)*
      - *Anne, born* 1662.
      - *Charles, born* 1664; *died* 1669.
      - *Elizabeth, born* 1665; *marr. John Wroth, who* was born 1667, and *died s. p.* 1718; *she was alive* 1735. *(Ib.)* The said John by will gave Loughton, in Essex, to Lord Rochford.
    - John Wroth, of Loughton, in Essex, Esq. born ..... =Elizabeth, second daughter of William Lord Maynard.
  - Henry, cœl. 1605.
  - Thomas, cœl. 1605.
- Thomas, of whom see Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, II. 256.
- Edward, living 1605.
- Elizabeth, m. Geo. Mynne, of Hertingfordbury, in co. Hertford, esq.; ille ob. 20 May 1581; illa 14 Aug. 1613.

‡ See page 87.

DESCENT of the MANOR of DURANCE *, in ENFIELD, and the PEDIGREE OF WROTHES, sometime Lords thereof. Collected † by J. C. Brooke, R. C.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, on a bend Sable three lions' heads Argent, crowned Or; 2d and 3d, a pale engrailed, quartered and counter-changed Sable and Or, three spread-eagles Or. — Crest: a lion's head Argent, crowned Or.

William de Plessetis, ob. anno 2 E. I. seised of a Manor in Enfield, as per Inquisition. = ...

- Richard de Plessets, ob. s. p. 17 E. I. *Query, If he who held 20 libratas terræ in Enefend. Blount's Tenures, p.* 65?
- Sabina, mar. Nicholas Pecche, sister and coheir.
- Avelina de Plessetis, sister and coheir, ob. 5 E. II. at Newton Plecy vel Plessets, in co. Somerset, seised of lands and tenements in Newton Plecy, Exton, and North Petherton, in co. Somerset, and in Enfield, in co. Middlesex, as per Inquisition. = John Durant, from whom the Manor of Durant, vulgarly Durance, took its name.
- Emma, mar. John Heyron, sister and coheir.

Richard Durant, held a moiety of the Manor in Enefield, in co. Middlesex, which belonged to Nicholas de Plessetis. = ...

- Thomas Durant, held Newton Plecy, Exton, and North Petherton, in co. Somerset, and one third of the Manor of Enfield; ob. 23 E. III. as per Inquisition, N° 146. = ...
- John Wrothe, senior, Collector of the Customs in the Port of London. (Vide B. D. 235.) *Query. If not Fishmonger, and Lord Mayor of London* 1360; *bur. in St. James, Garlick Hill.* =
  - Baldwin Radyngton, 2d husb.; ob. 3 H. IV. = Maud Durant, daughter and heir, æt. 12 ann. ad mortem patris.
  - Sir John Wrothe, jun. p'b ætat. 27 E. III.; ob. 20 R. II. = ... daughter of .....
    - William Wrothe, of Durant vel Durance, in Enefield, jur. matr.; ob. 3d Sept. 9 H. IV. = ...
      - William Wrothe, of Durance; ob. 23 H. VI. = Averia.
      - John Wrothe, ob. s. p. 13 H. IV.
      - Elizabeth, m. Sir William Palton, knt.; ob. 1 H. V. Inq. N° 53.
    - Sir John Wrothe, Knt.; ob. 3 H. IV. 1402, consang. & hæres Joh'is de Wyllington, f'ris Rad'i fil. Joh'is de Willington, Ch'r. = ...
  - Agnes. = Sir Pain Tiptoft, knt.
    - Sir John Tiptoft, knt. Earl of Worcester.

John Wroth, Lord of the Manor of Durance, in Enfield; ob. 20 E. IV. = Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Lewknor.

John Wrothe, of Durance; ob. at Enfield 23d Aug. 9 H. VIII. = Joan, daughter of .....

- 1. Edward Wrothe, son and heir; ob. vitâ patr'. = ...
  - Anne, daughter and heir, æt. 6 ann. ad mortem avi.
- 2. Robert Wrothe, of Durance, heir male to his father, æt. 23 anno 9 H. VIII.; ob. 27 H. VIII. = ...
  - Sir Thomas Wrothe, of Durance, æt. 17 anno 27 H. VIII.; ob. 1573. = Mary, daughter of Richard Lord Rich.
    - *See over-leaf.*
- 3. John Wroth.
- Margaret, mar. William Parker, of Luton, in co. Bedford; Sewer to Henry VIII.; fifth son of John Parker, of Norton Lees, in co. Derby, Esq.

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* The Manor of Durance took its name from the family of Durant; as the Manor of Forty Hill was sometime called Tiptofts, from the Barons Tiptoft, antiently Lords thereof, *and is still called the Manor of Worcester.*

† Vincent, CC. 61—10. I. 16—222.

by *William* Lord *Maynard*, and *William Maynard*, esq. executors of Sir *Henry Wroth*, who died 1671, to Sir *Thomas Stringer*, knt. for 8,900*l*[1]. Sir *Thomas Stringer*, being seised of it in fee, made a settlement[2] of it on his son *William*, who married *Margaret*, sole daughter of the Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys*[3] by his third wife *Sarah Neesham*. *William Stringer* mortgaged his estate; first to his brother for 727*l*. on whom his father had entailed it, and who died unmarried in 1706; and afterwards to *Thomas Stringer* and *Richard Darby* for 3,420*l*. charged with 400*l*. borrowed of *Elizabeth Wroth*, who seems to have been sister and heir of *Sir Henry*. He died in 1723, leaving the reversion to his widow[4] and *Richard Darby*, executor. *Margaret Stringer* his widow died in 1727, having in 1723 conveyed the manor and premises to her

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which continued to be detached in 1686, and contained about 230 acres of land, has ever been united. Lysons.

[1] Cl. 25 Car. II. pt. No. 30.

[2] By leases, dated respectively 12th and 13th days of October 1687.

[3] He died in the town, 1689, and it is supposed was buried in Durance vault; but it appears he was first interred in the church belonging to the Tower, and afterwards was removed to that of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, and deposited near the body of his son. Chalmers, Biog. Dict. vol. XVIII. p. 496. Hughson's Walks round London, vol. I. p. 95.

[4] By will, dated in 1711.

own use for life, with remainder to Richard Darby, with power to herself to charge it with any sum not exceeding 10,000*l.*; she accordingly charged it with 7,000*l.* to *John Jones*, then under the age of twenty-three years (who died soon after), and 20*l.* to the poor of Enfield.

Richard Darby, in 1730, conveyed this estate to *Leonard Townsend* and his heirs, in trust; and by will[1] gave it to *Peere Williams*, *Leonard Townsend*, and *Robert Gardener*, in trust, for the payment of his debts, amounting to near 10,000*l.* *Peere Williams* died 1736, as did also *Richard Darby*, having had issue only one daughter, *Margaret*, who died under five years old, by his wife *Sarah*, who afterwards married *William Underwood*, esq.[2] who in her right became possessed of this manor and such of the estates as were not sold for the purposes of *Darby*'s will.

A claim was set up in 1740 by *Charles Stanley*, grandson and heir of *Mary*, youngest daughter of Sir *Thomas Stringer*, but after a hearing before the Lord Chancellor, and upon proof that *Richard Darby* and his heirs had held the premises unmolested, possession was

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[1] Dated in 1735.

[2] Title Deeds in possession of N. Connop, esq.

confirmed to Mr. *Underwood*, who in 1743 sold it to *Samuel Child*, esq. banker, from whom it descended to his eldest son *Francis*, who dying without issue it came to the late *Richard Child*, esq. of Osterly. Mr. *Child*, in 1774, conveyed the manor to *Robert Dent*, and it was afterwards conveyed by him the same year to *John Dawes*, esq. who, in February 1775, put the common land (which was valued at about 300*l. per ann.* and contained about 282 acres) up to sale in lots, but only two of the lots were sold. Part of this estate was afterwards purchased by Mr. *Clayton;* the manor and the remaining part was, in 1787, aliened by Mr. *Dawes* to *Sands Chapman*, esq. who, in 1794, sold it to *Newell Connop*, esq.[1] in whose possession it now is.

This estate now comprises the manor or lordship of Durants, the manor-house, and all other houses, edifices, and buildings belonging thereto, a tenement and farm called *Grapes-farm*, which

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[1] Mr. Connop held his first court September 3, at the Falcon, John Jessopp, steward. The allotment to Mr. Connop, as lord of the manor of Durants, is No. 1385 in the award, and on the plan was twelve perches of freehold land on the waste near Enfield-wash, and who was to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

was in the occupations of *Thomas Vaughan* and *Thomas Potter*; with the courts leet and baron, fines, heriots, services, reliefs, profits, perquisites of courts, waters, waste grounds, fisheries, royalties, liberties, franchises, &c.

An allotment of twelve perches of freehold land on the waste near Enfield marsh was made to Mr. Connop, as lord of this manor, under the Act for the Inclosure of the Waste Lands.

This manor is held of the lord of the manor of Enfield at a fee farm rent of 13*s*. The fines are two years' rent on alienation, and one year and a half on death. Mr. John Jessopp of Waltham Abbey is the steward.

The courts are held as occasion requires, no particular days being appointed for that purpose.

THE MANOR-HOUSE OF DURANTS.

This manor-house stood about half a mile on the east from the road, between Ponder's-end and Green-street, was moated *a*[1], and had an avenue of trees leading up to it; but was burnt down at an annual meeting of the tenants at Christmas 17.., by imprudently heaping large logs of wood on the hall fire.

The entrance to this house was by a large gateway, with a postern, sided by extensive barns, stables, and other offices, over a bridge of two arches, which are now standing. (A)[1]

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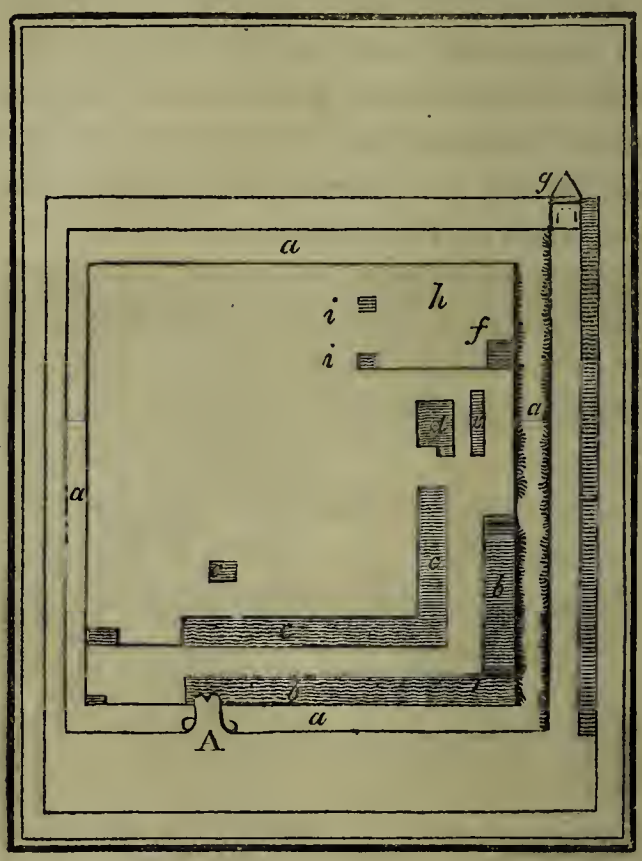
[1] See Ground Plan, in p. 154.

There was an extensive gallery of family pictures in this house, among them two or three portraits of the Lord Chancellor Jeffreys [1].



The house, *c*, (if we may judge from the ground-plan here introduced) seems to have

[1] A portrait of the Chancellor Jeffreys was in 1782, and had been for many years previous, at the White Hart inn at Ponder's-end, kept by one Ramsden, and it was supposed afterwards to have been removed to the Falcon.

formed a quadrangle, of which part of the north and west sides, standing in 1775, were built of brick, and were sashed, and at the south end stood a chapel, *d*, on the south and west sides of which were small gothic windows with iron bars, and at the north end a square window with round pillars in the middle and on the sides, and a square tower, with a spiral stone staircase. On the east side there was an arch, which was stopped up, with some Saxon capitals much defaced; the whole was built of clunch, brick, and masses of pebbles, cemented together with mortar, and plastered over. Over this building was a room, then used as a pigeon-house. This chapel appeared to be the most ancient part of the house, the rest probably having been built about the latter end of the fifteenth, or the beginning of the sixteenth century; and was pulled down about the year 1776, by Mr. Poe.

At the south-west extremity of the moat, and without it, there was part of another square brick building, *g*, with an arched entrance, and a circular room with a fire-place. Behind the chapel there was a long square canal, *e*, and the garden, *h*, which had been divided into two parts by a brick wall; there are also the remains of two square piers of a gate, *i*, on which were two eagles, with wings displayed, holding

shields, with three eagles' heads on the face[1]: at right angles with this wall there were parts of others, or rather two detached walls near which were some steps to the moat. These last walls were parallel with the north side of the house, which appeared to have formed the south side of the quadrangle, in the centre of which stood a dial on a square block of stone mounted on brick work.

On the west side of the moat there was a summer-house. *f*, with a balcony and weather-cock, surmounted by a flying-horse on a pyra-

[1] Stringer. Single and impaled, Ermine, a lion rampant, and a canton Sable, for Jeffreys.

mid of iron-work, with Neptune, Bacchus, &c. painted on the west front of the building. From this summer-house there was an avenue to the road.

The entrance (A) is described on the ground-plan, as are the spacious buildings on each side, which formed the necessary barns, stables, and out-offices, attached to the manor-house, which are now occupied by the farmer (Mr. Connop's tenant) who occupies a house lately built on part of the site of the ancient mansion.

These extensive barns, and the moat, denote its having been in former times a place of some consequence. Tradition says, that Judge *Jef-*

freys resided here, and that it had been formerly the scene of much "*bloody work.*" It was called *Durants*, or *Durance Harbour.*

In this house there was a curious old cabinet, said to have belonged to Judge *Jeffreys*, and which he brought from Italy; it cost 700 moidores, as appeared by a receipt to that effect found in one of the drawers by a Mr. *Jones*, who purchased it for thirty guineas. There were also some curious paintings on the doors and flap, which were considered very valuable.

THE MANOR OF ELSYNGE, ALIAS NORRIS, OR NORTH FARM.

In the reign of Edward III. *Jordan de Elsynge* held the fifth part of a knight's fee[1], which had formerly belonged to *John de Rana*, and another fifth part, which formerly belonged to *Thomas Fescamps*, of the Earl of Hereford[2]. These lands in 1455 were the property of *John Norrys*[3], and in the year 1526 belonged to

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[1] 47 Edw. III. Jordan de Elsynge held lands and tenements in Enfield, 5 Hen. V.

[2] Esch. 46 Edw. III. No. 10.

[3] Court Rolls of the manor of Mandeville among Hollman's Coll. Bod. Lib. Oxford.

John Wilforde, esq.[1] *Stephen Wilforde* died seised of them in 1547. They were then described as the manor of Elsynge, alias Norris-farm, two thirds of which lay in the parish of Enfield, and were held of the king *in capite;* the remainder was in the parish of Hadley, and held of the manor of Hadley[2]. This part, which must have been very far distant from the other part of the estate, was alienated from the *Wilfordes* at a very early period, and was, in the year 1635, the property of *Henry Hunsden*, esq.[3] The two other severalties being then described as the manor of *Elsynge* or *Norris-farm*, and which appear to have been situated in Welch's-lane, near *Ponder's-end* and the *marshes*, were the property of the *Wilforde* family in 1686, and were sold in 1708 by *Richard Wilforde*, esq. to *John Cottin*, esq. who, in 1734, sold them to *Robert Mackeris*, esq. who devised the estate to his wife. The estate is now divided into three parts, one part of which belongs to the heirs of *Richard Pinnock*, esq. who married one

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[1] Henry Wilforde held du prin. manerii modo vocat. *Norrys-hall*, quondam Jordan de Elsynge, in Enfield. John Wilforde held lands and tenements in Enfield, late Jord. de Enfield, 16 Hen. VIII. John Norrys did suit for lands and tenements in Enfield, quondam Joh. de Elsynge, 32 Hen. VI.

[2] Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 759. Abs. of Escheats.

[3] Survey of Enfield manor.

of the representatives of Mrs. *Mackeris;* and the other two parts are the property of *Newell Connop*, esq. and Mr. *Richard Jordan*[1], and is held of the manor of Enfield at a fee farm rent of 10*d.*

It is difficult to ascertain any thing further relating to this estate, except that the house called *Norris-farm*, which was built of wood and plaster, and being surrounded by a moat probably was the manor-house.

In 1777 there was in one of the parlour windows the arms of *France* and *England*, and a broken coat in a garter, on one side of which was a crown, party per pale, rose of

[1] Lysons' Environs, vol. II. part 1. 2d edit. anno 1811.

York and *Lancaster* impaling Pomegranate; the badge of *Philip* and *Mary*.

This house was taken down about the year 1786 and a modern one built a little to the north of the site of the old house, which is now occupied by a man of the name of Pickett: the accompanying view is a correct representation of this place at the present time.

THE MANOR OF SUFFOLKS.

Sir *Richard Parr*, comptroller of the household, left Joan his widow, who afterwards became the wife of Thomas Colt, and who died in the year 1476, seised of a manor in Enfield, called *Suffolks*, which was held under the Queen, and it was inherited by her son *John Colt.*[1]

John Wroth died seised of this manor in 1644.[2] In 1686 it was the property of *Joshua Galliard*,[3] from whom it descended to the late *Pierce Galliard*, esq. and was in the year 1798 sold by *Charles Bowles* of East Sheen (who married Mr. *Galliard's* daughter) to *Newell Connop*, esq. the present possessor. This estate is situated near Ponder's-end.

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[1] Esch. 15 Edw. IV. No. 34.

[2] Court Rolls of Enfield manor in the Augmentation Office.

[3] Survey of Enfield manor.

THE MANOR OF HONYLANDS AND PENTRICHES, ALIAS CAPELS.

Honylands and *Pentriches* are joint manors, near Bull's-cross, partly in the parish of Enfield and partly in the parish of Cheshunt, and sometimes called the manor of *Capels.*

These Manors were formerly part of the possessions of Sir *Giles Capel*, who in exchange for other lands, conveyed them to the crown in the year 1547 [1].

In the year 1562 Queen *Elizabeth* sold them to a Mr. *William Horne*, merchant, at the rate of 36 years purchase, being then valued at 31*l.* 7*s. per ann.* with the profits of the courts and rents of assize[2]. They were sold the same year to *John Tamworth*, esq. one of her majesty's privy councellors [3], who died in 1569 [4].

Thomas Sydney, in 1575, aliened this estate to

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[1] Record in the Augmentation Office, 37 Hen. VIII.

[2] Ibid. 5 Eliz. A lease of this manor with the manor house, which had been on lease to Sir Thomas Wroth, was granted to Robert Wroth, esq. in 1562, the very same year in which the perpetuity was sold to Mr. Horne. Vide Leases by Queen Elizabeth, Augmentation Office. Lysons.

[3] Cl. 5 Eliz. pt. 22.

[4] Fun. Cert. Herald's Coll.

Sir *Thomas Knolles*,[1] and in 1627 they were the property of *William Pennyfeather*, esq.[2] who sold them to *William Avery* in 1638[3]. They continued in the family of *Avery* until the year 1724, when they were sold to *Charles Eyre*, esq. from whom they were inherited by his nephew *Robert Jacomb*, esq. who, in 1783, sold them to *William Hart*, esq. of Drapers'-hall for 3,700*l*. Mr. Hart held his first court on April 13, 1784. In the year 1793 they were purchased by the late *Rawson Hart Boddam*, esq. some time Governor of Bombay, who, after a residence of forty years in India, returned to his native country, and marrying for his second wife Miss Tudor, by whom he had a numerous family, lived here some years.

A court baron, and court leet, and a view of Frankpledge, are held jointly for these manors. The manor-house, called "Capel-house," which stood near Bull's-cross, was built by Mr. *Jacomb*, near which Mr. *Boddam* had a villa. Contrary to the advice of his friends, Mr. *Boddam* pulled down the manor-house, which was

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[1] Deeds in the possession of the trustees of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. relating to an estate at Fulham, which then belonged to the same proprietor.

[2] Court Rolls of the manor.

[3] Pat. 13 Car. I. pt. 45, Mar. 1.

a handsome structure, reserving little more than the stables, and transferred its name, "Capel-house," to his own villa. The manor-house was capable of receiving any addition without injuring its beauty. It was seen from the great north road and commanded an extensive view. Mr. *Boddam* also pulled down two houses in *Bull's-moor-lane* called "*Blue-church*;" they stood just within the bend of the new river. Captain *Boddam* occupied one, and Captain *Horsley*, a brother of the late Bishop of Saint Asaph, the other. The road from *White Webbs*, previously to the first inclosure, was continued close by the front of the villa at the end of *Hullock's-lane*. Mr. *Boddam* pulled down a fourth house at *Bull's-cross*, which stood below the present entrance of *Bull's-moor-lane* and his villa; it was a very old house and the last occupier was ——— *Shubrick* esq. Tradition says, that a cross once stood near this spot; if so, it might have been erected by the person to whom the manor belonged. A small manor with a pound, and some waste on the north side of the wash beyond Mr. *Kenrick's*, is said to belong to this manor.

Mr. Thomas Augustus Jessopp is steward. The fine on alienation is two years quit rent, and one year and a half on death. The courts are held as occasion requires.

It is probable that these manors were part of the *Tiptoft* property in Enfield, and that they descended with the rest to *Roos* and *Manners*. *Anne*, daughter of *George* Lord *Roos*, married Sir Henry Capels of Raynes, in Essex, who died without issue; and *Catherine*, daughter of *Thomas* Earl of *Rutland*, his son, married *Sir Henry Capels*, knt. nephew and heir of Sir Henry, and had issue; and most likely this estate was given as a portion to one of these ladies, and assumed the name of "*Capels*," from their husband.

Since the manor house of Capels has been pulled down the site of it is almost forgotten, it stood near a field now called "*North-field*," at which place there are still the remains of part of an old garden, where there are three remarkable large old trees, a willow, which measures 8 feet 10 inches, a poplar, 13 feet 5 inches, and a plane tree, 8 feet 10 inches in girt; besides these trees there are the remains of an ancient summer-house.

The commissioners for the inclosure did not divide or allot any of the waste land within this manor.

THE MANOR OF GOLDBEATERS.

Lands called "*Goldbeaters*," which paid a rent of 7*s*. 7*d*. to Queen Elizabeth, are described in the abstract of the survey of Enfield, taken in 1572, and which were then the property of *Robert Huicke*, esq. physician in ordinary to the Queen. This seems to have been considered a reputed manor, held under the manor of Worcesters, and in the year 1716 it was the property of Sir Nicholas Wolstenholme, bart. and which came into the possession of the late Eliab Breton, who married Elizabeth Wolstenholme, one of the two daughters of Sir Nicholas Wolstenholme. It afterwards became the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Strothoffe, and since then belonged to the late Arthur Windus, esq. who purchased the site of this manor with a mansion house and other lands near it at Bull's-cross. It is now the property of Miss Hester Windus, his daughter, who purchased it of her brothers, who were the devisees in fee of their late father, to whom this manor now belongs.

The site of this manor is a small orchard opposite the house, and numbered on the plan of the parish 668.

The commissioners for the inclosure did not divide or allot any of the waste land within this manor.

THE ABBOT OF THORNEY'S LANDS.

In the reign of Henry VI. the abbot of Thorney had lands in this parish, which were then valued at 7 marks *per ann*[1]. These lands were known by the name of *Cranes*, or Cranes-farm, and were the property of the Wroths. In 1686 they were part of the possessions of Sir Thomas Stringer;[2] and at this time they belong to, and are held with the manor of Durants, by Newell Connop, esq.

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[1] Cart. Antiq. pen. Dec. et Cap. West.

[2] Survey of the manor of Enfield.

INQUISITIONS, &c. RELATING TO LANDS IN ENFIELD.

William de Say, tenuit parcum de Enf. *Esch.* 56. *Hen.* 3. *n.* 37.

Ric'us de Plessetis, ten' man' de Enf. *Esch.* 17 *Edw.* I. *n.* 21.

Marg' ux' Ric'i de Plessetis, ten' man' de Enf. *Esch.* 21 *Edw.* I. *n.* 9.

Humfrid' de Bohun, comes Heref' et Essex, ten' (int. al.) Enf. man'. *Esch.* 27 *Edw.* I. *n.* 142.

Avelina Durant, ten' man' de Enf. *Esch.* 5 *Edw.* II. *n.* 58.

Juliana Romeyne, ten' ter' et bos' in Enf. 19 *Edw.* II. *n.* 85.

Joh'es de Heyron, et Emma ux' ejus, tenuer. villam et maner' de Enf. *Esch.* 20 *Edw.* II. *n.* 36.

Ric'us Durant, ten' Enf. maner'. *Esch.* 7 *Edw.* III. *n.* 21.

Joh'es Heyron, ten' Enf. man'. *Esch.* 9 *Edw.* III. *n.* 39.

Joh'es de Bohun, com' Heref. ten' Enf. man'. *Esch.* 10 *Edw.* III. *n.* 62.

Joh'es de Enfield, ten' Enf. man'. *Esch.* 23 *Edw.* III. *p.* 1. *n.* 46.

Thoma' Durant, ten' Enf. man'. *Esch.* 23 *Edw.* III. *p.* 2. *n.* 146.

Humf. de Bohun, comes Essex, ten' Enf. man'. *Esch.* 29 *Edw.* III. *n.* 20.

Petrus Fanelour, ten' terr' in Enf. *Esch.* 34 *Edw.* III. *n.* 50.

Humf. de Bohun, com' Heref. et Essex, ten' Enf. man'. *Esch.* 39 *Edw.* III. *n.* 20.

Adam Frauncis ten' terr' in Enf. *Esch.* 43 *Edw.* III. *p.* 2. *n.* 22.

Humf. de Bohun, com' Heref. et Essex, et Joh'a ux' ejus, filia Ric' com' Arundel, tenuer' Enf. man'. *Esch.* 46 *Edw.* III. *n.* 10.

Adam Frauncis, ten' terr' in Enf. *Esch.* 49 *Edw.* III. *p.* 1. *n.* 52.

Joh'es Wroth, ch'r, ten' Enf. man'. *Esch.* 8 *Hen.* IV. *n.* 23.

Joh'es, fil' Joh'es Wrothe, ten' Enf. man' vocat. Wroth's-place. *Esch.* 13 *Hen.* IV. *n.* 25.

Eliz'th' ux' Walt. Palton, ch'r, ten' Enf. man'. *Esch.* 1 *Hen.* V. *n.* 53.

Adam Frauncis, ch'r, ten' Enf. man'. *Esch.* 5 *Hen.* V. *n.* 53.

Jocosa ux' Joh'is Halsam ten' 3 p'tem. man' de Enf. *Esch.* 1 *Hen.* VI. *n.* 10.

Joh'es Typetot, miles, D'nus Powes, ten' Enf. man'. *Esch.* 21 *Hen.* VI. *n.* 45.

Agnes ux' Willi' Porter, mil', una filiar. et hered. Ad. Frauncis mil' ten' terr' et messu. in Enf. *Esch.* 1 *Edw.* IV. *n.* 39.

Eliz' ux' Thomæ Charleton, mil', ten' terr' in Enf. *Esch.* 29 *Hen.* VI. *n.* 23.

Joh'es Tiptott, com' Wygorn (int. al.) ten' Enf. man' vocat. Tiptots man'. *Esch.* 9 *et* 10 *Edw.* IV. *n.* 53.

Thom' Carleton, mil', ten' terr' in Enf. *Esch.* 5 *Edw.* IV. *n.* 31.

Esch. 9 et 10 Edw. IV. n. 53. Inquisitio capta apud villam Westm', com' Midd', die Martis nono die Oct', anno Regni Reg. Edw. Quart', undecimo, p' sacrum Willi' Smythe, Willi' Heron et al' : qui dicunt, q'd Joh'es, nuper com' Wygorn, fuit seisitus die quo obiit de quodam manerio cum suis p'tinentiis in Enf. in d'co com' Midd'x, vocat' Typtofte man', al' dict' Wrothe's man'. Et etiam juratores dicunt, q'd p'dictus comes fuit seisitus de man' de Sheperton et Sunbury in d'co com' Middl'x ; et etiam de advocat' Ecclesiæ de Sunbury. Et q'd Edw. Typtoft est fil' et hæres ejus propinquior, et est etatis duor' ann' et amplius. *Cart.* 27 *Hen.* VI. *n.* 43.

Cart. 27 Hen. VI. n. 43. (1449). Joh'es d'nus Typtot et Powes fact' com' Wygorn. p' p'm Regem et auctoritate Parl'.

Jord' de Elsinge, ten' unum feod' mil' quondam Theobaldi de Tennge in Enf. et Sabrigworth de hon' præd' et deb' serj' cur' p' ann.

Joh'es de Garton et Joh'es Wroth, ten' un feod' mil' quond' Will' de Plessetis in Enf. et Sabrigworth de hon' præd' et deb' serj. ut supra [1].

Tho' de Norton ten' 3 acr' terr', quond' Joh'is de Raya in Enf. et deb' serj. cur. ut supra.

Courts held 5 Hen. V. [2] came.

Durante in Enfield.	Joh'es de Garton.
	Will' Wrothe.

Terr' ten' 6*d.* nup' Joh' fil' Ric'. White de Enf. pro 2 ac' et ½ in Enf. nup' Joh' Fescamp.

Will' Wrothe 16*d.* pro ten. J. Garton.

Terr' ten' 12*d.* Jord. de Elsynge pro ter' et ten' in Enf.

Court 19 Hen. VI. Relief in Enfield; and at the same assest. distring' Ric'us fil' et heredes Ric'i Norton ad satisfac' d'no regi releivo suo, pro ter' et ten' in Enefelde, q' d'nus Ric' pater suus ten' de isto hon' p' serv' mil'.

His homage, suit of court, and fealty, 32 Hen. VI.

Court rolls, 32 Hen. VI. Joh'es Moneys pro ter' et ten' in Enf. quond' Jor' de Elsynge 16*d.*

2 Ric. III. Joh'es Wrothe pro ter' et ten' suis 2*s.* terr' nup' Ric'i White pro 2 ac' et ½ quond' Th' Norton 6*d.* et pro 2 et ½ quond' F. Tescamp.

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[1] Holman's Collections. [2] Ibid.

Joh'es de Enefelde, ten' 4 parl' feod' mil' quond' Matilde Bishoppe in Enef. de hon' præd' p' serj 'cur' ut supra.

Joh'es de Southfolke, ten' 2 part' feod' mil' in Enefeld de hon' pr' p' serv' et serj' ut supra.

Honor de Mandeville, co. Middl'x [1].

Dec'mo feod' mil' in Enfelde in com' Middl'x q'd Joh'es Wrothe ten' nup' Willi' Caxton et quond' John' Durante.

De decima parte feodi mil' in Enf. de ten' et terr' quond' Joh's White quond' Joh'es Fescampe.

De uno feod' mil' ib'm, et in Sabrigworth, quond' Jord' de Elsynge.

D' 4ta parte feod' mil' ib'm de terr' et ten': quond' Joh'is de Enf. nup' Matildis Byshoppe.

De 5ta parte feod' mil' ib'm de terr' et ten' quond' Joh'is de Raya et nup' Thom' Norton.

Court holden at high Estre Tuesd' after Michaelmas day, 16 Hen. VIII[2].

De tenem' ten' Joh'is Wilforde, scryvenor, Lond', pro terr' et ten' in Enf. quond' Joh'is de Elsynge 16*d.*

De tenem' terr' hered' Joh'is Wrothe, pro' terr' et ten' suis jacen' in Enf. quond' Joh'is Garton ten' p' un' feod' mil' 4*s.* 8 Eliz.

Rob't Wrothe, ar', ten' man' de Stonehurst, al' Durants, &c. &c.

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[1] Holman's Collections.

[2] Copy Suit Roll of the Honor of Magnaville and Tutbury.

8 Eliz.

Hen. Wilforde, gen', ten' duar' prin' manerii'[1] modo voc' Norrys-hall, q' Jord' de Elsynge in Enf. Joh'es Askeley terr' et ten' q' Fescamps.

* * * Hellam, in jure ux' sue pro terr' et ten' nup' Ric' Norton et ante White and Raye ib'd.

The names of the Gentry in Middlesex returned by the Commissioners in the 12th year of King Henry the Sixth 1433[2].

Richard, Bishop of London,
The Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem,
John Ash, Knts. for the Shire,
Rd. Maideston, Knts. for the Shire,
} Commissioners to take the oaths.

Johannis Harpenden, militis, Johannis Boys, militis, Johannis Frampton, Thomæ Chaleton[3], militis, Henrie Somer, Thomæ Hesele, Thomæ Frorvyk, Thomæ Holgyll, Roberte Foster, Simonis Campe, Thomæ Halton, Henrici Filingsley, Alexandri Anne, Johannis Drayton, Johannis Brown, Willielmi Wrothe, Willielmi Swanlond,

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[1] Holman's Collections.

[2] Fuller's Worthies, vol. II. p. 45. edit. 1811.

[3] Fuller does not consider him of the same family (R being slipped out in the writing) with Thomas Carleton, who died in 1447, and buried under a defaced monument in Edmonton church, and whom the inhabitants deliver by tradition to have been a man of great command in the county. *Ibid.*

Roberti Charyngworth, Johannis Chichele, Willielmi Norton, Richardi Skerburgh, Roberti Warner, Johannis Barnvile, Richardi Brown, Johannis Shordyche [1], Richardi Richmond, Johannis Elryngton, Edmundi Bibbesworth, Roberti Oliver, Willielmi Brokherst, Walter Grene, Willielmi Bray, Johannis Danyell [2].

ENFIELD CHASE.

On the north side of Enfield town there is an extensive tract of "land formerly covered with trees, and was famous for deer hunting, called *Enfield Chase* [3]; formerly in the possession of

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[1] So called from *Shorditch*, on the north of Bishopsgate, whereof he was owner, as also of the manor of Hackney. *Shorditch*, so named in the 12 Hen. VI. and some *hundred years* before, *quasi Shorditch*, or the *ditch* that was the *sewer* or *public drain* to the north-east part of the city. "Hereby appeareth the vanity of their conceits, who will have it so called from Jane Shore (the minion of Edward IV.) reported to die here pitifully (as much *pitied*, though not *relieved*) in the reign of King Richard the Third." *Ibid.* p. 46.

[2] The gentry of Middlesex have privilege above any other county; that is, they are not eligible to be Sheriffs of this Shire unless they are freemen of London. *Ibid.* p. 47.

[3] Camden's Middlesex.

the *Magnavilles*, afterwards of the *Bohun's* their successors, but now belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, since Henry the fourth married a daughter and heiress of the last *Humphrey de Bohun.*" *Drayton* in the Poly-Olbion[1] describes it thus:

> " A forrest for her pride, tho' titl'd but a Chace.
> Her purlieus and her parks, her circuit full as large
> As some perhaps, whose state requires a greater charge,
> Whose holts[2], that view the east, do wistly stand to look
> Upon the winding course of Lea's delightful brook."

Enfield Chase[3] first occurs under that name in the reign of Edward II. previous to which it was generally called the great park[4], *parcus extrinsecus*, or the outer park; it extends into several adjoining parishes, and is supposed to have been a tract of the ancient forest of Middlesex[5] and after the death of Charles I. was

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[1] Poly-Olbion, XVI. p. 251. [2] High woods.

[3] Cl. 19 Edw. II. m. 16.

[4] In Geoffry Magnaville's grant of Enfield church, &c. to Walden Abbey, is included the Hermitage of Hadley. Mon. Ang. I. 459. This mention of Hadley determines the park to mean the Chase, and what is now called the Park, being only of later date, belonged to the Palace or Worcester-house.

[5] For a full account of the forest of Middlesex, see Maitland's London, B. 5. p. 102. Lord Lyttleton's Hist. III. p. 274.

seized into the hands of the crown, and has been ever since attached to the Duchy of Lancaster. The Chase, together with the manor of Enfield, was given by Richard III. 1483, with many others [1], to Stafford Duke of Buckingham, as a reward for his services in raising him to the throne, but it is questionable whether he took possession upon that grant, because the duke soon changed his mind and conspired with the Bishop of Ely to dethrone him, but being betrayed to the king, by his own servants, he was taken to Salisbury and beheaded in the open market place without any arraignment or judgment [2].

In the survey [3] taken in 1572, it is set forth that "Hogges [4] may goe in the Chase but from Michaelmas to Martlemas by decree of the Duchy."

"For that decree goats prohibited by the late order."

"No cattle ought to be agisted in the Chase."

"Every stray to be shewed to the tente, and

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[1] See Dug. Bar. 169.

[2] Stow's Annals, Holinshed.

[3] Harl. MSS. 1579. fo. 155.

[4] *Hogges.* North country words were common in the south in 1572. *Hogs* mean *sheep*, "Wee must not lose the *hog* for a ha'pe'worth of tar," is an allusion to the tarring of *sheep*.

the daye of theyre takinge to be entered in a book."

"Every copyholder ought to have tymber, claye, and sand for needful reparations; but tymber of late dayes hath been denyed."

"The inhabitants may take bushes to fence theyre ground."

"The tenants for making theire view had, the same day, a load of wood appoynted to each of them."

"The bailiff and keepers ought every Saint George's day to shew the tenants what wood, timbre, browse, was felled that year, and bring the tenants to the stubble."

"The keepers are to have as much as they shall use in their lodges, but not any to sell, and that wch they burne to be carried in sledge and not in carte."

"The tenants to have when the keepers are served, at 8*d.* a load; and the brush-wood, the inhabitants fetched away at their wills."

"The ranger, bayliff, and woodward, had their wood appoynted them by theyre ten'ts out of the old dotard trees, and not out of the brouns wood. The bayliffs, woodward, and keeper to be sworne every court to inform the tenants at the view day of all abuses in the Chase."

The Chase was surveyed in the year 1650,

by order of the House of Commons, when its extent was reported to contain 7900 acres, and its value 4,742*l.* 8*s. per ann.* At this time there was an abundant quantity of deer, which were valued at 150*l.* The oak timber (exclusive of 2500 marked for the use of the navy) was valued at 2,100*l*: The horn-beam and other wood 12,100*l*[1].

In November 1652 it was resolved[2], "that Enfield Chase should be sold for ready money;" pursuant to which resolution it was divided into parcels, which were sold to various purchasers, and a considerable part was inclosed, and several houses built: it having been considered to contain 7900, acres the proposed division, according to the plan made in 1650, called "*Oliver Cromwell's Division*," was as follows:

	A.	R.	P.
To persons entitled to common rights in the parish of Enfield, and Enfield old Park -	1329	2	0
To ditto of Edmonton - -	917	0	0
To ditto of Hadlay - -	240	0	0
To ditto of South Mims and Old Ford-farm - - -	913	0	0
Total allotment to the commoners	3399	2	0

[1] Records in Augmentation Office.

[2] Perfect Passages, No. 26, 1652.

Roads over his majesty's allotment	140	0	0
The remainder to the king - -	4360	0	0
The whole contents of the Chase	7900	0	0

Much discontent was excited among those who claimed right of common, and a large body of men assembled in July 1659, threatening to pull down the houses and destroy the inclosures. The following is an account of these proceedings which was published at the time:

"A Relation of the Cruelties and barbarous Murthers committed by some Foot-souldiers and others, upon the Inhabitants of Enfield, Edmonton, &c.

"THE severall inhabitants of the several parishes of Enfield, Edmonton, Southmyms, and Hadley, in the county of Middlesex, and all those whose estates they claym, (amongst divers others) have, for above 300 years now past, enjoyed and had common for all manner of commonable beasts without number, and common of estovers, and divers other great priviledges and advantages in Enfield Chace, which of late have been endeavoured to be taken from them by severall commissions under the Great Seal of England, grounded upon several orders made by Oliver late

Lord Protector, and his councel, which in the year 1656, issued to six commissioners of his own, impowering any three of them (amongst other things) to survey the said Chace, to hear and determine the proprietors and commoners rights therein, and to allow satisfaction for them, whereof the proprietors and commoners in the the same Chace were for ever to be debarred, if their claymes were not made within 30 dayes after publique notice, and all officers military were commanded to assist the said commissioners. By colour of which commission, two of the said commissioners refusing, the other four did act; and they put the proprietors and commoners to many chargeable attendances; and those military officers did take away the goods of some of the proprietors and commoners and inhabitants aforesaid; and did beat and wound them and their servants: and before the work was finished, (to wit) in the year 1656, an assembly called a parliament, was called and held, which appointed a committee concerning the four forrests of Needwood, Kingswood, Ashdowne, and Sherwood, pursuant to an ordinance of the said Lord Protector, made the 30th of August 1654, for the sale of them, to pay certain publique debts; which the prosecutors of the inclosure of Enfield Chace understanding, and that such Ordinances would fail, as were not confirmed by the said assembly, they

by very false and untrue information, that the said proprietors, commoners, and inhabitants, were consenting thereto, procured Enfield Chace to be comprehended in the same pretended act of parliament of confirmations with the other forrests; upon which act, instructions were grounded, wherein the same four persons are named commissioners on the behalf of the prosecutors of the same inclosure; and five other commissioners, without their knowledge and consent, were named on the behalf of the proprietors and commoners, commissioners. By the judgment of which commissioners, allowances were to be made for the proprietors and commoners interests. Two of which commissioners refused to act, and the other three did forbear to act, being all or most of them (although named by the other party) convinced in their judgments, that the proprietors and commoners were very much wronged therein; until they were threatened to be sent for. And under colour of the execution of such power, the commissioners on the behalf of the prosecutors of the said inclosure have returned a survey of the said Chace, containing less by 3000 acres at least than former surveyes do make mention of; all which, the purchasors have into their bargain, without paying any thing for the same: and of the number of acres returned, they have taken away

above half in quantity, and the very best land in quality, and all the wood growing thereon, notwithstanding the proprietors and commoners rights, priviledges, and advantages, were by all former acts of parliament saved to them therein, and notwithstanding their clayms made thereunto accordingly: when in truth the proprietors and commoners ought to have two parts of the soyl and wood in the said Chace, yet have not above one third part of the soyl of the same Chace, and no wood at all; and the prosecutors of the inclosure of the said Chace have sold the wood growing in the said Chace at such low rates, that many of the buyers thereof have reported, that they have bought so much wood for 15*l.* as is worth 100*l.* which is a great losse and deceipt to the commonwealth, and much damage at the present to the proprietors and commoners, and in future times an irrecoverable loss. And the prosecutors of the same inclosure have stopped and turned many antient highwayes, not onely leading from one town and roade to another, but from one market-town to another. And such as they have new made, are so straight and narrow, as are and will be impassible in winter, and very dangerous and prejudicial to the proprietors and commoners and passengers who travel those wayes: and the purchasers of the wood have and do daily digg up the turf and soyl, and commit much spoyl

and waste of such small part of the said Chace as is allotted to the proprietors and commoners, which will not maintain the tenth part of their cattle as were maintained in the same Chace before the inclosure thereof: all which contrivances were done by the surveyor-general of the said Chace and some or all of the purchasors thereof, being all or most part of them great officers of the army, as John Nelthrope, adjutant-general, Colonel Joyce, Colonel Eyre, Lieutenant-colonel Allen, Captain Kempe, the said surveyor-general, Mr. Robotham, Mr. Lowry a Scotchman, and one Rice a button-maker of London, and divers others, who, as it is reported, have bought poor souldiers debenters at 1*s.* 6*d.* 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, and expect allowances for the whole debenter, and interest for the same, when the poor proprietors and commoners have payed the greater taxes to the army for their land in regard of their common bolonging to their land: and if the said proprietors common be taken away, their rents of their lands will fall at least 10*s.* in the acre, whereby they will be less capable of paying taxes to the army, and above 200 families, who heretofore have maintained their families, and payed taxes to the army, will be forced to take alms of the said severall parishes, and pay nothing at all towards the maintenance of the said army;

and many others will be forced to forsake their several places of habitation in the said several parishes, in respect of the poverty of the places, by paying taxes, and maintenance of the poor people, their just rights having been forced from them by strong hand. And the said proprietors and commoners cannot have copies of the certificates of the commissioners' and surveyors' proceedings of the survey of the said Chace, although sought to have the same; but the same are kept by the surveyor-general, whereas they ought to be kept by the register. And the said proprietors and commoners have been grievously oppressed and grieved by the said purchasors aforesaid, without any colour or ground at all, not onely by keeping away their common from them, and killing their cattle, but also by cutting, wounding, and killing of some of the said proprietors, commoners, and inhabitants of the said several parishes, and their servants, by foot-souldiers hired for that purpose by some or all of the afore-named purchasors; which was done in this manner (to wit):—about the beginning of Trinity-term last, divers of the parishes of Enfield and Edmonton pulling down the ditches of the said inclosure, to put their cattle into the new inclosed grounds to feed, which was lawful for them to do, the pretended purchasors having no title thereto,

the said Captain Kempe, John Nelthrop, Lieutenant-colonel Allen, one Randall, a smith, and Humphrey Yerbury, and divers others, with one Justinian Pagitt, Justice of Peace, and a purchasor, and Colonel Webb, the said surveyor-general, or some of them, upon a false information, sent for troops of horse and men from London, and entertained them, and gave them wine and strong beer, and money, as is credibly informed, who being fitted for their design, fell upon divers inhabitants and proprietors of the said several parishes, and knocked them down, and cut and slashed with their swords divers of them and their servants, and other poor labouring men coming from their labour at night, and then complained of the persons beaten and wounded, and imprisoned, who were sent for by a justice of peace his warrant, and some of them were by the said justices threatened to be sent to the Barbadoes to digg for tobacco, if they, or some, or one of them would not give evidence against his neighbours; who, for fear of being sent to the Barbadoes, did declare more then they could or would justifie and maintain upon oath. Whereupon some of the inhabitants of Enfield, Edmonton, and Hadley, were sent for by warrant, and bound over to the last sessions at Hicks's Hall in St. John-street, and there then were indicted

of a riott, and evidence was there given against them to the jury by the said Captain Kempe, and Randall the smith, and others, who have made great spoyl and waste in the said Chace. And the jury at first not finding the bill, was asked by some of the justices, why the bill was not found against the said parties indicted? They answered the said justices, that they had not evidence sufficient whereby they might find the said indictment. Whereupon, one Justice Hobert, a trustee, then sitting upon the Bench, told the said jury, that they must find the said bill of indictment, and forced them to go back again, who then found the said indictment against some of the parties named in the said indictment, that were not present at the time of the said pretended riot, nor were they privy thereunto; but some of them only said, that they would put their sheep and cattle into the said new inclosure, to try their title with the purchasors thereof. And the other persons named in the said indictment were acquitted by the said jury. But there was a design by some of the said justices who were purchasors and trustees, and men concerned therein, and judges in the cause upon the Bench, to find the bill against those persons, to take off the courage of the proprietors and commoners from their clayms to their common, that they might the better

force the proprietors' common from them in the said Chace. And yet when 3 or 4 several indictments were preferred to the Jury, and found against Yerbury, a pretended souldier at the said sessions, and several warrants made against him to apprehend him (who was taken upon the same by two several constables); the said Yerbury was let go again by them, upon some pretended Colonel's engagement, that he should be forthcoming to answer at the said sessions: but he would not appear to the said indictments, neither can the persons who indicted him obtain any warrant against him. And that at the same sessions, the said Kempe, Yerbury, and one Lawrence Hogg, were indicted for a riot done in the said Chace, and the indictment found against them, and a warrant was made to apprehend them, by Mr. Powell and Mr. Bradshaw, with their hands to the same: and the said Justice Hobert (a trustee, and a great agent and stickler against the said proprietors, and a great offender in the destruction of the wood in the said Chace) called to see the warrant, and had, and did then tear the same in pieces; so that the said parties complaining can have no remedy against the parties indicted, whereby the proprietors and commoners dare not go into the said Chace to seek for their cattle, for fear the said Yerbury and others of his confederates

going armed with swords and pistols, who have threatened to kill them. And presently after the said sessions ended, the said Robotham, Lieutenant-colonel Allen, Captain Kempe, Yerbury, Lowly, and others, or some or one of them, with the said other pretended purchasors, as the rumour is spread in the country, but especially Lievtenant-colonel Allen, hired several foot-souldiers, and as some of the said souldiers have since confessed, to come down, without any warrant from their chief commanders, to Enfield Chace, who came down, and did shoot and kill divers of the proprietors and commoners sheep, and carried some of them to their quarters, and there dressed them, and eat them, and also did shoot and kill divers cowes and horses of the said commoners to a good value with their muskets charged with stones and bullets.

And the same souldiers and their commander challenged the inhabitants of Enfield to fight with them, calling the said inhabitants rogues and cowards, and bidding them come to meet them if they durst, and that they had stayed there three or four dayes for the said inhabitants; and that if the said inhabitants came not out the sooner, the said souldiers would fire the said inhabitants houses over their heads. And about the number of 10 red-coats, and the rest gray-coats, on the Lord's day, the 10th of July

instant, came from Barnet (where they had been drinking in sermon-time), through Hadley, and commending the drink they had at several places, and swearing, with some pistols cocked, and saying, they would make Barnet look blew before they had done with Enfield Chace; and when they were gone a little way out of Hadley, some of them discharged two musquets towards the town, and towards some of the inhabitants walking upon the common, who heard the bullets fly close by them.

"And the 11th day of July, about 17 foot-souldiers and their commander (being hired for 6*d.* the day more then their ordinary pay), with a resolution, as they themselves say, to kill all they met withall, came from the said Allen's house, to the said Robotham's house, half a mile from the said house where the said Randall, and one Royce, and others, were with the said souldiers: and then some or one of them bid the said souldiers shoot three or four of the inhabitants, and the rest would be quiet from their claymes: and the said souldiers, according to their encouragement, marched against some of the said inhabitants, being about five and twenty in number, and no more at the present, who had with them cudgels, mattaxes, axes, and two forks, and no other weapons, to know by what authority the souldiers came and killed

their cattle upon their common: and the said souldiers put themselves in rank and order, twelve men abreast, armed with musquets and swords, pistols and forks, against the said inhabitants, denying to parley with the said inhabitants; but, at their officer's command to give fire, presently discharged their musquets, being charged with powder and chawed bullets and stones, and shot one man presently dead upon the place, and hurt and wounded divers others: whereat the said inhabitants taking courage, rounded the said souldiers, and took ten of them, but killed none, and brought them before Mr. Rich, a justice of the peace, who examined them, and, upon their own confession, and, upon the examination of witnesses, sent the said souldiers to Newgate [1], and the rest escaped: and one of the said inhabitants of Enfield is since dead, who was shot in the leg with a poysoned bullet, and many more of the said inhabitants of Enfield are much wounded with the chawed bullets, insomuch, that it is believed divers others of the said inhabitants will dye of their wounds. And the said souldiers upon their examination did confesse they were hired for six pence a day more then their ordinary pay, and that they came without any authority from their

[1] Mercurius Politicus, July 7—14, anno 1659.

chief commanders, of whose confession and examination of witnesses therein Mr. Rich can give a more certain relation. And upon the Lord's-day last the said Yerbury, with others of his confederates, after the order of Parliament read in the churches, beat and wounded some of the said inhabitants of Edmonton, and killed a mare in the said Chace. At the insolencies of which souldiers and purchasers of Enfield Chace without title, the country stands amazed; since which horrid murders and barbarous actions committed by the said souldiers and their abettors, some person, to colour their odious and wicked crimes with a seeming cloak of truth, hath taken the boldnesse to print a false report against the said inhabitants: and if these barbarous and bloody deeds of the souldiers against their paymasters be suffered to go unpunished, who shall live safe, who shall know what is their own, and who can be encouraged to maintain souldiers any longer who kill and murder, and take the inheritance themselves? All which cruelties, murders, and misdemeanours, are committed by the said foot-souldiers abovementioned, by the encouragement of the said purchasors, contrary to the intention of the chief officer and souldiers of the army, as it appears by their honest and civil carriage towards the said inhabitants of the said parishes.

And whereas it hath been very falsely alleged by the purchasers that there were 500 men of the said inhabitants in arms against the Parliament and army, there was not one man in arms, nor was there, neither is there, any intention to put any man in arms against the said Parliament and army; but the said inhabitants of the said several parishes have been, and still are obedient to the government of the Commonwealth."

The Rev. Dr. Robert Uvedale, rector of Langton in Lincolnshire, had in his possession in 1794 an original survey of the Chase, intituled, "A Description of Enfield Chase, situate in the parish of Enfield and County of Middlesex, as the same is now divided between the Commonwealth and the Commons, by Edmund Rolfe and Nicholas Gunter, in the year 1658." It was on a thick parchment with rollers, and given by him to the late Richard Gough, esq. and which is now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. There are some seats mentioned in this survey, with the names of their possessors at that time, viz. Captain Nelthorpe's (now called the West Lodge), Captain Dauge's (now called the East Lodge), and Captain Kempe's (now called the South Lodge). Adjoining the Chase on the south were the seats of Captains Colvill, Malyn, Spinage, Blake, and Gladman. On the east, *Forty House*, one mile from Enfield, the

seat of the Wolstenholme and Breton families; it was also the residence of William Ferdinand Lord Hunsdon, he having married Grace, relict of Sir Nicholas Wolstenholme, bart.; and adjoining the Edmonton allotment, the seats of William Allton, esq. Mr. Megg, and Edmund Peeke, esq. (called Belmont), Sir William Ashurst's, near South Mimms allottment, the seat of Colonel Web.

The following is a sketch of the outlines of the Chase, with the letters by which the several divisions were distinguished, the names of divisions, and the quantities of land contained in each:

		A.	R.	P.
A	Greene Oak Plane - -	126	0	0
B	Faire Feedings - -	131	1	0
C	Great Monkey Mead[1] -	101	2	0
D	Long Hill - - -	95	1	3
E	Great Broad Slade - -	99	3	0
F	Little Broad Slade - -	24	2	0
G	Little Monkey Mead - -	34	2	0

[1] In Smith's County Maps called Monken Mead, and in other maps Monkey Mead, Gladmore Heath, &c. It was on this spot the memorable battle was fought, between the Houses of York and Lancaster, commonly called the "Battle of Barnet," in which the great Earl of Warwick was slain, anno 1471.

of the
OUTLINES of the CHACE.
1658.
Part of Theobald's Park.
FF
GG
KK
MM
NN
HH
II
LL
OO
PP
WW
QQ
RR
EE
BB
CC
DD
L
M
N
F
E
TT
SS
O
D
H
VV
P
Q
T
G
C
W
V
A
B
K
R
X
Y
S
AA
South Mims
Common
Enfield Common
Sir T. Allen's
Common.
Hadley Common.
The Common
of the Old Park.
Enfield
old
Park.
EDMONTON
COMMON
A. Martin, Litho: Rochester St West?.

		A.	R.	P.
H	High Beech - - -	43	2	0
I	*(Situated on South Mimms Common)* - - -	17	2	0
K	New Pond Plane - -	138	3	0
L	Fenney Slade - - -	80	2	0
M	Plumridge Hill - -	172	0	0
N	Faire Thorne - -	131	0	0
O	North Camlot - - -	80	0	0
P	West Camlot - - -	110	3	0
Q	Camlot Hill - - -	115	3	0
R	The Great Scoots - -	109	1	0
S	The Little Scoots - -	26	3	0
T	East Camlot - - -	86	1	0
V	Nodden's Well Hill[1] - -	88	3	0
W	Leezing Beech - -	103	2	0
X	Horsey Plane - - -	149	0	0
Y	Mark Plane - - -	138	3	0
Z	*(Situated at the north extremity of Enfield Common, Captain Coville's)* - - -	6	3	0
AA	Merry Hill - - -	67	2	0
BB	Red Clay - - -	65	2	0
CC	Mathew's Plane - -	95	2	0
DD	Mathew's Breake - -	71	2	0
EE	South Coney Burrow - -	62	0	0
FF	Great Hooks Hill - -	117	0	0

[1] Perhaps, Newton Well Hill? See p. 70.

		A.	R.	P.
GG	Little Hooks Hill - -	65	3	0
HH	Mote Plane - - -	109	2	0
II	Hart Green - - -	56	1	0
KK	West Baroin - - -	61	3	0
LL	South Baroin - - -	97	2	0
MM	East Baroin - - -	69	1	0
NN	Ponds Course - - -	102	2	0
OO	Cow Face - - -	105	0	0
PP	Stroud Head - - -	114	0	0
QQ	North Coney Barrow - -	74	0	0
RR	Deep Slade - - -	115	1	0
SS	Lodge Hill - - -	86	3	0
TT	Old Lawne - - -	34	3	0
VV	Little Lodge Hill - -	16	2	0
WW	Dens Larone - - -	6	3	0
	Enfield Common - - -	1522	1	30
	Common of the Old Parke -	31	1	30
	Edmonton Common - -	1224	2	15
	Hadley Common - - -	186	1	30
	Sir F. Allen's - - -	45	0	28
	South Mimms Common - -	1077	3	20

There was a survey of the manor of Enfield in 1686 [1], which states, that on a former perambulation the Chase had been found to contain 7600 acres, of which 500 had been since inclosed in Theobalds Park. This inclosure was made

[1] In the office of the Duchy of Lancaster.

by King James the First[1] while he resided at Theobalds[2]. At this time the Chase was abundantly stocked with deer, the King being extremely fond of hunting; but the army of the Parliament, during the civil war, destroyed the game, and cut down the trees, and let the ground out into small farms. In this state it continued until the Restoration, when young trees were planted, and the Chase was again stocked with deer[3].

In the survey of 1636, among other cottages presented by the Jury, in answer to the 27th article of the Commission, to be built within

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[1] The King gave the parish for these 500 acres the estate called King James's Charity at North Mimms, which was sold by the parish under the authority of a private Act of Parliament. See the account of the Charities, vol. II.

[2] In the year 1606 Sir Robert Cecil (who was the second son of, and who succeeded his father, Lord Burleigh, in the possession of the manor of Theobalds,) entertained King James the First, and Frederick the Third, King of Denmark, there. "The King having become enamoured of this place from its proximity to an extensive tract of open country favourable to the diversion of hunting, his favourite amusement, he prevailed upon his minister to exchange it with him for his palace of Hatfield in the county of Herts. The King, having obtained possession of this manor, enlarged the park by taking in part of the adjoining Chase, and surrounded it with a wall of brick ten miles in circumference." *Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire.*

[3] Thornton's History of London, p. 480.

the said manor and Chase, within 20 years, contrary to the statute, are the following:

"A cottage erected in his Majesty's Chase of Enfield, by the appointment of his Majesty's Justice of the Peace, for a pest-house for the harbouring of infected people the last great infection, having three rooms," &c.

"A cottage erected by William Pavey, alias Hale, in the said Chase near Hadley windmill, wherein he dwelleth, and keepeth victualling, without leave, it being a hole wherein he formerly used to sit and beg in."

On the 25th September 2 James II. (1685), another commission was issued, directed to Henry Coventry, esq. and others, to make another survey of the manor and Chase; by virtue of which a court was held for the manor of Enfield on the 8th October, and continued thence to the 25th October following. The following is an extract of the presentment of the jurors, in answer to the 20th article of the commission:

"Item, to the twentieth article we answer and present, as to that article touching our laudable customs, that the same customs do appear upon a survey made by the homage in the year 1635 and 1636, the which customs, as well by decree made in the time of King Henry VIII. and in the time of Queen Elizabeth and King James, are decreed and confirmed, and are as follows,

viz. that the tenants and headboroughs of Enfield have accustomedly met together at a place called Postherne Plain upon St. George's day every year, at which place the bailiff and all the keepers should, and of duty ought to meet with them, and every of the said keepers ought to shew unto the said tenants what wood, timber, and browse was felled in every of their walks that same year; and by the old custom the said bailiff and keepers were sworn at every court leet truly and justly to inform the said tenants of the same timber, wood, and browse, and if any timber was felled and carried away before it was viewed, yet the same keepers brought the said tenants to the stubbs, so as the tenants might take an estimate thereof of the quantity, the which they commonly presented in their verdict at their next court, upon which view and examination of the said keepers, so taken, the just quantity and number of loads of wood was justly known and answered, and the same employed to his Majesty's use in manner and form following: First, the keepers took for their allowance as much wood as they could sufficiently burn in their lodges or dwelling-houses, and not to sell or take money for any, nor claiming any wood by certainty, or to demand or claim for their allowance any certain number of loads, but draw as much on sledges as they

thought sufficient to burn that year; then when the keepers had taken sufficient for themselves as aforesaid, the remainder was sold to the King's tenants at 8*d.* the load, being the old accustomed price, which was truly answered by the tenants to the bailiff, and by him to the King's Majesty's use, and the browse, strammet, or sprey, being the offal or shredding of the same wood, the tenants and inhabitants of Enfield took and carried away for their necessity without controulment. It was then also the custom that the ranger and bailiff should have their wood appointed them by the tenants, of the old dotrells, swooners, and dead trees, the which was marked by a crown, but now the ranger, keeper, and woodward, take what wood they please out of the Chase, as we are informed that they, or some of them, sell great quantities every year of faggots, viz. stackwood, at 10*s.* or 12*s.* a stack, and faggots at 20*s.* *per* hundred, which we conceive ought not to be, being contrary to the antient custom, and we are informed and do believe there is no account made to the King thereof; also, because the bailiff and keepers were yearly sworn to inform the tenants at the view-day of all abuses committed and done within the said Chase the same year, the which they always certified at the next court-leet in their verdict, which was the only chief

cause of keeping all good orders; but now, the keepers, being not sworn to give information as they were wont to do, they neither answer to any of the demands following, neither the same abuses following are either presented or punished, whereby it followeth consequently that the King's Majesty must be greatly deceived, as more plainly may appear by their demands following; first, it was demanded of the same bailiff, woodward, and keepers, by the tenants, who hath taken or carried away any wood before the view, and to what quantity, the which abuse was punished and reformed at the next court; item, if any wood was cut down after the view, to what quantity, and by whom; item, whether any did cut down any green boughs which might seem to be any destruction to the wood other than the little shreds to set in windows on houses, which the tenants always had, without controulment; item, whether any forestalled the King's deer; item, whether any kept gun or cross-bow near the borders of the same Chase; item, whether any overcharged the same Chase with cattle; item, whether any took any cattle to joystment, whereby the Chase and common were overcharged, and the King's deer decayed; item, whether any made coopes in the said Chase, by means whereof the King lost his straies, and the tenants their cattle; item, it

was the custom, and at this day is, that every inhabitant of Enfield do find and set out for every house one able person to drive the same Chase every year at a day appointed, upon warning given within a month before or after Michaelmas; item, it is the custom, and allways hath been, that every copyholder of this manor should have sufficient timber allowed him for his needful reparation out of the same Chase, with clay, gravel, and sand, which clay, gravel, and sand they have at this day, but for several years past timber hath been denied them; item, the inhabitants do always take bushes within the same chase, paying 8*d.* *per* load for the same to the lord of the manor, and that upon notice given to the woodward, they did use to lopp, cut, and take, bushes, stakes, and ethers, for their fences bordering upon the said Chase, without paying any thing for the same; item, by the antient custom the tenants, in consideration of their pains and travel, upon the same view, had every one of them a load of wood appointed, and a load of wood which they commonly gave to a borderer to warm themselves, and to have a drinking after their view; also, they had every year a buck and a doe given them, the buck was assigned them at Saint Mark's day by the high steward, and the doe was appointed them at Saint Martin's day;

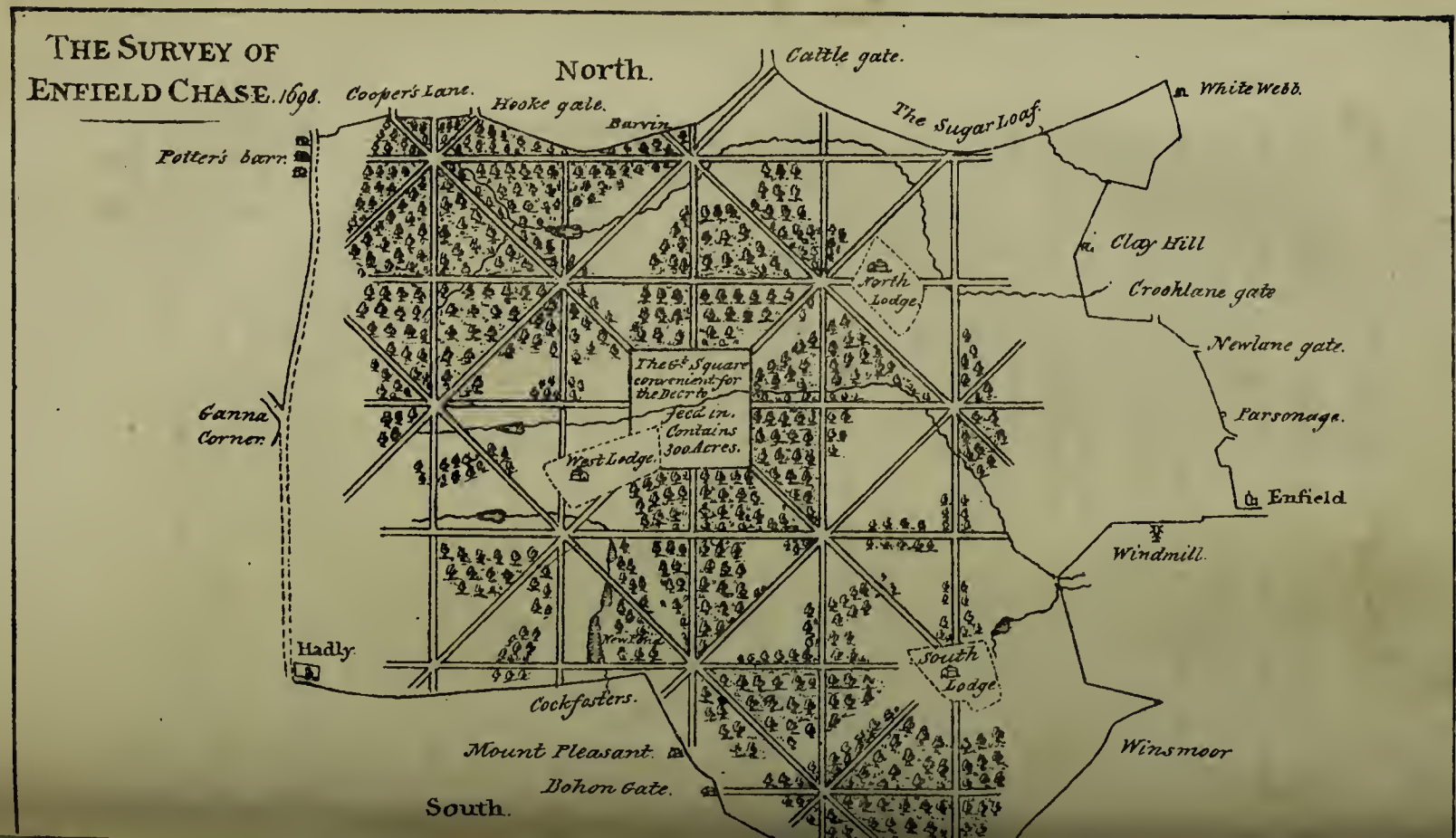
item, it was the old custom of the manor that at the taking of any stray it should immediately be brought to the pound, and the same shewed to two or three tenants, and the day of the taking up of the same stray noted and presented at the next court, so as the yearing of the same stray noted might be well known, and when the same was asked and praised, it was delivered to one of the tenants to be answered the King at the year's end at the price praised; item, it was the antient custom that the pound should always stand unlocked, unless any action was entered by any plaintiff for any trespass done; item, it was the old custom that all the freeholders and inhabitants of Enfield might take clay, sand, and gravel, in Enfield Chase, or in any of the King's common places, without doing any annoyance, for the repairs of their houses and highways; item, it is the custom to take, and always have had, all the trees standing and adjoining so near their ground that an horse with a pack cannot go between; also, that the tenants of the said manor have been used to plant trees upon the lord's waste for the shelter of their houses, which trees the lord of the manor hath suffered them to lopp, and have the benefit thereof; item, by the custom the tenants and poor inhabitants have had the old and rotten wood in the said Chase, acorns, and crabs,

sprey, bush, and strammell of the brown wood, and to cut, mow, and take furze, heath, and fearne for their necessary uses and spending; item, by order of the Chancellors of the Duchy, they were used to have timber in the Chase to amend the common, cart, and foot bridges and whelmes in the highways, and for stubbs, studs, posts, and rails for the causeways and foot-ways or paths in Enfield aforesaid, without paying any thing for the same."

When this last survey was taken, the Right Hon. Henry Coventry was master of the game, chief ranger, woodward, bailiff, and one of the keepers; Mark Cartus, deputy-woodward; and Joshua Galliard, and Henry Cornwall, esq. keepers.

By an extract from the presentment under this commission it appeared the jurors doubted the right of the parishes and lordships of South Mimms, Hadley, and Edmonton, "the which," to use their own words, "have there commoned, and so still do, but by what right we do not justly know, but refer them and their pretended right of common to be examined by or in the Duchy Court, or otherwise, as his Majesty pleaseth to direct or appoint."

These parishes having allotments under the Enfield Inclosure Act confirmed their right of common.


THE SURVEY OF
ENFIELD CHASE. 1698.
North.
Cattle gate.
Coopers Lane.
Hooke gate.
Barvin.
The Sugar Loaf.
White Webb.
Potter's barr.
Clay Hill
Crooklane gate
North Lodge.
Newlane gate.
The 6d Square convenient for the Decrees Tecd in. Contains 300 Acres.
Ganna Corner.
Parsonage.
West Lodge.
Enfield
Windmill.
Hadly.
South Lodge.
Cockfosters.
Mount Pleasant.
Winsmoor
Bohon Gate.
South.

Upon this survey it was presented that the fines for the manor of Enfield were certain, and not arbitrary. Every heir paid on his admittance one year's quit-rent for his fine for his copyhold, and every one admitted upon surrender paid two years' quit-rent for his fine.

There are no heriots belonging to this manor, either to freehold or copyhold lands; but every heir upon descent paid to his Majesty for a relief one year's quit-rent for his freehold land.

There are no other rents and services except fealty and suit of court, and the following curious fine:

"Item, of Henry Hunsdon, for two parcells of meadow in South-marsh, whereof the one containeth 3 roods, and the other half an acre, both of them abutting south upon the demeasnes of the mannour of Worcesters, called the 9 acres, sometime John Banks, — *per ann.* — *A red rose at Midsummer.*"

There were formerly large ponds on the Chase within this manor, well stocked with fish, of which the fishings of Rammey Reach, Old Pond, and New Pond, were the most considerable.

There was another survey of the Chase in 1698, when the Earl of Stamford was Chancellor of the Duchy, by Hugh Westlake, esq. surveyor of the woods in the south part of the Duchy, in

order to a fall of timber, by which several new ridings were to be formed, and a square lawn of 300 acres for the deer to feed in. The money arising from the sale of this timber was for the King's use, who granted it to the Earl. In consequence of this, 261 acres of wood were to be cleared, for which one John Shelley contracted at 1044*l.* with bond and penalty 2000*l.* But such unwarrantable proceedings were carried on under this colour, that the verderers, and Sir Basil Firebrace, woodward, and master-forester of Enfield Chase, who had the chief interest in the affairs there, thought it advisable to lodge a complaint against the Earl in the House of Commons, who appointed a Committee in May 1701 to inquire into the affair.

The report of a jury certified that the number of oaks cut and intended to be cut down, in the ridings and square, was no less than 9481, and 239 of the worst left for standards, besides the low price at which the timber had been sold, little more than one third of its value. The House resolved, that great spoil and waste had been committed in the Chase through neglect of duty and breach of trust of Thomas Earl of Stamford, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the resolution was to be laid before the King.

The Earl of Stamford printed his case in a

folio pamphlet[1], recriminating on Sir Basil, as having first begun the waste, inclosed 99 acres to his lodge, &c. of which the neighbouring gentry had complained in 1647; vindicating himself from the charge of deriving any profit from the fall of the timber, and treating the whole as a malicious and unreasonable proceeding of his enemies. This was replied to in another folio pamphlet[2], stating the proceedings and resolutions of the House of Commons: That by the survey in 1700 it appeared that the Chase contained 3947 acres of wood, consisting of oak, beech, and some ash, and that on each acre, one with another, might be growing 160 trees, which in the whole might amount to 631,520, whereof most part were 30 feet high. That great part whereof were oaks, in very good soil, from 6 to 10 and 12 inches diameter, and that for the better growth and preservation of the said oak, some of those trees which stood close to each other should be cut down; that the wood would be improved thereby, and the

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[1] Intituled, "The Case of the Earl of Stamford relating to the Woods lately cut in Enfield Chase, to which is affixed a Plan of the Chase and the intended Ridings. London, printed in the year MDCCI."

[2] Intituled, "The Case of the Earl of Stamford considered," 1701.

deer receive no damage by the thinning thereof, and therefore many thousand trees, with the underwoods, might be felled and cut, and sold, without prejudice to the Chase and the deer therein, yearly, for several years together, for the King's use [1].

The ridings marked out when the Chase was to be divided into farms at the time of the Commonwealth, still distinguished by hedges and ditches, were *Cock-forsters*, the *Ridge-way* from the gravel-pits by East Lodge to *Ganna-corner*.

In the year 1766 the largest oak on the Chase was felled, which measured 30 feet long, and contained three ton, or about two loads, reckoning a ton and a half to a load; the diameter of the butt-end was 3 feet. It was sold for 10*l.*

In the year 1777 an Act of Parliament [2] passed for dividing the Chase, and assigning allotments to such parishes and individuals as claimed right of common, which rights were in the survey of 1650 thus defined, — *herbage*, *mastage for swine* [3], *green boughs to garnish horses*, *thorns*

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[1] Vide the Earl of Stamford's Case.

[2] Intituled, "An Act for dividing the Chase of Enfield in the county of Middlesex, and other purposes therein mentioned.

[3] It is not probable that pigs were allowed as commoners. Is not this a modernization of *hog*, the old word for swine of a certain age?

Admeasurement
of
ENFIELD CHASE,
in the County of Middx.
1777.
Milton Lane
Mile Stone
Brick Kilns
Old Pond
NORTH HAW COMMON.
Cattle Gate.
THEOBALD'S PARK.
Green Dragon Lane.
Ridge Way
Tench Pond
Slaper's Pond
Frog Slade
Flowridge
Great Lawn
Monkey Mead
West Lodge.
Camlot Moat
Three Partings
Norringe Well
Russell Ridge
Obelisk
Hadley Common
Hadley
The Folly
Blue House
Cock Coppers
Mr. Sherry
Sir Wm. Musgrave
Hobhouse
From Whetstone
Mr. Baker's
Mr. Arnold's
Brougham Gidder
Hornton Allotment, subject to Tithes
Allotm.t to discharge the Chase from Tithes except Eng.d Park & Hadley Allotm.t
Part of Enfield Allotm.t subject to Tithes
Residue of Dr. clear of Tithes
Eastern Gate
Enfield Windmill
South Lodge
Park Corner
Enfield old Park
Brougham's Farm Yard
Tilsop
To Edmonton
Bush Fair
Winchmore
Hill
South Gate
The Flow
Weodmill
White Wells Gate
New Rives
Clayhill Gate
To Baker Street
Sandy Corner
New Lane
Parsonage Lane
A. Common
B. Incroachments
C. Allotm.t to the Minister
— of Monken Hadley
D Mr. Newdicks
E. Middle Pond
F Tail Pond.
G. Pippits Well
H. Old Park Allotm.t
R. Martin, Litho. Rochester St. West.

for fences, and crabs and acorns gathered under trees.

Upon this occasion an accurate survey was made by order of Thomas Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor of his Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster, intituled, "A survey and admeasurement of Enfield Chase, shewing the boundaries thereof, and the lines and quantities of the allotments assigned and set out to the several parishes and estates in lieu of their respective rights; with the roads directed to be made on the division of the said Chase, made and taken in obedience to an order of the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor of his Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster, in the months of August and September 1776, by F. Russell, his Majesty's surveyor-general of the south parts of the said Duchy, and Richard Richardson, land-surveyor, his deputy, and since corrected according to the Act of Parliament of 17th year of King George the Third, for the division of the said Chase;" when, upon this occasion, the Chase was found to contain, including the roads, lodges, and incroachments, 8349 acres 1 rood and 30 perches, or thereabouts, which were divided and allotted in the following manner:

To the King, 3218 acres 2 roods 20 perches; to the lodges, 313 acres 3 perches; to be en-

franchised, 6 acres 2 roods 1 perch; to the tithe-owners, 519 acres 32 perches; to the manor of Old-ford, 36 acres 3 roods 24 perches; to the proprietors of the Old Park, 30 acres 15 perches; to the parish of South Mimms, 1026 acres 3 perches (distinguished on the Survey or Plan by *yellow* lines from the rest of the Chase); to the parish of Hadley, 240 acres (distinguished by *red* lines); to the parish of Edmonton, 1231 acres 2 roods 6 perches (distinguished by *green* lines); to the parish of Enfield 1732 acres 2 roods 6 perches[1] (distinguished by *blue* lines). The calculations for tithes were as follow:

				A.	R.	P.
The Chase contained				8036	1	27
The lodges				313	0	3
Total, including roads				8349	1	30
Titheable part of Enfield allotment	1532	2	6			
Edmonton ditto	1231	2	6			
Hadley ditto	240	0	0			
Roads on the residue	153	1	8			
				3157	1	20
To be clear of tithes				5192	0	10
One tenth of which for tithe is				519	0	32

[1] The greater part of this allotment, viz. 1530 acres, remained as waste land until 1801, when the inclosure took

The allotments to Hadley, South Mimms (to which the manor of Old-ford belongs), and Edmonton, were annexed by the Act to those parishes, which left 5824 acres in the parish of Enfield, and made the whole extent of this parish to be about 12,254 acres [1]; and at the time this survey was made, the greater part of the Chase was covered with wood.

THE CHANCELLORS OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Sir Richard Fowler in the time of Edward the Fourth.

Walter Sherringham [2] in the time of Henry the Sixth.

Henry Lord Mamey [3].

Sir Thomas More, in the time of Henry the Eighth.

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place, over which the inhabitants had right of common. Two hundred acres of the 1732 acres 2 roods 6 perches, were cultivated, and on an average in 1795 was worth 30*s.* an acre, but let out on leases for 99 years at 35*s.* an acre in 1778, producing 333*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* *per annum.* One half of the produce was appropriated in aid of the quota to the land-tax, the other to the reduction of the poor-rates, and these 200 acres were tithe-free.

[1] Lysons, 2 edit. vol. II. p. 187.

[2] Founder of the Charity in St Paul's 1448.

[3] Preface to the History of Glast. dan. BB. 752.

Sir John Gales, Knt.[1] in the time of Edward the Sixth.

Sir Robert Rochester, knt.[2]

Sir Edward Waldegrave (nephew to the preceding), in the time of Philip and Mary.

Robert Cecil[3], in the time of Elizabeth.

Sir John Fortescue.

Sir Ralph Sadler[4], in 1587.

Sir Julius Cæsar, about 1607[5].

Sir Thomas Heneage, knt.

Sir John Deckham[6], knt.

Sir Ambrose Cave[7].

Sir Thomas Smith solicited for it, but it was given to

Sir Ralph Sadler[8].

Charles Lord Seymour, of Tonbridge, June 1, 1660[9].

Sir Robert Carr, knt. and bart. 14 Feb. 1672.

Sir Thomas Ingram[10], 1680.

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[1] Beheaded in Lady Jane Grey's cause 1558.

[2] Collins's Peerage, III. 530. 533.

[3] First Earl of Salisbury.

[4] Salmon's Herts, 240.

[5] Fuller's Worthies, Middlesex.

[6] One of the King's Privy Council, Jas. I.

[7] He died about 1568.

[8] BB. iv. 3718.

[9] Beatson's Political Index, 1806, p. 344.

[10] Died 1671 : buried in Westminster Abbey.

Robert Phillips[1], Lord Willoughby of Eresby, 1688.

Thomas Earl of Stamford[2], 1697, temp. William III.

Sir John Leveson Gower, bart. afterwards Lord Gower, 1702.

James Earl of Derby, 10 June 1706.

William Lord Berkeley of Stratton, 1710.

Heneage Earl of Aylesford, 12 Oct. 1714.

Richard Earl of Scarborough, 6 March 1714.

Nicholas Lechmere, esq. (afterwards Lord Lechmere), for life, 12 June 1717.

John Duke of Rutland, 17 July 1727.

George Earl of Cholmondeley, May 1736.

Richard Lord Edgecumbe, 22 Dec. 1743.

Thomas Hay, Viscount Dupplin, now Earl of Kinnoul, 24 Jan. 1758.

James Smith, Lord Strange, 5 Dec. 1762.

Thomas Lord Hyde (afterwards Earl of Clarendon), 14 June 1771.

John Lord Ashburton, 27 May 1782.

Edward Earl of Derby, 29 Aug. 1783.

Thomas Earl of Clarendon, 31 Dec. 1783.

Charles Lord Hawkesbury (afterwards Earl of Liverpool), 9 Sept. 1786.

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[1] Died 1707; buried at Bath.

[2] Peerage. Stow's London, 1633, p. 492.

Thomas Lord Pelham (now Earl of Chichester), 1803.

Henry Lord Mulgrave, 1804.

Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire, 25 Jan. 1805.

Dudley Lord Harrowby, 1 July 1805.

Edward Earl of Derby, 26 Feb. 1806.

Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, 1807.

Right Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst, 1812.

The officers belonging to the Chase were, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; a Master of the Game, Forester, Ranger, Keepers, Woodward, Steward, Bailiff, Verderers (who were annually chosen in the King's Court of the manor of Enfield, a sort of supervisor of the wood), Receiver-general of the Duchy of Lancaster, Auditor of ditto, Attorney-general of ditto, Clerk of the Revenue of ditto.

The joint offices of ranger, forester, keeper of the lodges, master of the game, and chief steward of the manor, having been vested successively in the persons of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, Sir Thomas Wroth, John Ashley, esq. Robert Lord Cecil, William Earl of Salisbury, Charles Viscount Cranborne, Charles Lord Gerard of Brandon, George Villiers (the younger) Duke of Buckingham, the right hon. Henry Coventry, and Adam Loftus Viscount Lisburne, were in the year 1694 granted to Sir Robert

Howard[1] for 56 years, who, the same year, assigned all his right in the grant to Sir William Scawen, of Carshalton, for 1245*l.*

When the Chase was ordered to be sold by the Parliament during the interregnum, the sum of 1051*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* was ordered to be paid to the Earl of Salisbury, who then held the above offices, for his interest therein, and in the custody of the parks[2], which claims were allowed on the 25th Dec. 1651 by the House of Commons as follow:

Per annum.	£.	s.	d.	Value.	£.	s.	d.
Fee as bailiff and steward of the manor . . .	7	6	8	at 9 years' purchase	66	0	0
Again, Fee as steward and bailiff.	5	6	8	at 8 years' purchase	42	3	4
Fee as keeper of Enfield-park	6	1	8	at 8 years' purchase	43	13	4

[1] Recited, in a deed of conveyance from Sir William Scawen to James Bridges. It appears, that in 1694 the offices of chief steward, &c. were vested in Matthew Johnson and Edward Allen, as trustees for Sir Basil Firebrace, whose name appears as chief steward in the preamble of the court rolls in 1705, after which Henry Firebrace, D. D. and Charles Firebrace, esq. occur for some years as holding that office; yet it was granted, with the other offices mentioned above, to Sir Rober Howard, and assigned by him to Scawen, and by the latter to Bridges, without any mention of the name of Firebrace. Thomas Bridges first occurs as chief steward in the court rolls in the year 1728.

[2] Journals of the House of Commons.

Per annum.	£.	s.	d.	Value.	£.	s.	d.
Other profits	60	0	0	at 8 years' purchase, deducting 360*l.* for repairs of the lodges, &c.	120	0	0
Fee as keeper of Enfield-park, and other profits	36	1	8	at 9 years' purchase	324	15	0
Herbage and pannage	50	0	0	at 9 years' purchase	450	0	0

In the year 1714 James Bridges (afterwards Duke of Chandos) purchased the above offices for the unexpired term, and they were afterwards vested in the Marquis of Buckingham in right of his wife who was the daughter and sole heir of the late Duke of Chandos.

The whole district called Enfield Chase was dis-chased from the 1st of January 1779.

The *form of the Chase* was very irregular; — its north and longest side was nearly straight, as was also its west side; its south and east sides were full of angles; its greatest length was about four miles and a half from east to west, that is, from *Parson's-lane* to *Ganna-corner;* from north to south, from *Cattle-gate* to *South-gate,* about four miles. Its shortest length, from east to west, that is, from *Potters-bar* to *Hadley-town,* two miles and three quarters [1]. On the north side it abuts on Northaw

[1] See the Plan and Scale attached to the Earl of Stamford's Case; and the Survey 1698.

common, with which it communicates by *Cattle-gate*, *Stock-gate*, *Cooper's-lane*, and *Potter's-bar*. On the east it adjoins Enfield parish, its outlets to which are *White Webbs*, *Clay-hill*, *Cocker* or *Crook-lane*, *New-lane*, *Parson's-lane*, and *Enfield-green*, or the town : on this side also it extends into *Edmonton parish*, communicating with it by *Winchmore-hill* and *Southgate*.

On the west side it runs up to the north road, on the edge of which stands *Hadley*[1], and part of the Chase hereabouts, under the name of *Gladmore-heath*, or *Monken Mead-plane*, was in 1471 the scene of a decisive battle, commonly called the battle of Barnet[2], between the houses of York and Lancaster, of which the following short account may be acceptable.

The Earl of Warwick, having advanced from Coventry to Saint Alban's, marched to

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[1] On the side of Monken Mead, the parishes of Hadley, North Mimms, and others, claimed right of common on the Chase; which claim was doubted in 1685, when a commission was issued for a Survey of the Chase; but the subsequent allotments to Hadley, under the Enfield Inclosure Act, confirmed their right.

[2] Vide Rapin's Hist. Eng. vol. I. p. 613, and Dugd. vol. I. 197. There is a curious MS account of this memorable battle with illustrative drawings in the library at Ghent. A copy of it was made by Lady Bedingfield, and shewn at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, April 13, 1820. It will be published in the Archæologia.

Barnet[1], and from thence the next day, being the 14th of April 1471, towards London, and having fallen in with the king's army, which had taken up the ground on *Gladmore-heath* or *Monken* or *Monkey Mead-plane*, a terrible and bloody battle was fought, which decided the fate of the two competitors. The battle began early in the morning, and lasted till noon; and never had two armies been seen to fight with more bravery and obstinacy. The Earl of Warwick's troops, though inferior in number[2], fought desperately, being determined by the example of their general, either to conquer or die; they had even reason to hope for some time that victory was going to declare in their favour. Some squadrons, detached by the Earl of Warwick from the third line, gained so much

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[1] In Edward's army the front was led by Richard Duke of Gloucester; Edward himself, and George Duke of Clarence, commanded the main body; and William Lord Hastings the rear.

In the Earl of Warwick's army, the right wing was commanded by John Neville Marquis of Montague and John de Vere Earl of Oxford; the left by the Earl of Warwick himself and John Holland Duke of Exeter; and a body of archers, which was in the middle, by Edmund Beaufort Duke of Somerset. Hall, p. 217.

[2] King Edward's troops did not exceed 9,000 men. Holinshed, p. 1335.

upon their enemies, that several posted to London with the news of their defeat. But Edward, not loosing the presence of mind so necessary to a general on such perilous occasions, ordered a body of reserve to advance, who, falling upon the victorious enemies in the flank, put them into disorder. The small number of Warwick's troops suffered him not to make a detachment to oppose that body; at the same time the Earl of Oxford, who had beat back Edward's troops, considering he had left the line where he was posted too much exposed, wheeled about to return to his post; the precaution, though prudent, occasioned the Earl of Warwick's defeat. The Earl of Oxford's badge upon his arm and colours was a star with streamers, and Edward's device was a sun; a small mist which rose during the battle, hindering the Earl of Warwick's troops from discerning the difference, they furiously charged these squadrons as they were returning to their post, and put them to route before the Earl of Oxford had time to remove the mistake. This occasioned an extreme confusion in the army. Some, imagining they were betrayed, because attacked by their own men, ran away to the enemies; others, seeing them fly that way, thought themselves attacked in the rear, and knew not what course to take; meanwhile

Edward, improving by the mistake, cut in pieces the troops that were flying towards him.

The Earl of Warwick, perceiving the disorder, did his utmost to remedy it, but it was to no purpose; he rushed, though on foot, amongst the thickest of his enemies, where he quickly fell, covered with wounds. The Marquis of Montague his brother, desirous to rescue him, perished in the attempt a few minutes after him. Thus ended the battle at noon by the entire defeat of Warwick's army, 10,000[1]

[1] Hall says, there were 10,000 slain on both sides; Fabian 15,000, and Stow 4,000. They were buried on that part of the field of battle nearest to Barnet, where a chapel was

of which were slain on the spot. Such was the success of this bloody day, and such the end of the famous Earl of Warwick[1], who, since the beginning of the quarrel[2] between the houses of Lancaster and York, had made in England the greatest figure any subject had ever done before him: he had made and unmade king's as he pleased, and for which he acquired the *nick-name* of "King Maker."

Although this battle has been generally considered to have been fought on the road to Barnet, yet it seems pretty certain it was fought on that part of Enfield Chase formerly called, "*Monken or Monkey-mead*[3]," which was near Hadley and South-mimms common, and probably the armies extended across the Barnet road,

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afterwards erected in memory of them. The most considerable persons slain on Edward's side were, the Lords Cromwell and Say, the Lord Mountjoy's son, Sir Humphrey Bouchier, son of Lord Berners. Hall, p. 218.

[1] His body, and that of his brother the Marquis of Montague, after being exposed three days in St. Paul's cathedral, were conveyed to Bisham abbey, Berks, and there buried. Hall, p. 218. Stow, p. 423.

[2] In these quarrels, according to the most authentic accounts, it appears there were killed, two kings, one prince, two dukes, two marquisses, twenty-one earls, twenty-seven lords, two viscounts, one lord prior, one judge, many gentry, and about 86,000 men.

[3] See the Survey 1777, p. 210.

from which circumstance, and the rebel army having marched directly from Barnet to the scene of action, and that town being the nearest to it, it derived the name of the "*Battle of Barnet*," though it was actually fought on *Enfield Chase.*

On the south and south-west the Chase abuts upon *Southgate* and *Barnet;* the outlets to which are by *Southgate* and *Bohun*, *Bohon*, or *Bourn-gate.*

It is reported to have had four lodges, though properly there were but three, that is to say, the *East Bailey-lodge*, which is now two distinct tenements; one of which was called the Red-lodge, and appears to have been white-washed. The *South Bailey-lodge*, and the *West Bailey-lodge* and *North-lodge*, now occupied by Mr. Chambers. These lodges had their respective ridings and privileges, and were intended originally for the verderers and keepers.

The Chase was formerly considered to have been a sheep walk, belonging to the family of *Coningsby*, of Wales, one of whom having been complained against, for having too many sheep in, brought up a parcel of goats, which did great damage. This circumstance, it seems, gave rise to the right of sheep walk on the Chase, annexed to certain farms in its neighbourhood for a certain

time of the year. Norden[1] says, "there arisith a profit unto the poore inhabitants there, by the use of the Chase, where they have common of pasture for all kinde of cattle, pannage, and wood;" but the parish, it seems, thought otherwise, which was found to be overburthened by numerous and disorderly poor, who availed themselves of the privilege of the Chase to support dissolute lives of idleness and beggary. The deer were stolen and exposed for sale with the greatest audacity: venison could be purchased cheaper than mutton: the poachers[2] were sometimes transported, but at the expiration of their time returned to their old habits.

The parish was entitled, under the inclosing Act of 1777, to a certain portion of the Chase amounting to 1732 acres 2 roods 6 perches, together with the encroachments, timber trees, and other trees, tellers and sappling thereon, and which were vested in the churchwardens for the time being, and their successors, in trust, for the sole benefit of the owners and proprietors of freehold and copyhold messuages, lands and tenements, within the parish; their

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[1] Spec. Brit. Mus. MS. copy.

[2] A print was published in 1796, by Laurie and Whittle in Fleet-street, entitled, "A sly old Poacher, an original character on Enfield Chase."

heirs and assigns, and their lessees, tenants and undertenants, for the time being, entitled to right of common or other rights within the Chase, according to their several estates and interests therein. In 1801 they obtained "an act[1] for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, common marshes, and lammas grounds, Chase allotment, and other commonable and waste lands within the parish;" and the same have been divided and allotted accordingly, among the tithe owners, lords of manor and proprietors of freehold and copyhold lands, and others entitled thereto[2].

This parish, as well as those in the neighbourhood, lost a considerable portion of attraction when the inclosure took place, but perhaps the benefits that may be eventually derived from the change which the face of this part of the country has undergone, may probably compensate in some measure for the loss of its "*Ancient Chase*," which has been so completely grubbed up and converted into tillage, that almost all traces of its ancient site have disappeared under the axe and plough. The first attempts to improve it after the division, were

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[1] 41 Geo. III. 1801.

[2] See abstract of the Award.

in general unsuccessful, and it was not until within the last sixteen years that any great progress began to be made in its cultivation: the great obstacles at first were, the expence of clearing away the wood, which at the time of the inclosure bore (oak excepted) a very low price, and the poverty of the soil, which was mostly a thin gravel intermixed with clay. The methods adopted were, draining, paring, burning, and manuring with marle, which has been found in great abundance and of a fine quality upon the Chase, and the use of which has produced surprising effects [1].

At the present time it is nearly all inclosed, and very little of its original appearance remains to arrest the attention. The deer from the Chase, which were very numerous, were taken to the Earl of *Bute's*, Luton-park, Bedfordshire.

THE LODGES.

There were, as already observed, three lodges on the Chase, distinguished by the names of *East Bailey*, *West Bailey*, and *South Bailey*. In the survey of 1650, the two former are called

[1] Remarks and observations of the soil, and improvements, communicated to the Board of Agriculture by Thomas James, esq. of South-lodge, on the Chase.

Potter's and Dighton's Lodges, from the names of the underkeepers, by whom they were inhabited in the year 1635, the other was called *Norris-lodge*, doubtless from a similar circumstance.

The *East Bailey-lodge* was a brick building covered with tiles, and occasionally used by King Charles as a hunting seat, as appears by the survey which describes the king's lodging chamber; soon after the survey it was sold to John Nelthorpe. The lease was assigned by Mr. Coventry to Sir Charles Parsons, and by him to James Whitechurch, who, in 1685, assigned it to Henry Cornwall, esq. Mr. Cornwall, in 1693, made it over to Christopher Lester, esq. who, in the following year, procured a long lease of it from the Crown, which ultimately came into the Chandos family [1], to whom it still belongs, but it has always been let by them to under-tenants. It was at one time occupied with a house adjoining, called the White-lodge, or new *East Bailey*, by Alexander Wedderburne, esq. afterwards Lord Loughborough, and who succeeded Lord Thurlow as Lord High Chancellor of England in 1793, which high office he held till 1801. He was then created Earl of Rosslyn. In the survey of 1686 the

[1] Abstract assignments among the late Duke of Chandos's papers.

inclosure annexed to this lodge was stated to be 38 acres of arable and pasture.

Both these houses have for several years been in the occupation of the Hon. William Fullarton Elphinstone, but he has resided only in the house called the White-lodge, or New East Bailey. When, or by whom, this latter building was erected I have not been able to learn.

It is an edifice of handsome elevation contiguous to the road leading from Enfield to Potter's-bar, and has recently been repaired and beautified. Its appearance, as well as its appellation, indicates that it is comparatively a modern erection, and that the building to the eastward of it was the original lodge [1].

East-lodge is situated on the Chase adjoining the road leading from Enfield town to Potter's Bar, and is a neat white edifice with attached and detached offices, garden and pleasure grounds, which contain altogether about 89 acres 3 roods 33 perches (including the ponds and the road leading to the house), within a ring fence, with suitable farming buildings. This estate, which is tithe free, was let in 1794 on lease for 21 years, at an annual rent of 125*l.* out of which the land-tax was allowed. At the

[1] Mr. Elphinstone has recently pulled down this house. To distinguish it from the other building it was called the Red-lodge, and sometimes the Old-lodge.

extremity of the pleasure grounds there is a handsome piece of water well stored with fish. One of the large Chase ponds, called "New Pond," was immediately behind this lodge.

The West Bailey, or Dighton's-lodge, was sold soon after the survey to Charles Whitehead. The right honourable Henry Coventry, who was secretary to Charles II. being in possession of the joint offices of ranger [1], &c. kept this lodge in his own hands; and having retired from public life in 1680, resided here for several years [2]. It was, in 1811, occupied by John Read, esq. and is now in the possession of Mr. Elphinstone.

In the last mentioned survey the inclosure annexed to this lodge is stated at 88 acres.

The south Bailey-lodge was soon after the survey of 1650 also sold to Arthur Evelyn, and eventually came also into the possession of the honourable Henry Coventry with the other lodges, who in, 1678, assigned the lease of this lodge to Joshua Galliard, esq. which he afterwards made over to sir Henry Bellasys. In the year 1669 Sir Henry procured a long lease from the Crown, which was assigned to Sir Charles Firebrace in 1702 [3]. This lodge, which is situated one mile and a half west from Enfield town,

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[1] Vide p. 214. ante. [2] Athen. Oxon. vol. I. Fasti.

[3] Abstract of Assignments among the late Duke of Chandos's papers.

was for some years the occasional residence of the right honourable William Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham[4]) to whom it was left by will with 10,000*l.* On receiving this bequest his lordship observed, he should spend the money in alterations and improvements, and then grow tired of the place. The pleasure grounds were laid out at a very considerable expence by his lordship. After residing there a few years he quitted the estate, and it was afterwards, for several years, in the tenure of Fane William Sharpe, esq. After his death it was inhabited by Miss Sharpe, who was succeeded in the possession of it by the late Thomas Skinner, esq. Alderman of London, and Lord Mayor in 1794. When Mr. Skinner purchased this estate it was making rapid strides towards decay, and fast declining under the ravages of time, having been greatly neglected by the former proprietors, but he soon restored it to its

[4] A pleasant story is told of the great Chatham, who desired the miller to paint the windmill, which stood on a post, the whole body moving to face the wind, on that side next the South-lodge, at his expence. The miller did so, and when his lordship looked out of his window and found the mill not painted, he sent for the miller, who declared that it had been done agreeably to his direction. Mr. Pitt pointed to the mill, when the miller informed him that the *wind* had changed, but that he was quite ready to paint that side on the same terms. This mill was pulled down about twenty-five years ago, and the present mill, which stands on its site, is of a different construction.

original beauty, and resided there for several years. The plantations, which are well wooded, are laid out with great taste, and two fine pieces of water add much to the beauty of the scenery; the views from different parts of the grounds towards Epping Forest, and adjacent hills, are rich and extensive. This enviable spot was held by lease under the Crown, and was the residence of Nathaniel Gundry, esq. After the lease expired, the house was empty for a year or two, when Mr. Saville obtained a new lease of it from the Crown. It is now the residence of Mr. Box, of Doctors' Commons.

In the survey before-mentioned, the inclosure annexed to this lodge was stated to be 65 acres 2 roods.

Upon the division of the Chase in 1777, the number of acres allotted to the lodges collectively was 313.

There are many modern buildings erected on different sites about the Chase, and which are called, in the maps of the present day, "*Lodges;*" viz. *North-lodge*, on the Ridgeway road; *Oak-lodge*, to the south of the *South-lodge* on the road from Southgate to Chase-farm; *Bush-lodge*, about midway between Southgate and Bohungate, on the southern boundary of the parish; *Chase-lodge*, &c. &c.; but the three I have described are the only lodges of any antiquity.

Drawn by Ellis & Engraved by Warren.

For Dr Hughsons Description of London.

SOUTH LODGE, ENFIELD CHASE.

The Seat of Nathaniel Grundrey Esq.

ELSYNGE-HALL, ALIAS ENFIELD-HOUSE.

In the Earl of Rutland's conveyance to Henry VIII. no manor-house is mentioned, but the manor of Worcesters is granted with the capital mansion called *Elsynge-hall*, which took its name from one of the family of *Elsynge* who had a manor adjoining to that of Worcesters. It is probable that this house was built originally by the *Elsynge's*, and purchased either by the *Wroths* or *Tiptofts*, and rebuilt by the Earl of Worcester[1]. The new park, otherwise the little park, which adjoined this house, must have been taken out of the Chase, and inclosed subsequently to the Earl of Rutland's conveyance to Henry the Eighth[2].

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[1] Lysons, vol. II. part i. p. 195.

[2] Among the lands granted by Sir Giles Capel to the Crown in 1547, (seven years after the Earl of Rutland's grant of Worcesters and Elsynge-hall), was a piece of land, called Bushy-close, inclosed within the king's park, called Ellesdon Park. This name appears to have been soon lost, and it was afterwards called the New, or Little Park, to distinguish it from the old park, which contained about 150 acres more than this. The new park, in King's Charles's grant to the Earl of Pembroke, is described as parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster; whereas no part of the manor of Worcesters ever was annexed to that Duchy; which is another proof that it was inclosed by the Crown, and taken out of the Chase, or at least consisted of lands distinct from the manor of Worcesters. Lysons, vol. II. pt. i. p. 195, n. 73.

When the manor of Worcesters was granted to the Cecil family, the manor of Elsynge-hall was reserved, and the custody both of that house and of the adjoining park by the name of Elsynge [1], was granted in the year 1624 to Philip Earl of Montgomery [2]. In 1641 King Charles sold these premises by the name of Enfield-house [3], with an inclosure called the warren, and the new park, or little park, adjoining, part of the Duchy of Lancaster to the same earl, then Earl of Pembroke, for the sum of 5,300*l.* [4]

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[1] This most likely was called the manor, as having a right of free warren, and all royalties and manerial rights within its own precincts. There was another manor of Elsynge, at this time the property of the Wilfordes, who had held it for many years, and it continued in their family for many years afterwards. Lysons, vol. II. part i. p. 195, n. 74.

[2] Pat. 21 James, pt. 21, No. 1. The custody of Elsynge manor had been granted before to Sir Thomas Wroth, by Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 6, Mar. 10, and to Sir Robert Cecil, by Pat. 29 Eliz. pt. 2, Aug. 26.

[3] The following advertisement which was published a few years after the death of the Earl of Pembroke, must refer to this house; "At Enfield-house are several wholesome baths erected, wet and dry, cold and moist, for several diseases: the rates are easy, and the price low. Let them repair to the Coach and Horses, Drury-lane, where they shall have speedy passage every day. The coachman's name is Richard How." Perfect Passages, Oct. 22, 1632. Sir Thomas Trevor at this time occupied the manor-house at Enfield.

[4] Pat. 17 Car. pt. 5, Ap. 17.

The park, which was described as containing 375 acres, entitled the owner to right of free warren, and to all royalties, &c. within its own precincts. It was granted subject to a fee farm rent of *5l. per ann.*

The Enfield-house, thus conveyed by King Charles to the Earl of Pembroke, is that which Camden and Norden mention as being Queen Elizabeth's, and as having been built by an Earl of Worcester [1].

In Norden's map it is described with a park pale, not far distant from the town of Enfield [2], where he places another inclosure for the old park, which adjoined the manor-house.

Enfield-house, or Elsynge-hall, has been long since pulled down, and its site at this day is not exactly known, but it seems probable, that it stood at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from Forty-hall, near the stream of water which runs to Enfield-wash. There are still the remains of fish-ponds, and the inequalities

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[1] Norden, Spec. Brit. and Gough's edition of Camden's Brit. vol. II. p. 11. Enfield-house above-mentioned was in the Crown at the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The manor-house had been leased to the Middlemores in the year 1582.

[2] In the account of Sir Thomas Lovell's funeral this house is said to have been a good mile from the church.

of the ground evidently shew that it has been the site of buildings; besides which, foundations have been frequently found on digging, and in dry seasons, when the soil depends on subterraneous resources. The outlines of an extensive fabric may still be traced; for the herbage here soon fades, and indicates where the foundations remain. The new, or little park[1], having been long since converted into tillage, and divided into small farms, all remembrance of this house is entirely lost. Tradition says, that this was Queen Mary's palace.

FORTY-HALL.

About the same time that Sir Nicholas Raynton purchased the manor of Worcesters he became possessed of a copyhold house, described in the survey of the manor of Enfield in 1635, as "some time Hugh Fortee's, and late Sir Thomas Gurney's." This house, which it is said occupies the site of a palace belonging to Edward VI. and subsequently the residence of Queen Elizabeth[2], was built by Sir Hugh For-

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[1] In the Survey of Enfield manor, 1686, the new park is described as the boundary of some lands at White Webbs.

[2] Dugd. Tour, p. 486.

tee, between the years 1629 and 1632. It has been long enfranchised and known by the name of "Forty-hall," and since its union with the manor of Worcesters has been considered the manor-house. It was repaired and modernized by the Wolstenholmes in the year 1700. There is still in this house a fine painting of Sir Nicholas Raynton, in the costume of an alderman of London who has passed the Chair, painted in the style of Vandyke, in 1643, and it is supposed to be the work of Dobson, who was his pupil. There was also, in the time of Mr. Breton, a fine original portrait of Doctor Harvey, the celebrated anatomist; this picture was not preserved by Mr. Harvey Breton, but sold as a thing of little value, at the sale of the effects of Eliab Breton his father.

This house was for many years the property and residence of Eliab Breton, esq. whose family, in the reign of Elizabeth, was settled at Norton, in Northamptonshire. Mr. Breton came into possession of it by marrying the heiress of the Raynton and Wolstenholme families; he died in 1785, and in 1787 his estate in Enfield, containing upwards of 1800 acres, which was considered the finest and most compact in Middlesex, and valued at 2600*l.* *per ann.* was parcelled out and sold in 65 lots, which produced altogether upwards of 50,000*l.*

Forty-hall, and the lands usually occupied therewith, together with the extensive manor of Worcesters, and all fines, heriots, reliefs, quit-rents, royalties, suits, services, and emoluments, with about 159 acres of land, comprised in Lot I.[1] were purchased by Edmund Armstrong, esq. for 8,800*l.* and were then estimated at 357*l.* *per ann.* subject to the following deductions:

	£.	s.	d.
Quit-rents[2], payable to the manor of Enfield for several small copyholds, *per ann.* - - -	2	2	5
An annual fee farm rent, after deducting the land-tax, to Lord Dartmouth, - - -	24	1	8
A ditto, to Lady Frances Williams	2	9	2
Mr. Raynton's gift to the Poor of the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, London, after deducting the land-tax, *per ann.* - - -	4	0	0
	£32	13	3

[1] Particulars of sale of Mr. Breton's estates, May 1787.

[2] In the particulars of sale before John Wilmot, esq. after the death of Mr. Armstrong, in November 1799, the quit-rent to the manor of Enfield is stated to be only 19*s.* 6*d.* payable out of a meadow within the park, called Primrose-hill.

The house, from a date on a brick, a little above the set-off at the north-east corner, and also from dates on the leaden-pipes, appears to have been begun in the year 1629; and the date 1632, which may be seen near the top of the building, renders it probable it was finished about that time. On a brick near the kitchen window is engraved, 1636; and on the lead-pipe heads 1708 $\frac{W.}{G.M.}$ probably when it underwent some considerable repair.

After Mr. Armstrong purchased this house, he laid out about 4,000*l.* in repairs and alterations, and covered it with lime-wash. The ancient chimney-piece in that part of the house which was anciently the great hall, still remains. It was in this hall that Mr. Breton and his predecessors were accustomed to entertain their tenants once a year; but it was converted into a parlour by the late Mr. Armstrong. In the centre of the pediment of this chimney-piece were the arms of Wolstenholme and Raynton[1]; these were removed, and also those of Wolstenholme[2], which were placed over the east portico.

In November 1799, after the death of Mr. Armstrong, this estate, with the manor of Worcesters, was, in pursuance of an Order of the

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[1] See No. 20, arms, plate II. in vol. II.

[2] See No. 19, arms, plate II. in vol. II.

Court of Chancery, dated June 12, 1799, again put up for sale, in one lot, before John Wilmot, esq. one of the Masters of that Court, when it was purchased by James Meyer, esq. for 11,940*l.* The old gate-way to the stables is still standing.

After Mr. Meyer became the proprietor of this estate, or rather of that part of it which had belonged to Mr. Armstrong, he added to it, by the purchase[1] of eight meadows, between the

[1] Mr. Meyer purchased these fifteen meadows of Joseph Mellish, esq. who purchased them at the sale of Mr. Breton's estates in 1787. Regist. Office, Middlesex, B. 6. Nos. 402 403, 404.

brook and the New River, of about 44 acres, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Field; and seven other meadows on the north side of the river, part of Bull-cross farm, containing about 76 acres, then in the occupation of John Burgess; making this a most desirable estate, consisting of upwards of 274 acres, within a ring fence.

Forty-hall was built by Inigo Jones, and is situated on an eminence, from which it commands a pleasant prospect towards Waltham Abbey, and that part of Essex in its immediate vicinity. The grounds are adorned with a fine sheet of water, and are beautifully laid out.

The interior accommodations are numerous and pleasant, and the rooms are well proportioned, and superbly decorated. There are many valuable paintings in this house; and among them, a Holy Family, by *Rubens;* the Saviour dead, supported by Mary, with figures, by *Annibal Caracci;* the miraculous Draught of Fishes, by *David Teniers;* Uriah bearing the fatal Letter, by *Albert Durer.*

The park, through which the New River takes a winding course, is surrounded with an oak pale, and is well furnished with full grown timber; the canals in several places form cascades, which add greatly to the beauty of the place, and all the ponds are well stored with carp and tench.

During the late Mr. Armstrong's residence at Forty-hall, the following lines written on the back of a letter were folded up, and left in a shell in the corner of the hermitage [1].

Oppress'd with care, man quits the troubled scene
Where disappointed schemes of wealth, of love,
Or fame, harass the mind—in giddy round,
And dissipation leads nocturnal riot;—
Sighing for solitude and calm repose:
To all the vanities of busy life,
Here in the moss-clad cell he bids adieu.
But soon the charms of solitude subside;
Again society, with cheerful smiles,

[1] May 25, 1791.

Recals him to the lure—and still he finds,
At best, imperfect happiness below.
Cease, foolish man, on hopes of bliss to dwell,
Hopes, which this transient world can ne'er fulfil;
To immortality thy views extend,
Where the deceitful longings of the heart,
With limited existence, all shall cease;
And every nobler craving of the soul,
Imperfect bliss shall consummation find.

Forty-hall is the property and residence of James Meyer, esq.

BULL'S-CROSS FARM.

At the sale of the late Mr. Breton's estates in 1786, a lot, called in the particulars of sale, "*Bull's-cross Farm,*" consisting of 104 acres, together with the site of the manor of *Goldbeaters*, was bought by the late Joseph Mellish, esq. which, with considerable other property in Enfield, Edmonton, and at Waltham Holy-cross in Essex [1], was conveyed to him in 1787 [2].

After the death of Mr. Joseph Mellish, the

[1] The purchase money was 17,357*l.* 10*s.* Abstract of Title Deeds in the possession of Miss Windus.

[2] By lease and release dated 28 and 29 September. See Middlesex Registry.

manor of Goldbeaters and Bull's-cross farm became the property of his wife Catherine in fee, and she devised it to her two nephews John and William Mellish, esqrs. who, in 1797, sold part of this farm, together with the site of the manor of Goldbeaters, to Christopher Strothoffe, esq. Upon Mr. Strothoffe's death in 1801, it became the property of his wife Elizabeth in fee, and she devised it to her nephew Richard Glover, esq. his heirs and assigns for ever. Mr. Glover sold the site of the manor, together with a mansion-house, formerly in the possession of · · · · Burgess, esq. who considerably added to the building, with several pieces of ground, to the late Arthur Windus, esq. Mr. Windus died in 1818, having devised this estate to his sons Edward-William Windus, Thomas Windus, and Henry Windus, and their heirs for ever; they sold it, in 1820, to their sister Miss Hester Windus, for about 3,000*l.*

The other part of the estate called Bull's-cross Farm, situated between the brook and the New River, was purchased of Mr. Joseph Mellish by James Meyer, esq. as before stated p. 239, and again added to Forty-hall park, to which it is still attached.

Drawn & engraved by J. T. Smith.

NEAR BULL'S CROSS, ENFIELD.

Pub. June 1797. by N. Smith, Mays Buildings, & J. T. Smith, 40 Frith Street, Soho.

WHITE WEBBS HOUSE.

The hamlet of *White Webbs* stands on the edge of the Chase, and consists of a farm-house and cottages. In 1570 Queen Elizabeth granted a mansion called *White Webbs House*, with a conduit-head, pipes, vaults, &c. to Robert Huicke[1], esq. physician in ordinary to Her Majesty. This house was in 1653 the property of Dr. Bockenham, and afterwards came into the family of *Garnault*, and was pulled down about the year 1790[2]. Tradition says, that *White Webbs House* was hired by the conspirators of the *Powder Plot*, for the purpose of watching the signal of their success. In the "Works of the most high and mighty Prince James the First"[3] is the following paragraph in the discourse on the *Gun powder treason*: "Mean while Mr. Fawkes and myselfe alone, brought

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[1] He was M. A. and principal of St. Alban's-hall, Oxford. *Pointer's Oxford*, 1749, *p.* 121.

[2] The site on which this house formerly stood is called the Orchard, in a plan of White Webbs-farm, in the possession of H. C. Bowles, esq.

[3] Folio, A. D. 1616, p. 239.

some new powder, as suspecting the first to be danke, and conveyed it into the cellar, and set it in order, as we resolved it should stand. Then was the parliament anew prorogued until the 5th of November, so as we all went down untill some ten dayes before, when Mr. Catesby came up with Mr. Fawkes to an house by Enfield Chase, called White Webbes, whither I came to them, and Mr. Catesby willed me to inquire whether the young prince came to the parliament: I tolde him I heard that his grace thought not to be there. Then must wee have our horses, said Mr. Catesby, beyond the water, and provision of more company to surprise the prince, and leave the duke alone [1]."

Rowland Watson, Clerk of the Crown, had a house at White Webbs in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and lands valued at 60*l.* *per annum* [2].

The grant of the conduit to Dr. Huicke is dated March 11, in the 11th year of the reign of Elizabeth, and is as follows: "All that conduit-head and building in Enfield Chase, parcel of the manor of Enfield in the county of Middlesex,

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[1] T. Winter's confession, November 23, 1605.

[2] Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 366.

at a place in the said Chace called Coverbarne, and all the vaults in the said Chase at or about the said place called Coverbarne, and all the ground and soil of the same vaults, and the water spring and increase of water, which from time to time should come into all and every the said vaults, and all the conduits and pipes of lead laid within the said Chace for the leading and conveying water to the doctor's mansion-house, called *White Webbs*, and all the water which should from time to time run and pass through the same pipes, and all the ground and soil upon which the said pipes lye, with full liberty for the doctor, his heirs and assigns, from time to time to enter and dig, and search in, at, and about, the said conduit-head, vaults, pipes, and springs and other places convenient near thereabouts, as well as to convey and bring water from the said conduit-head and springs, by troughs, pipes, conduits, or other ways as he or they should think best, unto the said mansion-house, gardens, ponds, and orchards, and every or any of them, in, about, or near the said mansion-house, or to any other place necessary to serve for his or their commodity or use at or about the said mansion-house, and also to make as many conduits, heads, and cisterns, in the Chace aforesaid, for the better

receiving, keeping, or conveying, of the said spring and water as he, his heirs, or assigns, should think meet or convenient; with full liberty also for the doctor to enter into the said Chace, and there to dig and work, to amend, repair, take up, new lay, or new make the said conduit-heads, cisterns, pipes, troughs, and conduit, and to scour and clean the same as often as shall be needful; together with free ingress and regress to and from the said Chace for carts, carriages, and other things to be used about the same. To hold and enjoy the said conduit-head, buildings, vaults, and springs, water and pipes of lead, and the said liberties, licences, powers and authorities, and pre-eminencies, to the said Dr. Huicke, his heirs and assyns, in free and common soccage."

This estate, and the right and title to *White Webbs House*, and the conduit and letters patent being vested in Dr. Bockenham as before observed, was disputed by one *John Card.* Dr. Bockenham in Easter Term 1653 brought his action in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster against Card, and after a full hearing, a verdict was recorded for the Doctor against Card, for 8*l.* 1*s.* damages and costs of suit.

The house, conduits[1], &c. were purchased

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[1] See note [2], page 243.

by Michel Garnault, esq. and which eventually came into the possession of the late Daniel Garnault, esq. who died in 1809. It is now, with several inclosures and two allotments on the Chase, amounting to about 31 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches, the property of Henry C. Bowles, esq. of Myddelton-house, Enfield, who married Ann, the sister and heiress of the late Mr. Garnault. Dr. Wilkinson pays an annual rent of 2*s.* 6*d.* for the use of water from the conduit.

WHITE WEBBS FARM.

The farm called White Webbs Farm, also the property of the late Mr. Breton, was put up for sale in May 1787, but not sold: it was again submitted to the hammer in December following. The whole of this farm was situated within the pale of Forty-hall park (except the Homestall) and divided from it only by the New River. It consists of a farm-house, barns, stables, orchards, and garden, with about 17 inclosures, containing about 134 acres, which at the time of the sale were estimated to be of the annual value of 198*l.* 10*s.* The purchase money was 4,200*l.* or thereabouts. It is now the property of Abraham Wilkinson[1], M.D. who

[1] Author of "Various Observations on Middlesex, Agriculture," &c. See Middleton's Survey of Middlesex, 2d ed.

has since purchased of the commissioners for inclosing the said Chase, &c. 14 acres of land[1], part of the Chase on White Webbs Hill, for 690*l.* The allotment of land to Dr. Wilkinson, in lieu of his own right of common and the right of common of others which he purchased, and in exchange, was about 57 acres 3 roods 21 perches of freehold land, principally on the Chase at White Webbs and on White Webbs Hill; 9 acres 1 rood 17 perches of copyhold land held of the manor of Enfield; and 2 roods 24 perches of copyhold land on the Chase at White Webbs Hill, held of the manor of Capels; making together about 68 acres.

Dr. Wilkinson has built an elegant mansion on the estate which is now called White Webbs House.

LINCOLN HOUSE.

On the west side of the high road at Ponder's-end stands an ancient mansion call Lincoln House, which appears to have taken its name from the Fiennes's Earls of Lincoln; and it was formerly the residence of William Wick-

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1807, p. 184, sect III. for his valuable communications on the cultivation of Enfield Chase; and see also Annual Register, for 1794, vol. XXXVI. p. 304.

[1] No. 1855 on the map of the parish in the vestry-room.

HENRY WILKINSON, ESQ.

WHITE WEBBS, ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX

ham a native of Enfield, who was Dean and Bishop of Lincoln from 1577 to 1594. Henry and Thomas, the second and third Earls of Lincoln, resided here from 1600 till 1612[1].

From the arms[2] which were formerly in the

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[1] Lord William Howard paid poor-rates at Ponder's-end from 1600 till 1623.

[2] First, Gules, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchy Argent, with the augmentation for Howard. Quartering, 1st. England, a label throughout Argent, for Brotherton; 2d. Chequy Or and Azure, for Warren; 3d. Gules, a lion rampant Argent, for Mowbray; 4th. gone; 5th. Argent, semée of cross crosslets, a lion rampant Gules, for Bruse; 6th. Argent, a saltire Sable, between twelve cherries slipped proper, for Serjeaux; 7th. Azure, two bars Argent, for Venables. These arms had the crest and supporters of Howard, with a Viscount's coronet. Motto, "Quod videri vis esto;" and underneath there was, "Henry Howard 1584."

Second, Sable, a fess Ermine between three crescents Or. Crest: a garb fessways Or, thereon a cock Gules, combed, &c. of the first. Thomas Coventrye, Miles, D'nus Custos Magni Sigilli Angliæ, anno 1627.

Third, Argent, on a cross Gules five escallops Or, for Villiers; quartering, Sable, a fess between three cinquefoils Argent, the coat of Villiers also; 2d. Gules, a chevron between three cross crosslets Argent, for Pakeman; 3d. per pale, indented Gules and Sable, a lion rampant Argent, for Bellers; 4th. Azure, a bend between six mullets Argent, for Howby; 5th. Argent, a cross Vert, in the first and fourth quarter an annulet of the second, for Kirkby. A pomegranate Or, bursting, surmounted by a crown. Grenada.

Villiers within a garter. Supporters: two horses. Crest: a plume. Motto: "Fidei coticula crux."

windows it appeared to have been the residence and property of Henry Howard, Viscount Bindon, and afterwards of Sir Thomas Coventry Lord Keeper, and of George Villiers the first Duke of Buckingham.

The house was an irregular brick building, and had a double front, which formerly bore the greatest marks of antiquity, having certain irregular projections, buttresses, &c.; on this side, under the window between two pillars of English marble, there was, in 1750, a stone with R. L. 1520, upon it. In 1750 it was the property of Mr. Falconer, an eminent lapidary, who in 1779 took down the pillars, and cut them into a chimney-piece for his little parlour.

In a window of one of the upper rooms there were two square flower-pots with insects painted on the glass, and two rondeaux of landscapes. In another window, four paintings set in compartments in the form of a diamond; in the first, a bull; in the second, two white goats; in the third, a landscape; and in the fourth, a flower-pot[1]: and there were, in the staircase window, two old pieces of Sacred History.

The back front of the house still bears its original style of architecture, not having undergone much alteration.

The interior of the house was also irregular, and exhibited several ancient ornamented ceil-

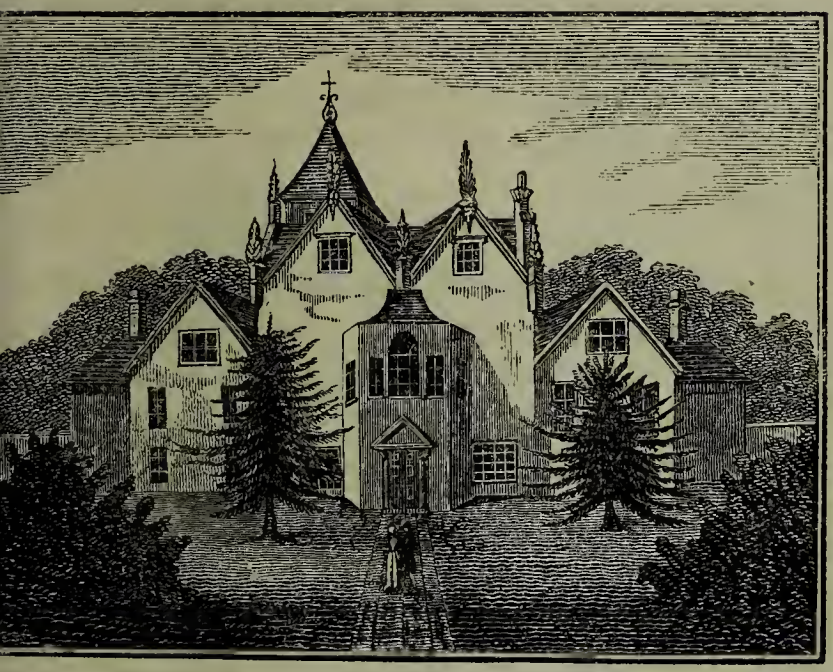
[1] These were procured of Charles the Second's jeweller.

ings. The hall and other rooms, wainscoted as of the time of James I. and the windows, until within these few years, were richly adorned with coloured glass. This house has recently undergone some considerable repairs and alterations, and for the old Gothic front a more modern one has been substituted. The view (p. 251) represents the back of the house as it was in 1798. There are about 17 acres of land attached to this estate, which was for some time in the possession of Captain Whytock, but is now the property and residence of Mr. Brayley.

FORTESCUE HALL.

This house was an ancient timber structure, lathed and plastered, with several pediments, on one of which was the date 1608, and casement windows. It was situated on that part of the Chase-side called *Gentleman's-row.* The old casement windows were taken out about sixty years ago by Captain Andrew Riddell, and modern ones put in their stead. From the irregularities of the floors of the interior, the house appeared to have been built at different periods, but it never was considered a good house; the rooms, though numerous, had low ceilings.

The last occupier was Miss Collyer, who kept a school there for some time: she removed to Wier-hall, Edmonton[1].



This house was pulled down in the year 1816, and the materials sold. Tradition says, it was built for a *lord*, probably *Fortescue*, a favourite or minister of Queen *Elizabeth*; and there is another tradition, that the Earl of *Essex* resided in it when Queen Elizabeth was at the palace, but the truth of this is doubted.

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[1] Wier-hall was pulled down in the year 1819, and the site is now ploughed up.

The site of the house and of its front court is occupied by a gardener, who has lately built a small cottage in one corner. Shrubs and flowers are now growing on the spot where the house formerly stood.

TRENT PLACE.

The beautiful villa called Trent Place is situated on Enfield Chase; and when that part of the Chase which was reserved to the Crown by the Act for disforesting it, was sold by auction, in the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, two lots were bought by Sir Richard Jebb, bart.—the late well-known physician, who successfully attended the Duke of Gloucester when dangerously ill at *Trent*, the capital of an imperial bishopric at the foot of the Alps. He converted them into a delightful park, which contained about 200 acres, and, surrounding it with park paling, stocked it with deer, and built an elegant villa upon it, in imitation of an *Italian loggia.*

His late Majesty[1], on conferring the dignity of

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[1] Before the decease of Sir Edward Wilmot, physician in ordinary to his late majesty, the king's confidence in his skill was so great, that being indisposed, he ordered Dr. Jebb to

BACK FRONT OF MANSION.

Trent Park.

baronet on Dr. Jebb, gave it the name of *Trent Place*, in commemoration of the great medical skill displayed by him, by which the life of his brother the Duke of Gloucester had been preserved. After the death of Sir Richard Jebb[1] the Earl of Cholmondeley purchased the estate and every thing upon the premises for 14,700*l.* It afterwards became successively the property of John Wigston, esq. and Sir Henry Lushington, bart. and is now the residence and property of John Cumming, esq. who gave upwards of 18,000*l.* for it, and has since expended in repairs and improvements of the house and grounds upwards of 20,000*l.*

This mansion is delightfully situated on an elevated spot, in the midst of a park nearly in its ancient forest state: and here we may form a tolerably correct idea of what the appearance of

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be sent for, being informed that it was etiquette to send for the physician in ordinary; his majesty replied, "don't tell me of your ordinary or extraordinary, I will have Jebb:" and this favour Sir Richard ever enjoyed. *Ogborne's Essex*, vol. I. p. 98.

[1] Sir Richard Jebb was born at Stratford, a hamlet of West Ham, eldest son of Samuel Jebb, M. D. He died July 4, 1787, aged 58; and was buried in the Cloisters of Westminster-abbey, where a tablet is erected to his memory, with a portrait of him. He left his estate at Enfield to his brother John Jebb, esq. of the Temple. *Ogborne's Essex*, vol. I. page 98.

this part of the country must have been when it was wholly enveloped with wood. The venerable timber-trees, the growth of ages, are scattered over the grounds in all the wild enchanting irregularity of nature; numerous verdant spots and cool recesses invite to their shade, and amply recompense the labour of penetrating the brambles and thick underwood which guard their approach. A beautiful expanse of water in the valley immediately in front of the house completes the scenery, which is on all sides highly romantic and picturesque.

The moated site of the reputed mansion of the Mandevilles, Earls of Essex, called Camlet moats, is in this park, and was the celebrated lurking place of the notorious robber *Turpin* [1].

BEECH HILL.

Francis Russell, esq. who was secretary to the Duchy Court of Lancaster, and who had the merit of first suggesting the plan for inclosing Enfield Chase, purchased a tract of the inclosure called Beech-hill, on which he built a house for his own residence. Mr. Russell not only drew up the Bill for inclosing the Chace, but afforded, by setting an example of proper ma-

[1] Ogborne's Essex, vol. I. p. 98.

Drawn by [illegible]. Engraved by T. Medland.

Beach Hill, on Enfield Chase, the Seat of the late Francis Russell Esq.r

Publish'd by J. Sewell, Cornhill, July 1796.

Drawn & Engraved by Rawle.

CAPEL HOUSE,

Bulls Cross, near Enfield, the Seat of Ranson Hart Boddam, Esq.

Published by J. Asperne, at the Bible, Crown & Constitution Cornhill, 1 Mar. 1804.

nagement, a great benefit to the different proprietors of allotments, and to the community at large. His exertions in favour of good husbandry on this occasion were seconded by those of George Byng, esq. M. P. and Dr. Wilkinson[1],

Mr. Russell ornamented the grounds attached to this place with extensive plantations and shrubberies, and died in 1795. It is now the property and residence of Archibald Paris, esq.

CAPEL HOUSE.

This house, which was built by a Mr. Hamilton on the site of one of the out-offices of the palace of King James the First at Theobalds, is situated on the north-east quarter of the parish, about eleven miles from London, and was greatly improved by the Boddam family. It afterwards became the seat of Rawson Hart Boddam, esq. It is a convenient family-house, both as to the apartments and out-offices. A park fence surrounds it on all sides, excepting where the New River forms the boundary next Theobalds-park. A luxuriant and well-grown

[1] Vide Middleton's Agricultural Survey of Middlesex, pp. 134. 142.

shrubbery skirts the fence, through which a winding path leads to a terrace on the bank of the river. The back of the house is sheltered and adorned by a grove of fine grown cedars and forest trees ; the grounds are well laid out; and the views from this spot over the adjacent country are varied and extensive.

The land formerly attached to this house was about 200 acres, but the greater part was sold in lots after the death of Mr. Boddam, and there are only 33 acres now belonging to it, which adjoin the house. It was bought by Mr. Young, who afterwards sold it to William Cook, esq. The house is now uninhabited, and undergoing considerable alterations and repairs.

W. Day lithog 17. Gate St. London

CAPEL HOUSE, ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX.

THE LATE MR. GOUGH'S HOUSE.

At the upper end of Baker-street stands the residence of the late Richard Gough, esq.

The father of this eminent antiquary and scholar was Harry Gough [1], esq. of Perry-hall, M. P. and a Director of the East India Company, who purchased this place at Enfield in the year 1723, previously to which he resided in a large house in Winchester-street, London, built on the site of the monastery of the Austin Friars,

[1] Born April 2, 1681.

founded by Humfry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex in the year 1233[1], where Mr. Richard Gough was born Oct. 21, 1735.

Mr. Harry Gough went, when he was only 11 years old, with Sir Richard Gough, his uncle, to China, kept all his accounts, and was called by the Chinese *Ami Whangi*, or the "white-haired boy." In 1707 he commanded the *Streatham* East-Indiaman, of which his younger brother, Richard, was purser in 1709. He continued to command this ship till 1715, and, with equal ability and integrity, he acquired a decent competency, the result of many hardships and voyages in the service of the East India Company, to which his whole life was devoted while he presided among the Directors, being elected one of them in 1731. He represented the borough of Bramber from 1734 till his death, and refused several offices from the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards the Earl of Orford, whose confidence he possessed. In 1717 he purchased of the wife of Sir Richard Shelley one moiety of the Middlemore estate in Warwickshire, the other moiety of which he possessed before. This estate afterwards descended to his son and heir Richard, together with the property at Enfield, from which circumstance, and in compliment to him,

[1] See Gough's edition of Camden, vol. II. p. 383.

a ship in the East India Company's service was named "The Enfield" in 1730.

Mr. Gough received the first rudiments of Latin under the tuition of ..... Barnewitz[1], a Courlander, who taught at the same time the sons of Noah Titner, Pinkney Wilkinson[2], and Edmund Boehm[3]. After the death of Mr. Barnewitz he was committed to the care of the Rev. Roger Pickering[4], of Trinity College, Cambridge. On his death, May 18, 1755, Mr. Gough finished his Greek studies under Mr. Samuel Dyer, the friend of Johnson and contemporary literati[5]. In July 1752 he was admitted fellow-commoner of Bene't College, Cambridge, and quitted July 1756. In Feb. 1767 he was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and nominated Director in 1771, which office he held till December 1797, when he quitted the Society altogether. He was also chosen Fellow of the Royal Society in 1775, but quitted that Society also in 1795.

[1] Buried in Hackney church-yard. The date of his death is uncertain.

[2] Father of the present Lady Camelford.

[3] Edmund Boehm was admitted a fellow-commoner at Clare Hall, Cambridge.

[4] Mr. Pickering was pastor of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Jewin-street for many years.

[5] Of this Mr. Dyer see Sir John Hawkins's Life of Johnson, and Mr. Malone's Life of Dryden.

Soon after Mr. Gough came into the possession of this house on the death of his mother, he married, in August 1774, Anne, fourth daughter of Thomas Hall, esq. of Goldings, Herts, a lady of distinguished merit. Mr. Gough improved the estate by purchasing a large garden, and a field, nearly adjoining, called Baker's-well-field[1], about 5 acres 2 roods 20 perches, which he added to the estate.

In the field there is a row of beautiful chesnut trees, which he bought as full-grown timber, and which, Mr. Gough has been frequently heard to say, were planted by his father, and

[1] No. 606 in the map of the parish in the vestry-room.

were coeval with himself. He also made considerable additions to the house, particularly by building a spacious library, in which he passed many hours of laborious study[1]; and resided at Enfield until his death. It is still the residence of his widow. His extensive library of valuable books (with the exception of the department of British topography, which he bequeathed to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, where they are now deposited, and of which a catalogue has been lately published) was sold, in pursuance of his own directions, by Leigh and Sotheby in 1810.

Mr. Gough was a very great admirer and collector of stained glass, of which there are in some of the windows a few good specimens, the contributions of friends.

The cut in the foregoing page is a view of the back of the house.

It is rather a singular circumstance that there is no portrait of this celebrated antiquary and scholar; and it is at this time particularly to be lamented, as it would be a most desirable accompaniment to his valuable edition of Camden, or to his Sepulchral Monuments. There is a family-picture in the house which represents him when a boy. The silhouette[2] here in-

[1] See the cut, p. 262.

[2] This word is used in a work entitled, "Hints designed to

troduced was sketched by Mr. Schnebbelie in the year 1789, and is considered to have been a tolerably good likeness of Mr. Gough at that time.

I have been induced to deviate from the plan originally laid down for the conducting of this work, by giving a short biographical sketch of Mr. Gough, and by relating one of the many instances of his humane and benevolent disposition. A Mr. Barnevelt[1], by his will, among

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promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science," by the late John Coakley Lettsom, M. D. and LL.D. Vide Gent. Mag. vol. LXXII. pt. I. pp. 443, 1802.

[1] Mr. Barnevelt was an eminent cheese-factor and Government-contractor. He was descended from Dutch ancestors, whose names stand conspicuous among the celebrated Patriots of their country. His grandfather was apothecary to King William III. and his father held the same post under George I. and George II. His health and vigour of body, and the honour and firmness of his mind, were the

other charitable bequests, gave 100*l.* a year in the short annuities, to be divided among ten poor men and women of Enfield not receiving alms from the parish. The Short Annuities having closed in 1807, and the source of bounty ceased, Mr. Gough (though wholly unconnected with Mr. Barnevelt but as a neighbour) voluntarily gave the like sum to each of the annuitants, and by his will made provision that it should continue to be paid as long as one individual should survive.

Mr. Gough died on the 20th of February 1809, and was buried on the 28th in a vault

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admiration of all who had the happiness of knowing him, and enabled him to fulfil his very extensive contracts, with advantage to the state, and benefit to himself. He furnished the Government with two hundred oxen every Monday, and at the beginning of the war in 1747, supplied, at a very short notice, Admiral Boscawen's fleet, which consisted of twenty sail of the line. These are but few traits of the character of this extraordinary man; whose clear intellectual faculties, unblemished credit, and extensive charity, have endeared his memory to the circle in which he moved, both in London and at Enfield, where he had considerable property. He died in Thames-street, at an advanced age, 27 Jan. 1786. Owing to some misunderstanding in the family, and his executors refusing to act, the property here was much neglected. It was put up for sale a few years ago, and some of the lots were sold, on which deposits were paid, but the purchases are not yet completed, and the occupiers of the lots remaining unsold are not called on for rent.

built for that purpose on the south side of the chancel of Wormley church, Herts, not far from the altar. The following Latin epitaph, written by himself more than fifteen years before his death, has been inscribed, agreeably to his wish, on a plain marble tablet, on the south side of the chancel:

Hunc propè parietem
Reliquias suas condi voluit
Richardus Gough,
antiquâ stirpe ortus:
Ex heroibus qui in bellis Gallicis et
civilibus claris[1]
gloriam,
Ex Mercatoribus Stapulæ Calesiæ Indiæque Orientalis[2]
divitias,
deduxit.
Patriæ amorem, erga Reges fidem,
Legum Antiquitatumque patriæ peritiam,
ex atavis consanguineisque derivatam,
constanter coluit.
Hasce investigandi cupiditatis innatæ
testimonia habeto
Topographiam Britannicam,
Gulielmi Camdeni Britannicam Renovatam,
Monumenta Sepulchralia Magnæ Britanniæ illustrata.
Abi, lector, nec vanitates insimules.
Obiit xx die mensis Februarii, Anno Domini
MDCCCIX.
ætat. LXXIV.

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[1] I have seen a copy of this epitaph which reads *claruere.* The whole of the above inscription is given as it is on the tablet.

[2] Signifies Staple Merchants of Calais and the East Indies.

The family from which Mr. Gough descended (the Goughs of Wales) extend their line no farther back than the time of Henry the Fourth [1], though others of the name, and connected with the family, occur as early as the reign of Henry the First.

Sir Matthew Gough, with whose father, Innerth, or John, the pedigree begins, having passed the prime of his life in the French wars of Henry V. and VI. finished it in *Cade's* rebellion, fighting on the part of the citizens, in July 1450, at the battle of London-bridge. Nor is this the only instance where Mr. Gough's ancestors were highly distinguished for their loyalty. The unfortunate Charles the First, during his troubles, stopped at Wolverhampton, where he was entertained by Madame St. Andrew, who was either sister or aunt to Mr. Harry Gough; and that gentleman ventured to accommodate their royal highnesses Charles Prince of Wales, and James Duke of York. An ancient tenement still remains at Wolverhampton, where these princely guests resided. A subscription being set on foot to aid the exigencies of the royal cause, the inhabitants cheerfully contributed according to their ability, but the most ample supply was expected from Mr. Gough, whose loyalty was as eminent as his

[1] Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. VI. p. 267 n. ‡.

fortune was superior; when, to the great surprise and disappointment of every one, he refused any assistance, though strongly urged by the King's commissioners, who retired in disgust and chagrin. When night approached, putting on his hat and cloak, Mr. Gough went secretly, and solicited a private audience of his Majesty. This appearing an extraordinary request, the dangerous circumstances of the times considered, the lord in waiting wished to know the object of the request, with an offer to communicate it to the King. Mr. Gough persisted in rejecting this offer; and after much interrogation, obtained admission to the royal presence. He then drew from under his cloak a purse, containing a large sum of money, and presenting it with due respect, said, "May it please your Majesty to accept this; it is all the cash I have by me, or I would have brought more." The gift was so acceptable to the King, that an offer of knighthood was made Mr. Gough, but he declined the honour, which was afterwards conferred on his grandson, Henry, of Perry Hall, when he was introduced at the court of Charles II. and had mention made of his loyal ancestors[1].

[1] For a copious pedigree, and an ample memoir of the family, drawn up by the late Mr. Gough, see Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. II. p. 187.

The arms of the late Mr. Gough, in an oval medallion, are placed on the top of the tablet over the inscription, but have been so *well white-washed*, that they are scarcely distinguishable; *viz.* Gules, on a fess, between three boars' heads couped Argent, a lion passant Azure; impaling, Argent, three talbots' heads erased Sable, between nine cross crosslets Gules. Crest: a boar's head couped Argent, pierced in bend Gules. Motto: *Domat omnia virtus.*

MYDDELTON HOUSE.

This house is situated on the west side of the road leading to Bull's-cross and Cheshunt, nearly opposite Turkey or Tuckey-street, adjoining a garden where formerly stood an old house known by the name of *Bowling-green-house*, which was purchased in 1724 by the late Michel Garnault, esq. After several successions in the Garnault family [1], the late Daniel Garnault, esq. (who died unmarried in 1809) devised this property, together with his shares in the New River, to his sister Ann (who died in

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[1] Amie Garnault, esq. was elected Treasurer of the New River Company 1782, and died the same year; Samuel Garnault, esq. the present treasurer, elected 1804.

1812), the wife of Henry Carington Bowles, esq. F. S. A.

It was the intention of Mr. Daniel Garnault to pull down Bowling-green-house, build a new residence on or near the spot, and give it the name of *Myddelton-house*, in honour of Sir Hugh Myddelton, knt. and bart. the original projector of the New River, from the circumstance of this river running through the grounds, and being himself a holder of shares in that concern, so eminently useful to the metropolis; but his death put an end to the design for the time. Mr. Bowles having become possessed of the estate in right of his wife, pulled down the old house, and in 1818 built the present elegant villa[1].

The estate has been considerably enlarged since 1724 by several purchases. The present house contains numerous and well-proportioned apartments, which are fitted up in good style. The New River is a great ornament to the grounds, which are laid out with taste, and adjoin Forty-hall Park. The prospects on all sides are good, and upon the whole this may be considered a very desirable residence. In the kitchen-garden belonging to this residence there is a spring, which on analyzation was found to contain some portion of iron.

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[1] Messrs. Ferry and Wallen, Spital-square, were the architects.

The COTTAGE of John Leigh, Esqr near, ENFIELD, MIDD^x

Seat of B. Olney Esqr near Enfield.

RARE PLANTS FOUND IN AND NEAR ENFIELD.

Adoxa *Moschatellina*, tuberous moschatel, by the side of a bank at Maiden-bridge.

Ægopodium *Podagraria*, gout weed, herb gerrard, or ashweed, in the walk from Baker-street to the church.

Agaricus *muscarius*, reddish agaric, in the woods and hedges of a sandy soil on the Chase.

Carex *pendula*, pendulous carex, at Maiden-bridge.

Conferva *gelatinosa*, a variety of frog spawn conferva in a rivulet on the Chase.

Fritillaria *meleagris*, common chequered daffodil, or fritillaria, in the meadows and pastures near Enfield.

Geranium *pyrenacium*, perennial dove's foot, crane's bill, in meadows and pasture at Enfield.

Hypnum *ornithopoides*, bird's foot hypnum, on beech-trees *on the Chase*.

- - - - - sericum plumosum, winged hypnum, on trunks of trees on the Chase.

Lathyrus *appaca*, yellow vetchling, in the old camp called Old-bury.

Lichen, *flavo rubescens*, orange liver wort, on trunks of trees, rocks, and stones on the Chase.

Lichen *horizontalis*, flat shield liver wort, on roots of trees, wet stones, and rocks on the Chase.

Lycoperdon *pedunculatum*, stalked puffball, on a wall in Baker-street.

Ophrys *monorchis*, yellow musk orchis, in barren pastures of a chalky soil near Enfield.

- - - - *spiralis*, triple ladies' traces, on the Chase.

Plantago major, besom plantain, by the path between the fords of the two rivers in the marsh.

Scutellaria *galericulata*, hooded willow herb, by the side of the New River at Enfield.

Sphagnum *arborem*, creeping bogmoss, on the trunks of trees on the Chase.

Rheum palmatum, or true rhubarb, in a field on the west side of Baker-street. The gold medal, being the first premium offered by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for the culture of rhubarb in England, was adjudged to Mr. Thomas Jones [1] in 1793; and the gold medal, being the first premium offered by that Society for the

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[1] The first specimen of rhubarb, and which Mr. Jones exhibited, grew in the garden of Dr. Sherwen, then resident at Enfield, who gave it to Mr. Jones. The plants grew in the front of the house next the street; the growth of them was so luxuriant as to attract the notice of every passenger. At this time rhubarb was a rarity.

greatest number of plants of the rheum palmatum, or true rhubarb, cultivated in the year 1796, was also in the year 1797 adjudged to Mr. Jones, who in 1796 planted 935 of rheum palmatum agreeable to the rules prescribed by the Society. A very interesting and circumstantial account of the culture and growth of rhubarb at Enfield is mentioned in the Transactions of the Society [1].

Lavandula spica.—Lavender is also cultivated on the west side of Baker-street in great quantities, about sixteen acres of land being appropriated for that purpose.

THE RECTORY.

The Rectory of Enfield was given by William the Conqueror to Geoffrey de Magnaville, or Mandeville, Constable of the Tower of London, who for the soul's health of Athelaise his first wife (by whom he had no children), and the good estate of himself and Leceline his second wife, with the consent of the King, founded the mo-

[1] For 1793, vol. XI. p. 113, and vol. X. p. 5, 1796.

nastery of Benedictine monks at Hurley in Berkshire, to whom he gave the whole lordship of Hurley, with the woods adjoining. He was succeeded by his son and heir William de Magnaville, who married Margaret, sole daughter and heir of Eudo Dapifer (steward to the Conqueror), by whom he had issue Geoffrey, his son and heir (steward of Normandy), and a daughter named Beatrice. This Geoffrey, upon payment of 866*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the King (Stephen), had living of his inheritance; being also Constable of the Tower, he was advanced from the dignity of Baron to that of Earl of Essex[1], and gave a rent of

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[1] "In the Temple Church, London, is the figure of Geoffrey de Magnaville first Earl of Essex, so created by King Stephen in 1148. He is represented in a mail with a surcoat, and round helmet, flatted on the top, the nose-piece of which very much resembles that worn by Raoul de Beaumont, who lived in 1210, in Montfaucon (II. Pl. 214 7. p. 113), who calls it a bar of iron to defend the nose from swords. His head rests on a cushion, his right hand on his breast, a long sword at his right side, and on his left arm a long pointed shield, charged with an escutcheon on a diapered shield. The Chronicle of Walden Abbey, which he founded, says, after his creation he augmented his former arms, which were, quarterly, A. and G. with an *escarboucle;* "postquam gladio comitis accinctus erat arma progenitorum cum carbunculo nobilitavit." *This is the first instance of arms on a sepulchral figure among us.*

100*s. per annum* to the monks of Hurley, in exchange for the tithes of Enfield and Adelmeton[1] (the tithe of pannage excepted), both of which he granted to the Abbey of Walden[2], founded

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"This noble Earl, driven to despair by the confiscation of his estates by King Stephen, indulged in every act of violence, and making an attack on the castle of Burwell he received his death wound, and was carried off by the Templars, who, as he died under sentence of excommunication, declined giving him Christian burial, but wrapping his body up in lead *(canali inclusum plumbeo)*, hung it on a crooked tree *(torta arbore)* in the orchard of the Old Temple. William, Prior of Walden, having obtained absolution for him of the Pope, made application for his body, n order to bury it at Walden. The Templars, being aware of this design, took it down, and buried it privately in the cemetery of the New Temple. They probably afterwards gave it a more honourable sepulture in the porch before the west door of the church." Gough's Sep. Mon. Ang. vol. I. p. 448. Fun. Mon. vol. I. pt. I. 12th century, p. 24; see plate V. fig. 1 in ditto. Dug. Bar. vol. I. p. 203.

[1] He gave the tithes of Enfield and Adelmeton, "tam in hominibus quam in decimis et omnibus redditibus," to the monks of Hurley, and afterwards exchanged them for 100 *solidatæ* of his own revenue *(proprii redditus)*, except the tithe of pannage, and the pannage of hogs in Hurley; the lands and revenues given in exchange lay in five places in Berkshire. See his charter addressed to King Stephen, Mon. Ang. I. 364.

[2] On the suppression of monasteries Henry the Eighth disposed of great tithes to his favourites.

by him in 1136[1], which grant was confirmed by King Stephen[2] and Henry the Second[3].

The monks, nevertheless, retained the tithes of the Chase, which had been given them by *William de Mandeville*[4], and confirmed to them by William de Saint Maria, Bishop of London in 1219. Godfrey, Prior of Hurley in 1258, exchanged those tithes with the Abbot of Walden for the church of Stretley[5].

In the survey of the churches belonging to the Abbey of Walden[6], which must have been

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[1] Dug. Monast. vol. I. p. 364, 449, 459.

[2] Ibid. 462. [3] Ibid. 462, 463.

[4] Madox, Form. p. 246, erroneously printed 236. In the charter there copied the tithes are called "decimatio nucum et pannagii;" another record says, "totam decimationem pannagii tam in parco quam in denariis de parco de Enfeld, et decimationem nucum ejusdem parci." Dug. Mon. I. 361. [5] Ibid. 365.

[6] In the 22d Edward I. (1294), the Abbot of Walden was summoned to appear before the King, and state by what right he claimed the view of frank-pledge, and other things appertaining thereto, such as the assize of bread, and broken victuals in Enefeld, Edelmeton, Mymmes, and Hadleye, which belonged to the tenants of the said vill, &c. The Abbot affirmed that all his predecessors, from time immemorial, had possessed the said liberties in the said vill, and that they had enjoyed them without molestation; and of this he put himself *super patriam*, to try the general issue. Afterwards, the Abbot came and stated, that he claimed no liberties in the aforesaid vills of Edelmeton, Mymmes, and Had-

Emendas assise panis et cervisie fractie

"Si Brassator assisam fregerit"

Liber albus

drawn up subsequent to this exchange, Enfield is said to have been appropriated to the use of the monks of that convent [1], with all the tithes, both of the demesne and others.

The monks received half a mark out of the vicarage, three marks for a mill, and 20*s.* from the tenants of the glebe, and kept six acres of meadow in their own hands [2]: the parsonage of which continued in the prior and convent of Walden, until the dissolution of monasteries in the time of Henry VIII.

After the dissolution of monasteries in 1539, this rectory was granted by Henry VIII. to *Thomas Audley*, created by the same king, *Lord*

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leye, excepting in the aforesaid vill of Enefeld alone; and as to the said vill of Enefeld, he claimed all the said liberties; and to this the jurors declared, that the said Abbot and his predecessors had held a certain view yearly from their tenants in the vill of Enefeld, of taking from them the regulations of the assize of bread and broken victuals only; and they also affirmed that the bailiffs of the Earl of Hereford and Essex, and of his ancestors, had received, and still received, amerciaments for blood spilt, and for other things which in the view belonged from the tenants of the said Abbot in *Enefeld.*—Rolls dated Westminster, 22 Edw. I. 1293; Writs of *quo warranto.*

[1] The monks endowed the vicarage, and the patronage continued in the Convent to the dissolution.

[2] Cott. MSS. Brit. Mus. Vespasian, I. vi. 6.

Audley[1] of Walden, who thereupon became patron, and presented to it in 1540, "ratione donationis et concessionis temporalium dissoluti monasterii de Walden eidem D'no Thomæ[2];" but in four years afterwards it reverted to the king[3].

Lord *Audley* died in 1544, leaving two daughters. Previously to his death he applied to the king for leave to exchange the rectory of Enfield with other rectories and manors for Saint John's Abbey, Colchester[4]; but the rectories of Enfield and Edmonton seem to have been the only ones which thus reverted to the king; he presented to the rectory of Enfield in 1545, and having founded Trinity College, Cambridge, as-

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[1] Pat. 30 Hen. VIII. pt. 5, May 14.

[2] Reg. Bonner, 131.

[3] Records in Augmentation Office, 34 Henry VIII.

[4] From two letters of Audley's in the Cott. Lib. I. W. printed in the Appendix to Morant's Colchester, No. X. p. 8. in which, after complaining that he had married in obedience to his Majesty's command, who made him a Baron, and that his estate did not exceed 800*l.* a year, an insufficient provision, in case he had children, he proposed an exchange for lands of the king's, the produce of which was not above 21*l. per ann.* more than those he wanted to give up. But this did not take place. His land at Saint Botolph's, Colchester, he sold in 1549. *Morant's Colch.* 149. The rectories of Edmonton and Enfield were in the king's hands after Audley's death, as was that of High-Estre, which was given to Saint Paul's, by Edward VI.

signed it and the advowson of the vicarage in 1548, amongst other lands and livings, late parcel of the possessions of Lord Audley, to the master, fellows, and scholars of that college, as part of its endowment. The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, have ever since been the patrons, and, as such, owners of all impropriate and rectorial tithes within the parish, and all great tithes within the Chase.

The rectory of Enfield is a manor, holds a court leet, and is entitled to all royalties within its precincts. It was formerly called the manor of *Surlowes*[1], but is now called the manor of the *Parsonage*. In 1327, the rectory was rated at sixty marks[2]. In 1650 the glebe and great tithes were valued at 260*l.* *per ann.* and were in the hands of Sir *William Langlye*, knt. at a reserved rent of 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* besides a corn rent of 14 quarters of wheat, and 18 quarters and a half bushel and a peck of malt[3]. In 1669 the rectory was valued at 280*l.*[4] *per ann.* In 1766 it was valued at 616*l.* *per ann.* clear

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[1] Survey of Enfield manor 1635, in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster.

[2] Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

[3] Parliamentary Surveys, MS. Lamb. Library.

[4] Ducarel's MS.

of all deductions, and was then let at 700*l.* *per ann.*[1]

	£.	s.	d.
The great tithes formerly, upon a seven years lease, averaged about	580	0	0
The profits upon copyholds in the manor about - - -	35	0	0
The glebe - - -	22	17	6
The manor-house, offices, and about 15 acres of land - -	50	0	0
	£687	17	6

The deductions were,

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rent to the College, *per ann.* on the average, about	70	0	0			
Stipend to the Vicar -	1	6	8			
Land-tax at 4*s.* - -	56	0	0			
Poor's-rate - - -	3	6	0			
				130	12	8
				£557	4	10

In 1769 the great tithes were let to Messrs. Curtis and Pattisal at 650*l.* *per ann.* at which time they were raised by agreement with the

[1] About the year 1766 this estate was put up for sale, and 9,000*l.* was asked for it.

farmers, *viz.* 6*s. per ann.* for wheat; 3*s.* 6*d.* for Lent corn; and 3*s.* for grass; a further advance was attempted in 1778, but it did not succeed. At this time there were about 2100 acres of wheat, Lent corn, and clover; 2150 acres of mowing ground; 1020 acres of fallow, and 790 acres of feeding lands.

The College usually granted leases for twenty years, renewable every seventh year; and their practice has been to grant a lease for that term, reserving, by way of yearly rent, 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in money, and 14 quarters 5 bushels and 1 peck of merchantable wheat, and 19 quarters 5 bushels and 1 peck of merchantable malt of barley; or, in lieu of such wheat and malt, at the option of the lessee, so much ready money as those quantities of the best wheat and malt should be sold for in the market of Cambridge on the next market days before the rent of wheat and malt should be due; the days of payment being Michaelmas and Lady-day. The late Lord Lisburne's father renewed with the College in the year 1778; the fine then was 1,300*l.* and the reserved rent 80*l. per ann.* being one year, a half year, and a half quarter of a year's rent.

The great tithes, in 1782, produced about 700*l. per ann.*

In 1800 the lessee of the rectory received,

	£.	s.	d.
For tithes, about - -	730	0	0
For rents of the glebe - -	200	0	0
	£930	0	0

From this must be deducted,

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The reserved rent in money and corn -	189	1	9			
Land-tax - - -	40	11	0			
Poor's-rate [1] - -	110	0	0			
Highway-rate - -	19	16	2			
And other annual expences, not less than	40	11	1			
				400	0	0

Leaving a net income to the lessee £530 0 0 subject to a deduction for necessary repairs.

This continued to be about the income of the rectory, but always varying in some degree, from the nature of the property, till the year 1804, when part of the allotments in lieu of tithes came into cultivation; and the whole estate, including the old glebe lands, having since gradually increased in value, now pro-

[1] In the years 1780 and 1781, the estate was rated to the poor at only 400*l. per ann.* and in 1782, at 550*l.* p*er ann.*

duces an income of about 2,000*l.* subject to the reserved rents and other deductions; but when the whole of the allotments get into cultivation the income of the rectory will be still increased.

Previously to the Acts of Parliament for inclosing the wastes, &c. the rectory of Enfield consisted of the great tithes of the parish, for which the lessees, under Trinity College, were in the habit of compounding, with the owners and occupiers of the lands, &c.

There are no tithes now paid to the rectory, in consequence of the inclosure of the Chase, and the other commons and wastes. The College and its lessees have now a considerable landed estate in lieu of tithes.

The number of allotments to the College as a compensation for, and in lieu of the great and impropriate tithes, were 14 of common land, amounting to about 1004 acres, and 10 closes of ancient inclosed land, amounting to 19 acres 3 roods 34 perches, making together about 1024 acres; and also 25 acres 3 roods 23 perches, in lieu of glebe land [1].

The leasehold interest has been in the family of the Earls of Lisburne ever since the year 1754, and they have been in the habit of renew-

[1] See Abst. of the Award, Appendix No 4, for particulars of the allotments, &c.

ing the lease every seven years, upon payment of a fine to the College, which has from time to time increased. The fine paid for renewal in 1807, exclusive of fees, was 3,500*l.* In 1813, 4,000*l.*; and for the last renewal 1820, 4,200*l.* besides the fees, which amounted at this time to 132*l.* 2*s.* at the rent of 200*l.* *per ann.*

The rectory manor consists of the rectory-house and the houses in Parsonage-lane, the house at the bottom of the lane, and some houses in Baker-street, formerly belonging to ——Todd, esq. (now inhabited by the infant poor of Shoreditch parish); —— Brotherton (now —— Fearn); —— Vitus (now —— Sayer); and —— Catenach (now —— Smart). Turning down to the house of the late Sir Thomas Halifax (now Lord Cadogan) it takes in part of the ground belonging to this house. They are all held at the will of the lord.

The fines usually taken have been two years value on death, and one year and half on alienation. The courts have been held by James Lambert, esq. as steward, ever since June 1791, sometimes at the rectory-house, and at others, at a house in Parsonage-lane, now occupied by —— Fearn. There is no fixed house or place for holding the courts, it being sufficient if they are held within the manor.

Mr. Lambert resigned his stewardship in

1821, when Edward Wilson, esq. of Wellington-street, Strand, and of Bury-green, Cheshunt, was appointed steward in his stead.

The commissioners did not divide or allot any waste land within this manor.

The commissioners, with the consent of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, and their lessee, sold five lots of land, part of their allotment on Enfield Chase, for the purpose of erecting buildings and subdivision fences, as directed by the Act to be erected upon the allotments to the impropriators, and to defray the expences of the sale, *viz.*

Lot I. No. 1760 on the plan, containing 16 acres 2 roods 16 perches, situated near Clay-hill.

Lot II. No. 1759, containing 16 acres, on the north-west side of Lot I.

Lot III. No. 1763, containing 14 acres, near Sander's-corner, on the south side of Lot I.

Lot IV. No. 1762, containing 7 acres 3 roods 20 perches, near New-lane, on the north side of Lot III.

Lot V. No. 1761, containing 16 acres, near the Ridgway-road, on the west side of Lot III. and on the south side of Lot II.

These were taken from the allotment of the College on Enfield Chase, No. 1758, and contain the above quantities, over and above the 354 acres 1 rood 27 perches awarded to them.

These lots were sold by public auction for 2,410*l.*[1]; the whole of which was applied in defraying the expences of sale, and in erecting barns, out-houses, and buildings for the use of the impropriators, and making fences, as the commissioners thought proper, for the occupation of the lands and grounds allotted in lieu of great tithes[2].

The right honourable Wilmot Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne, became possessed of the lease of the rectory in 1754, in right of his first wife, who was the daughter, and (on the death of her only brother) sole heiress of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, esq. by Lady Elizabeth *Shirley*, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Washington second Earl of Ferrers: to whose memory the celebrated and beautiful monument, by Roubiliac, was erected in Westminster Abbey, under the direction of Wilmot first Earl of Lisburne. The earl dying January 6, 1800, was succeeded by his son Wilmot Vaughan, the late earl and lessee, who dying[3], May 6, 1820, unmarried, was succeeded in his title and estates (amounting to near 18,000*l. per ann.*) by his half brother, the honourable Colonel John Vaughan,

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[1] Particulars of sale by Young and Son, April 26, 1804.

[2] Fol. 182, of the award of the commissioners.

[3] He died near Stamford, in the county of Lincoln.

now Lord Lisburne[1]. The present possessors of the lease (1821) are John Vaughan Earl of Lisburne, and the right honourable the Ladies Dorothy Elizabeth Palk and Martha Vaughan.

The rectory, or parsonage manor-house, is situated at the corner of Parsonage-lane, which probably takes its name from its contiguity to the rectory-house. It is an ancient build-

[1] The first peer of this noble family was John Vaughan, created in 1695 by William III. Baron Fethers, county of Tipperary, and Viscount Lisburne, county of Antrim. He was grandson to Sir John Vaughan, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1668. The present peer is the sixth Viscount and Baron, and the third Earl.

ing of good size, but standing level with the ground, is rather damp. It has lately been newly fronted and considerably improved in its interior, and is a comfortable residence. The back-front still exhibits the appearance of antiquity. This house was formerly the residence of the Nightingales [1]. The Rev. Wm. Archibald Armstrong resided in it two years, who was succeeded by Thomas Dickason, esq. It is at this time the residence of Lady Dorothy Elizabeth Palk, sister to the present Earl of Lisburne; who occupies also a part of the glebe land, which was part of the rectory previously to the inclosure, and still remains so.

who came in 1718

[1] In the iron-work over the front entrance from Bakers-street are the arms of Nightingale, *viz.* Per pale, Ermine and Gules, a rose countercharged. Crest: an ibex sejant Argent, tufted, armed, and maned, Or.

Eccleria 40
Tax. Eccles. P. Nicholl 1291 Vicaria: 6 £

THE VICARAGE.

In the year 1327 the vicarage was rated at nine marks. In the King's books it is valued at 26*l. per ann.*[1] In 1650 the vicarage-house with a close of two acres of land in the common field, and the small tithes, were valued at 58*l. per ann.*[2]

When the division of Enfield Chase took place in 1777, allotments to the amount of 519 acres 22 perches were appropriated to the owners of tithe of the King's allotment, those of the parish of South Mimms allotment, the proprietors of the Old Park, the manor of Old Ford, and the inclosures belonging to this parish. The remainder of the Enfield allotment, and the allotments belonging to Edmonton and Hadley, were left subject to tithes, with power reserved to the parishes of compounding for them at any future time. Out of the above allotment 90 acres were appropriated to the vicar of Enfield in lieu of tithes for his share. 80

The vicarage being annexed to a Fellowship of Trinity College, power was given[3] to aug- 3.18

[1] Harl. MS. No. 60.

[2] Parliamentary surveys, MS. Lamb. Library.

[3] Act 17 Geo. III. c. 17. 1773 Enclosure Act

ment it by a further endowment of 160 acres, part of the tithe allotment, over and above the said 90 acres, making together 250 acres.

In pursuance of an agreement previously made between the lessee of the rectory-manor and the College, the latter determined that when any Fellow should be presented to, and should accept the vicarage, such acceptance should vacate his Fellowship, and the vicarage should be considered a full provision for every such Fellow. The deed of augmentation is inrolled in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, and the inrollment, or a copy of it, is at all times to be received as legal evidence of the augmentation.

This augmentation belongs to the vicarage, and is vested in and enjoyed by the vicar for the time being, as parcel of the glebe belonging to the vicarage, but subject to the conditions, limitations, and directions, contained in the deed of augmentation.

In 1801 an Act[1] passed for inclosing the open common marshes and Lammas grounds, Chase allotment, and other waste lands, common fields, &c. in the parish; by which the Vicar has a certain quantity of land in lieu of all great and small tithes, with the exception of certain corn rents to be varied every 21

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[1] 41 Geo. III. 1801. c. 143.

years, according to the average price of wheat, amounting to the sum of 43*l.* 6*s.* 11*d. per ann.*[1] charged on houses, orchards, &c. in cases where land could not be allotted, and he has power to grant leases not exceeding 21 years.

The allotment awarded to the vicar under this Act, as a compensation for all vicarial tithes, and other payments in lieu of tithes payable to the vicar, (except Easter offerings, Mortuaries, and Surplice fees), amounts to 382 acres 3 roods 20 perches[2], and the allotment in lieu of glebe and common rights, to 2 acres 2 roods 23 perches, which, with the 90 acres his share of the tithe allotment, and 160 acres, for the augmentation of the vicarage (in all 635 acres 2 roods 3 perches), make the vicarage of Enfield worth about 1,200*l. per ann.* At the expiration of the present leases, it will probably be of much greater annual value.

The vicar (with the consent of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and of the Master or Vice-master and other resident senior Fellows of Trinity College, under their private seal,) may lease all or any part of the allotments, for any term not exceeding 21 years, without taking any fine, to be computed from the Lady-day or

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[1] See Appendix, No. 3.

[2] See Abst. of the Award, Appendix, No. 4, for particulars.

Michaelmas-day which shall first happen after the execution of any such lease; so that no such lease is made without impeachment of waste, and so as the lessee shall yearly be obliged to spend, spread, and consume, in and upon the premises demised, the dung and manure arising from the produce, and be subject to such other covenants of good husbandry as are proper and usual in like cases, with the usual clauses of re-entry on non-payment of rent, or non-performance of covenants, and such lease is binding upon any succeeding vicar of Enfield.

This vicarage is subject to the archdeacon[1]; (save only as to wills and administrations which belong to the Ordinary.)

	£.	s.	d.
First-fruits[2] - - -	26	0	0
Tenths[2] - - -	2	12	0
Bishop's provision for the rectory -	1	10	0
Bishop's provision for the vicarage	0	6	0
Archdeacon's provision - -	0	13	5
Synod - - - -	0	3	5
	£31	4	10

[1] Newcourt's Repert. Vol. I. p. 601.

[2] First-fruits and Tenths first established by Clement V. 1306; first collected in England 1316; granted by Queen Anne for the relief of the poor clergy, February 7, 1704.

THE VICARAGE HOUSE.

In the reign of Edward I. Godfrey de Beston granted a house adjoining the church-yard, which he had purchased of Richard de Plessitis, to Bartholemew Vicar of Enfield, and his successors, which Richard added a piece of ground to it for a garden between the church-yard and the high-way called "Ernygstrate[1]."

The present vicarage-house had, before the

[1] Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 3697, Richard de Plessetis died 17 Edward I. Esch. No. 21.

alteration in 1801, an appearance of antiquity; some of the chimneys seemed to have been built about the end of the fourteenth, or the beginning of the fifteenth century.

In the parlour window there were formerly the pomegranate and portcullis, the devices of Henry VIII.

When this house was repaired by Mr. Porter, in July 1801, the little parlour was enlarged by taking down the chimneys, which were removed to the northside of the house; and by taking in a closet and passage. Under the floor of the parlour was found the skeleton of a woman, who it was supposed had been murdered about the latter end of the sixteenth century.

The expence of the improvements made by Mr. Porter, after his admission to the vicarage on the death of Mr. Newbon, exceeded the amount received for dilapidations by at least 1,500*l.*

The glebe originally belonging to this vicarage was only an acre of land in Church-bury-field, let for 20*s. per ann.*; and for some time before the inclosure it was 210 acres given by the college.

A piece of arable land situate in Dung-field adjoining the Ware road, near the Woolpack, containing about 6 acres 2 roods 10 perches, was sold by auction, in April 1804, to raise

money for the redemption of the land-tax charged on the vicarage[1], &c. which was redeemed by the college.

The site of the vicarage-house, garden, &c. is about 2 acres.

Over the door of the vicarage garden in the wall next the church-yard on a stone tablet is the following inscription:

"This wall, 362 feet in length, was built at the expence of the parishioners, Anno Domini 1800.

Henry Young,
James Patersal, } Churchwardens."
Thomas Wood,

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[1] Particulars of sale by Messrs. Young and Son, April 26, 1804.

Reginaldus quondam Prior. postea primus Abbas 1190
institutus vicarius et mensis pendionis

Bartholomew. Edw. I
Abbot

VICARS.

	Patrons.
Henry de Chippenham, pr. Feb. 18, 1333 - - - -	Abb. et Conv. Mon. de Walden.
Thomas Cradock [1], pr. July 4, 1391, p. m. Chippenham - -	
Thomas Exeter, pr. Sept. 1, 1408, p. resig. Cradock - - -	
John Westland [2] - - -	
Will. Appleby, pr. — 29, 1435, p. m. Westland - - -	
Edm. Causton, Nov. 2, 1466, p. m. Appleby - - -	
John Hobil, M.A. Nov. 18, 1491, p. m. Causton - - -	
Thomas Thompson, S.T.B. Jan. 7, 1504, p. m. Hobil - -	
Henry Lockwood, S.T.P. Oct. 4, 1540, p. m. Thompson - -	Tho. Lord Audley.
Robert Stringfellow, cl. Oct. 27, 1545, p. resig. Lockwood -	Henry VIII.
Christopher Downes, S.T.P. April 7, 1550, p. m. Stringfellow -	Trin. Coll. Camb.

[1] Thomas Cradock was seised of land wherewith Baldwyn de Radington endowed his charity by the king's licence, 20 Richard II.

[2] Rector of Hadleigh in Essex 1407, 1462.

	Patrons.
Tho. Segeswick[1], S.T.B. March 12, 1555, p. m. Downes - -	Magister, Socii, et Scholares Coll. Trin. Camb.
John Malham, M.A. Nov. 11, 1556, per. resig. Segeswick - -	
Richard Clapham[2], cl. Feb. 9, 1557, p. m. Malham - - -	
Robert Thacker, M.A. April 7, 1576, p. m. Clapham - -	
Philip Jones, cl. Aug. 18, 1579 -	Abp. Can. per laps.
Leonard Chambers[3], Feb. 3, 1579	Trin. Coll. Camb.
Samuel Heron[4], S.T.D. Oct. 10, 1598, p. m. Chambers.	

[1] Perhaps he was the same with Thomas Sedwyke, D. D. who was the Queen's Professor of Divinity in Cambridge, and was incorporated in the same degree at Oxford 1554. *Ath. Oxon.* vol. I. p. 711.

[2] Vicar of Littlebury, Essex, 1553-1557. Newc. Rep. 601.

[3] Prebend of Mapesbury, S. Paul's, an option of Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, Mar. 22, 1597.

[4] Fellow of Trinity College, and being D. D. was incorporated in the same degree at Oxford, July 8, 1598, about three months before he was admitted to this vicarage; rector of Fakenham, in Norfolk, 1610-16. He died about the latter end of the year 1615. Wood supposes he was buried in Trinity College, or at Fakenham; and takes great pains to distinguish him from Samuel Heiron, born at or near Epping, beneficed and buried at Modbury, Devon, whose posthumous sermons were published in 1620. *Ath. Oxon.* vol. I. p. 779. Blomf. Nor. III. p. 791.

	Patrons.
Thomas Prowde[1], S.T.B. Dec. 23, 1601, per. resig. Heron -	Magister, Socii, et Scholares Coll. Trin. Camb.
William Roberts[2], S.T.B. July 12, 1616, p. m. Prowde - -	
Walter Bridges[3], cl. Aug. 27, 1646, p. m. Roberts - - -	
Daniel Manning[4], May 6, 1659, depriv. 1661[5]. - - -	
Joh. Hawkins[6], S.T.B. Oct. 3, 1662, p. depriv. Manning - -	
Henry Dearsley[7], S.T.B. Jan. 15, 1663, p. resig. Hawkins -	

[1] Rector of St. Andrew's Wardrobe, 1608-15, his vicarage valued at 16*l.* *per ann.* and he to pay a curate out of it. Chantry account in Augmentation Office.

[2] The parish register calls him Dr. formerly Fellow of Trinity College, and turned out of this vicarage 1642.

[3] "An able and painful preacher," is mentioned as vicar of Enfield, in the survey of that benefice 1650. Parliamentary Surveys, in MS. Lamb. Library. He left this parish about the beginning of April 1658, and they were forced to hire occasionally. *Par. Reg.*

[4] He was deprived at the restoration. He came here about the beginning of the year 1659, and died March 1665, and was buried at Enfield.

[5] Minutes of the proceedings of Com. during the Commonwealth, in MS. Lamb. Lib. vol. 35. p. 178.

[6] Fellow of Trinity College.

[7] Buried in the chancel under the great blue stone June 6, 1678, having been minister here eight years and some months.

	Patrons.
Ben. Young[1], M.A. Oct. 8, 1672, p. m. Dearsley - - -	Magister, Socii, et Scholares Coll. Trin. Camb.
Joseph Gascoigne[2], M.A. Oct. 29, 1681, p. m. Young - -	
In the first leaf of the third Register there is the following entry: "Ministers of this parish that can now, in the year 1717-18, be remembered."	
Robert Uvedale, D.D.[3] Aug. 11, 1721, p. m. Gascoigne. - -	
John Hacket, D.D. —— 1732, p. m. Uvedale - - -	
James Whitehall[4], B.D. —— 1734, per. resig. Hacket - -	

[1] Rector of Raine Parva, Essex.

[2] He died in 1721, having been near 40 years vicar. He was a man distinguished for his generosity, politeness, and literature, and for the great friendship that subsisted between him and Dr. Uvedale. See p. 71.

[3] He was son of Dr. Robert Uvedale, master of the Grammar School, and died in 1731. His son Dr. Robert Uvedale (by Diana second daughter of Bennet Langton, esq.) Fellow of Trinity College, Rector of Juxta Partney, Lincolnshire, and vicar of Swineshead, was born 1728, and died 1799, leaving two sons and five daughters; the eldest son is Robert Uvedale, M.A. vicar of Fotherby, in the county of Lincoln.

[4] Died November 8, 1756, a bachelor, and was buried in the chancel under the vicar's pew.

	Patrons.
William Smelt[1], B.D. April 29, 1758, p. m. Whitehall - - -	Magister, Socii, et Scholares Coll. Trin. Camb.
Richard Newbon, B.D. June 1767, p. m. Smelt - - -	
Harry Porter, M.A. July 1801, p. m. Newbon, the present Vicar	

Daniel Cattermole 28. March 1822. d. 1844
John Moore Heath. M.A. July 10. 1844 resigned Dec. 1869

Trinity College has presented one of its Fellows in a regular succession of 22 vicars[2], from the year 1550 to 1801.

The vicar appoints the curate, whose stipend[3] is 100*l. per ann.* On the resignation of the Rev. Henry Sampson, in Sept. 1820, Thomas Margetts, M.A. was appointed; and on his resignation in March 1822, the Rev. Richard Cattermole, of Christ Coll. Cambridge, who is the present curate.

---

[1] He was curate of Edmonton.

[2] I find in Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," p. 222, Middlesex, ... Chase, mentioned as vicar of Enfield, who was sent for as a delinquent, and his temporal estate put under sequestration; from which it was conjectured that he was sequestered from his living also; but no vicar of this name occurs in Newcourt.

[3] The stipend is not fixed; but there is a private agreement between the vicar and the curate.

In the year 1631 Henry Loft, of Enfield, founded a lectureship in this parish, and endowed it with 4*l. per ann.* to and for the use and benefit of a preacher, or lecturer, who should preach in the afternoon of the Lord's Day in the parish church of Enfield, not omitting preaching above one month in the year.

LECTURERS.

John Davis, November 1721. He was then the master of the free school, and was appointed by the vestry to assist Dr. Uvedale during the Doctor's life. Mr. Davis died in 1732.

Rev. John Allen succeeded and performed the same offices as his predecessor. He died in 1761.

Rev. —— Skipton succeeded Allen, and performed the like offices.

Samuel Hardy, A.M. succeeded Skipton, subject to the like conditions.

John Milne, succeeded in 1790, subject to the like conditions, and resigned.

Wm. Archibald Armstrong, A.B. F.S.A. succeeded Milne, and is the present lecturer.

The lecturer is appointed by the parish in vestry assembled, and the stipend is now 30*l. per ann.*

END OF VOL. I.

CHAPEL HOUSE ACADEMY, ENFIELD HIGHWAY, NEAR LONDON.

London: Printed by J. Nichols and Son,
25, Parliament Street.

ENFIELD AND EDMONTON RAILWAY.

The Act of Parliament for this short line was obtained in 1846, and passed through both Houses without difficulty.

The undertaking was, at first, projected by a few spirited inhabitants at Enfield, but, after the bill was passed, arrangements were made with the Eastern Connties Railway Company, who became proprietors of the line, and by whom it has been constructed, under the following direction:—M. A. Borthwick, Esq., Engineer; William Lawford, Esq., Superintendant Engineer; W. G. Leifchild, Esq., Surveyor; Thomas Earle, Esq., Contractor. The stations were designed by Mr. C. F. Cheffins, of Southampton-buildings, and were erected by Messrs. Cnrtis, of Stratford; and it is but justice to all the parties concerned in the execution of the works to say, that every thing has been done in a very creditable and efficient mannor.

THE ENFIELD RAILWAY STATION.

The line is abont three miles in length, and branches off from the Cambridge line, at the Old Edmonton (now Water-lane) station. It is nearly on a level, and the curves are favourable and unfrequent. The cost of construction of a line so near to London, and through a country principally cultivated as market-gardens, must be necessarily large; but the chief item of expense has been the making of a deviation of the Turnpike-road at Edmonton, to avoid the danger of crossing the Railway, which is here on a level with the pnblic road. Level crossings, in large towns, are very common, as at Ware, Canterbury, Sonthampton, Peterborough, &c.; but the Metropolitan Road Commissioners thonght it their duty to insist upon the deviation being made in this case, which has consequently been done at an expence of from £10,000 to £12,000.

The line was opened Thursday last, but no formal or public demonstrations took place on the occasion.

It does not present many features for illnstration, but we have engraved the fine old Mansion which has been converted into the Enfield Station.

Printed about 1553

Edward Stevens
Charles Street
2d

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1863 Civil Regulation 91

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Extra Plates

View of Church shewing South Porch 4
Sedilia 11
Inscribed Cooke's view 1791 ~~[illegible]~~ 72
George Clark (Sunderland) 125
John Wright 126
Wm Thomas 125
Plan of House of Insanum Mills 135
Elizabeth Browning 139
Sir Crisp Gascoigne 140
William Ward. 156
Ponder's End. 202
Market Place in 1805 221
Church of St. John Baptist.

THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

ENFIELD,

IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

WITH

APPENDICES.

COMPILED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES AND ORIGINAL RECORDS PRESERVED IN PUBLIC REPOSITORIES AND PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.

Embellished with a coloured Plan of the Parish, and sixty-five other Engravings.

By W. ROBINSON, LL.D. F.S.A.

MEMBER OF THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE;

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORIES AND ANTIQUITIES OF TOTTENHAM, EDMONTON, AND STOKE NEWINGTON, IN MIDDLESEX.

"Magnum iter ascendo, sed dat mihi gloria vires."

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY AND FOR JOHN NICHOLS AND SON,

25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

1823.

CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

Page

THE CHURCH.—Its Dedication and Structure; the Tower and Bells; the Doors; the Muniment Room; the Engine House; the Stone Staircase; the Altar-piece; the stained glass Window; the Font; the Organ; the Church repaired, 1771, 1789, and 1810; a new Gallery built 1819, by subscription; the Pulpit removed; the Arch in the Chancel enlarged in 1777; an allegorical Picture discovered; the Church broken open in 1785, and robbed of the Communion-plate; broken open again in 1818 and 1820; the Thieves taken and executed..... 1 to 11

Monuments in the Church:

Tiptoft's monument.....12
Raynton's, ditto.....33
Rampton's (brass plate).....36
Nicols's (ditto).....ib.
Gascoign's (ditto).....37
Palmer's monument.....38
Evington's ditto.....40
Stringer's ditto.....42
Dixon's ditto.....45
Middlemore's ditto.....46
Boddington's ditto.....48
Smith and Wife (brass effigies).....50
Ducasse (inscription on a stone).....52
Winbolt, ditto.....53
Middleton, ditto.....ib.
Haseldon, ditto.....ib.
Parker, ditto.....54
Cuvillier, ditto.....ib.
Berbeley, ditto.....ib.
Rich, ditto.....55
Fountaine, ditto.....56
Beale, ditto.....57
Warner, ditto.....ib.
Franks, ditto.....ib.

Page

Monuments in the Church:
Helder, on flat stone. 58
Garnault, ditto. . . . . ib.
Riou's monument. 59
Grene's ditto 60
Mills (a flat stone) 62
Deicrowe's monument. . . . . ib.
Keir's ditto 64
Wilcox (a flat stone) 67
Gery (brass plate) 68
Shaller (a stone). . . . . ib.
Watt, ditto 69
Brattell (flat stones). . . . . ib.
Of the Church-yard.—Purchased in 1772; its Consecration; the front next the Market-place inclosed 72
Tombs in. . . . . 73 to 87
The Churchwardens formerly took the Fees for erecting Vaults, Graves, and Stones 87
The Burial and Marriage Fees. 88
Of the Parish Register.—Its commencement; the Book which contains the entries; two volumes in parchment, and two on paper 89
Extracts from the Parish Registers:
The Family of Wroth 89
Of Gray 91
Nicholas Bret killed on the Chase by a buck. 92
The Family of Herbert Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. 92
Of Fynes 93
Ingram 94
Palmer . . . . . ib
Throgmorton . . . . . ib
Brown. . . . . ib.
Bernard . . . . . ib.
Wharton. . . . . ib.
The Family of Stringer and Platt 95
Of Wolstenholme. 97
The Pedigree of Wolstenholme 98
The first Verdict on the Coventry Act 99
The Family of Fielding Earl of Denbigh 99
Viscount Kilmorey. 100
Nightingale . . . . . ib.
The Family of Parker. . . . . ib.
Of Vaughan Earl of Lisburne. . . . . ib.
Susannah Wells buried. . . . . ib.

Page
Extracts from the Parish Register:
Sir Samuel Bickley, Bart. 101
Thomas Hills Everit . . . . . ib.
Sir Thomas Halifax . . . . . ib.
John Truss 102
Mary Pickets . . . . . ib.
William Wickham . . . . . ib.
The Right Hon. William Vaughan Earl of Lisburne buried 103
10,763 persons buried in Enfield in the space of 110 years . . . . . ib.
Of the Plague at Enfield . . . . . ib.
The Average of Baptisms and Burials from 1560 to 1821. 105
The increase of Population . . . . . ib.
The average of Baptisms for the last nine years 106
Of the Population of the Parish . . . . . ib.
The Returns to the Commissioners . . . . . ib.
Increase of Population 107
Houseling People in 1547 108
Cottages in 1635 . . . . . ib.
The Rental of the Parish . . . . . ib.
Regulations as to the Collection of the Parish Rents, Gifts, Rates, &c. 109
The Poor Rates, &c. 111
The Land Tax . . . . . ib.
The Window and House Tax 112
The Profits of the 200 acres of the Enfield Allotment appropriated in aid of Land Tax and Poor's Rate . . . . . ib.
The Rent received by the Churchwardens, and the appropriation of it . . . . . ib.
Of the Workhouse.—Its Situation, &c.; Management; the Master and Mistress; the Diet Table; Rules and Orders settled 1819; Select Vestry for 1821 . . 113 to 124
Meeting Houses 125
Parochial Schools 127
The Story of Elizabeth Canning and Susannah Wells . . . 133
Of the Chantries.—Radynton's: Causton's; Blossom's; Walter Ford's; Rotherham's; Alwyorthe's; John Ford's; Hammonds; Banbury . . . . . 161 to 164
Chantry Lands sold 164
Of the Grammar-school.—Its history, &c. from 1418, to the present time . . . . . 164 to 187
The Masters of the Grammar-school from 1600, to the present time 188

Page
The several other Charities and Charitable Gifts..... 191
Ramston's Gift..... ib.
Wilson's ditto..... ib.
Smith's ditto..... 192
David's ditto..... 194
Deycrowe's ditto..... 196
Loft's ditto..... 197
Cock's ditto..... 199
Raynton's ditto..... ..ib.
Billing's ditto..... 200
Grave's ditto..... 201
Wroth's ditto..... ib.
King James's ditto..... 202
Nichols's ditto..... 203
The King's-head, and the Market-place, &c. Estate 204
Osbourn's ditto..... 206
Dixon's ditto..... 207
Pigot's ditto..... 212
The Workhouse Estate..... ib.
Nichols's, Mary, ditto..... 213
Maurer's ditto..... 214
Darby's ditto..... 215
Turpin's ditto..... ib.
Power in the Commissioner for the Enfield Enclosure to sell such of the allotments to the charities as should be sufficient to pay the expence of fencing.... 216
Ancient Records in the Parish Chest relating to the Grammar-school..... 217
Ancient Records in the Parish Chest relating to the Market-place..... 221
Ancient Records in the Parish Chest relating to Prounces or Prouns..... 223
Ancient Records in the Parish Chest relating to the several Charities and Charitable Gifts..... 226
Ancient Records in the Parish Chest unaccounted for.. 232

Appendix, No. I.
A detail of the Perambulation of the Parish Bounds in 1820..... 237
Appendix, No. II.
A Terrier, or Rental, of the Manor of Enfield, within the Duchy of Lancaster, the names of the Tenants in the years 1686 and 1771, and the Description of the Lands, Tenemcnts, &c.; their Situation, yearly quit rents, &c. &c..... 249

THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

ENFIELD.

THE CHURCH.

THE Church[1], which is dedicated to Saint Andrew[2], is a large and handsome structure, built chiefly with flints and rubble stone, but the north wall, with its buttresses, is entirely of brick. The whole is covered with plaster, and the style of architecture is that usually termed Gothic[3]. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two ailes, separated by clustered co-

---

[1] The vestry-room at the north-east corner of the church is supposed formerly to have been a chantry chapel founded by Baldwyn de Radyngton, in the year 1398, for the souls of Robert Blossom and Agnes his wife, in the reign of Edward IV. Edward Goodman was the chantry priest, and had a pension of 2*l. per. ann.* *Willis's Paroch.* II. 137.

[2] The festival of St. Andrew was instituted in 359.

[3] The engraving is made from a drawing taken in 1770.

lumns with pointed arches. The nave (Navis Ecclesiæ) has five pointed arches on each side, and is now divided from the chancel by one large pointed arch. The original arch was a small one. The chancel has two pointed arches on the north side, and one on the south. An aile separates the chancel from the altar. A gallery at the west end contains the organ and twelve pews. The windows are of the architecture which prevailed during the latter end of the fourteenth, and until the middle of the fifteenth centuries. The device of a rose and wing is seen over the arches of the nave, which is supposed to be a punning cognizance adopted by one of the Priors of Walden[1] *(Rosewing)*, to whom this church belonged. The same device occurs in the tower of Hadley church, with the date 1494; and it is probable this church was built about that time.

At the west end of the church there is a square tower, in which are a clock and eight bells. On the largest bell there is the following inscription in Roman capitals, "RICHARD PHELPS FECIT, 1724. Robert Uvedale, D.D. vicar, John Bridges, Matthew Attwood, churchwardens;" and on five of the others, "RICHARD PHELPS FECIT 1724." There were origi-

[1] Lysons, vol. II. 306.

nally only six bells, but two were afterwards added to the number, cast by Mears of Whitechapel; and at the same time the others were rehung in a new frame: the expence was defrayed by a subscription among the amateurs of steeple music, and others. The whole edifice is embattled, and covered with lead [1].

The tower is built with flints, and is embattled; but its embattlements are bolder than those of the other part of the church.

The foundation of the church is only about two feet under ground, doubtless on account of the springs, which are rather high in this part of the parish.

There are three doors to the body of the church, but originally there were four; the principal one on the south side through a porch, one on the north side at the north east corner of the north aile, and one at

---

[1] The architecture is of a similar style with that of the neighbouring churches of Edmonton, Tottenham, and Hadley; all of which were given to Walden Abbey by Geoffry Mandeville. Geoffry's grant gives the church of Enefelde, a mill here, "cum omnibus p'tin' et libertat' suis, in terris et redditibus, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et stagnis, et piscariis, et cum multura. Mon. Ang. I. 448, 459. This charter is witnessed by (among others) William Archdeacon of London, and was probably granted at or soon after the foundation in 1136. Newc. Rep. I. 58.

the west end, leading to the gallery stairs. Over the south porch entrance there is a room called, "the Muniment-room," in which the archives of the parish are deposited; above the window of this room is a sun dial with the following inscription, "QUA REDIT NESCITIS HORA."

On the east side of this porch, against it and the church, is the engine-house.

On taking the plaster from the sides of the arch and piers which separate the body of the church from the chancel, a stone staircase was discovered in each pier, which probably led to a loft or gallery between the two piers. The lower step of the south staircase was an old mullion of a window. All the steps were much worn. There was formerly over the south pier a shield supported by angels, which bore three escallops, and some pateræ, and over the north stairs several ornaments were painted in black arch-work, but they are now whitened over.

The altar-piece is of oak, pannelled, and inlaid in lozenges, under a tabernacle supported by two pillars, very handsome, but too high for the place, as it reaches to within three feet of the point of the arch of the east window, and renders the chancel gloomy and dark. Additional light has, however, been recently admitted, by opening the mullions, and glazing them with stained glass in compartments, the centre

Engraved by Hinkworth from a Drawing by Stockdale.

for the Beauties of England & Wales

ENFIELD CHURCH,
Middlesex.

London Published by John Harris St Paul's Church Yard 1st Feb. 1815.

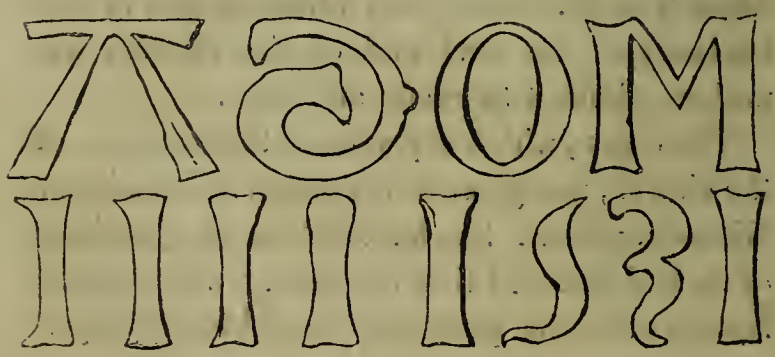
of which represents a *dove* descending. This was done at the suggestion, and under the inspection, of the vicar, with the consent of Lady Elizabeth Palk.

The rails of the pulpit-stairs were the work of that ingenious turner in wood and metal, Mark Turner. The font, which stands in the baptistry at the west end of the church, has nothing about it to excite attention.

The organ, which is placed at the west end of the church, was given to the parish by Mrs. Mary Nicholls, widow. She left 900*l.* for the purchase of it, and directed that the money which might remain after the purchase, should be appropri-

ated towards the salary of an organist. After the purchase of the organ there was a surplus of 319*l.* 8*s.* 10½*d.* 3*l. per cents.* which is placed in the name of the accountant-general of the Court of Chancery, to the credit of a cause entitled "the Attorney-general against Pattershall." The interest of the surplus money is now 9*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* to which the parish add 36*l.*; and the organist has a further sum of 14*l. per ann.* for teaching the boys Psalmody, making together the sum of 61*l. per ann.* Mr. Peter L'Evesque is the organist, and he has held this office nearly fifty years.

The church was repaired in 1771, and again in 1789, when all the hatchments which had been fixed against the walls for many years, and were very much decayed, were removed. During this last repair, on the outside of the east battlements of the vestry, a stone was found covered with plaster, on which there was (in capitals) the inscription "A. Domini 1531;" thus:



The expence of this repair was 1,531*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* towards which Lord Lisburne paid 160*l.* as his proportion [1]. The seats in the chancel are let at 1*l.* 1*s.* *per ann.* each, by Lord Lisburne.

The church was repaired and beautified in 1810, as appears by the following inscription on a square stone tablet over the south door:

This church was
repaired and beautified
Anno Domini 1810.

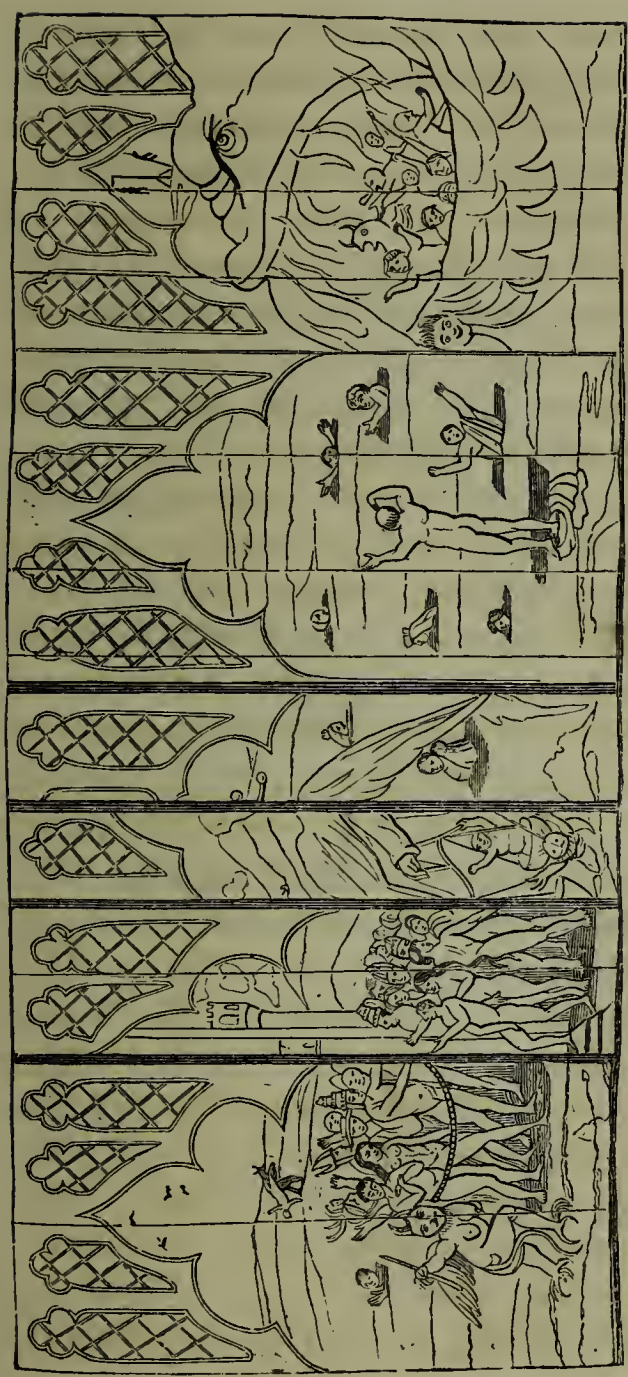
Robert Thompson,
Richard Langford, } Churchwardens.
William Naylor,

In 1819 a new gallery was built over the north aile, which, with some alterations in other parts of the church, cost 689*l.* This sum was raised by private subscription amongst individuals in the parish, under the conditions of the act passed in favour of building new churches, as far as relates to the disposal of the seats. This gallery contains 27 pews; in the first row six, in the second six, in the third eight, and at the west end seven, six of which are appropriated for servants. There are 104 other pews in the church, *viz.* in the body and chancel 92, in the old gallery 12, making in the whole 131 pews, capable of affording accommodation to about 1000 persons.

[1] Paid November 6, 1793.

The pulpit was removed when this gallery was finished; the expence of the removal was 70*l.* which was included in the above sum of 689*l.* This gallery is painted in imitation of oak, and is considered to be well executed.

In 1777, when the arch which separates the chancel from the body of the church was enlarged, an allegorical picture over the arch was removed. It was designed to represent the resurrection, and was painted on wood, in six compartments, under Gothic arches, the spandrils of which were in imitation of windows. In the second compartment was seen Saint Michael pursuing the devil with a crosier in his hand, and weighing souls in a balance: the righteous were represented passing from his right hand into a heavenly city, and the wicked pushed and dragged by devils into the mouth of hell; behind which were devils carrying away souls, and, among other representations, was a man on a gibbet, in the back-ground. The whole was then in good preservation, though much obscured by dust and dirt. It became the property of Mr. Hill, who contracted for the alterations, and had the old materials, by whom it was given to the late Mr. Gough. This painting is a curious specimen of the rude works of art of former ages. It is now in the possession of Mrs. Gough, but is in several detached



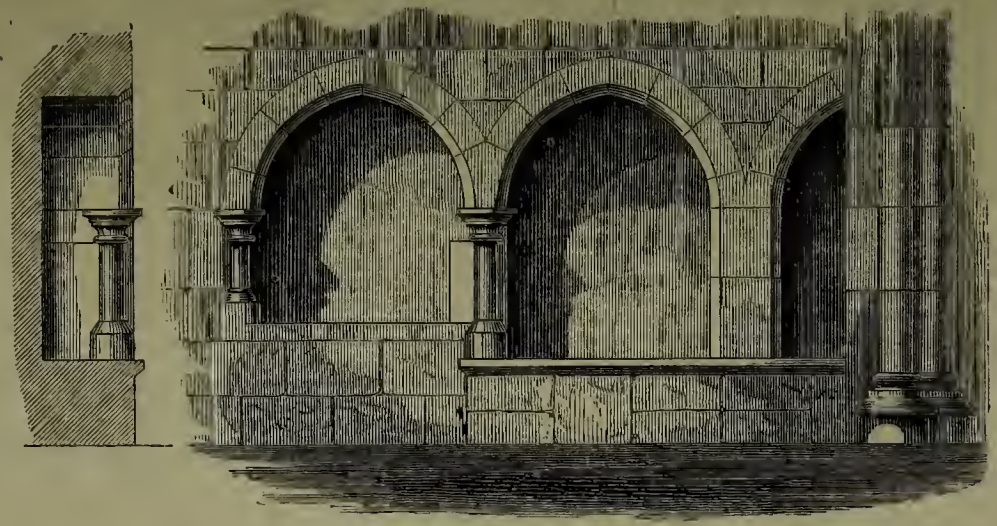
PART OF AN ANCIENT PAINTING DISCOVERED BEHIND THE ALTAR-PIECE IN ENFIELD CHURCH, 1771.

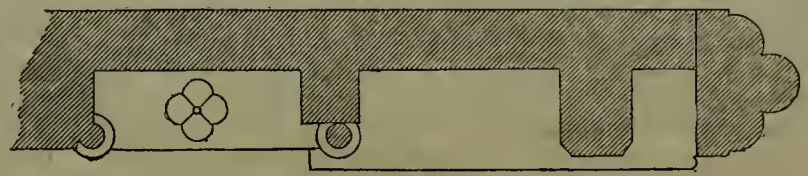
pieces, and some parts of it are very much defaced. What remains is faithfully represented in the cut. The boards, when put together, measured 12 feet in length by 6 in breadth.

On December 16, 1785, the church was broken into, and robbed of the communion plate, *viz.* two silver flagons, on one of which was marked "Enfield Parish, 1637;" a silver chalice and cover, gilt, with the date "1592;" another, dated "1587;" a silver plate marked "Ralph Garratt, Edward Hundsdon, J. Moore, churchwardens 1713," another silver chalice and cover, gilt, marked "L. Done, Robert Pierson 1733;" and a silver salver marked, "1638." It was again broken into in 1818, when the black cloth which had been put up, after the death of the much lamented Princess Charlotte, was stolen.

On June 30, 1820, it was again broken into and robbed of the black cloth hangings, which had been put up on the decease of the late Earl of Lisburne, and a surplice. The thieves were, however, pursued and taken, by the activity and perseverance of John Mead and William Cuffley, the patrole, who, as soon as they heard of the robbery, which was very early in the morning, set off in pursuit of the robbers; they took different routes, and Mead, having proceeded as far as Kingsland-road, observed a waggon, with two bundles on the shafts, going to-

SEDILIA, ST. ANDREW'S, ENFIELD.





wards London, and three men walking by the side of it. Mead joined in conversation, and having some knowledge of the men, seized two of them, and gave one in charge to the waggoner, who suffered him to escape, but he secured the other, and also the stolen cloth. This man, whose name was Hemmingway, on being taken before a magistrate, was committed to prison, and afterwards tried and convicted, and executed on the 5th of December following. Thomas Webb, one of the confederates of Hemmingway, was afterwards taken, convicted, and executed on February 13, 1820. The other (who escaped for a time) was executed the same year at Chelmsford, for a burglary at Springfield, in Essex.

It appears, that for a period of seventeen years, beginning 1805, no person convicted of sacrilege has been put to death in England and Wales, excepting the two men above mentioned. How many have been convicted of that crime in the whole of this period does not appear, but in the last twelve years of it the number was forty.

N the course of repairs here, the ancient ilia and piscina in the chancel, represented the annexed engraving, have been made ble. It will be seen that the chancel was ginally longer that it is now: part of one of openings is blocked up by the later work. e sedilia are attributed to the fourteenth tury,*

We are indebted to a correspondent for the sketch which the engraving was made. The notes which mpanied it have been mislaid.

MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCH.

The oldest monument in the church is an altar-tomb for Joice Tiptoft, who died in 1446. It is in the vestry-room[1], on the north side of the altar, under an open obtuse arch (A), with a border of oak-leaves on the top, and a fascia of roses; the north side is adorned with four blank shields in quatrefoils, in lozenges filled up with trefoils.

The slab is of grey Purbeck marble, on which is inlaid in brass the effigy (B) of a lady, with a head-dress of net-work, and short veil; the hair at the sides of her face concealed in jewels, over all a coronet; a rich necklace, and from it a pendant jewel; her hands elevated, a large ring, with a prominent jewel, on the third finger of her right hand; a mantle and a cordon embroidered; on the mantle, on her right a lion rampant, *Charlton*, Lord *Powis*, and on her left three lions passant guardant *Holland*, Earl of *Kent*; a surcoat and kirtle faced with ermine, falling like a short apron before, and an ermine skirt to her kirtle; a triple canopy over her head, on the three arches of which are these words,—mercy, J'hu, ign'gce.

[1] *Vestiarium*, the place where in former times the monks deposited their clothes.

TIPTOFT AND ROOS'S MONUMENT.

There are six shields on the pillars of this canopy; three on the south, and three on the north. On the south pillar, 1. a lion rampant, *Charlton, Lord Powis*; 2. in pale *Holland*, on the dexter *Tiptoft*, on the sinister *Powis*; 3. a saltier ingrailed *Tiptoft*. On the north pillar, 1. *Tiptoft* impaling *Powis*; 2. Powis quartering *Holland, Earl of Kent*; 3. *Powis*.

Round the verge there is the following inscription in the old English letter, beginning on the north side, with beasts, birds, fishes, and various other devices, between each word.

"D'na Jocosa, quondam filia et una hered' Caroli D'ni Powes, ac etiam filia et una hered' Honorabilissime D'ne Marchie, et uxor famosissimo militi [Johanni Typtoft, que obiit xx]ii die Septe'br', A. D'ni MCCCCXLVI, cujus anime, et omniu' fideliu' defunctor', J'h's', pro sua sacratissima passione, misereat."

The words in hooks are covered by the arch of Roos's monument above. Two or three of the heads are still concealed; and at the corners are the symbols of the four evangelists.

Weever calls this a *time-eaten* inscription; — except two cracks across the south-east and north-west corners of the slab, it is as fair as when first erected, and the ends of the arch above seem to have stood on the east and west sides of the inscription, *ab origine*, before his

EFFIGY OF JOICE TIPTOFT.

time, though he adds *Tiptoft*, but not *Johanni*, after "militi," which words, with the others in the hooks, were concealed till Mr. Gough caused them to be laid open in the year 1796. He omits *Caroli*, and leaves a blank after *Marchie*.

This Joice was the daughter and coheiress of Edward Charlton, Lord Powis, by Eleanor his wife, widow of Roger Mortimer, daughter of Thomas, and one of the five sisters of Edmund *Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, who was taken and beheaded by the populace at Cirencester (5 Hen. IV.), and being 18 years of age at her father's death (9 Hen. V.) she was consequently 42 years old at her decease. She was the wife of John Lord Tiptoft, first of that sirname, and mother of John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, who was beheaded by Edward the Fourth. He was the son and heir to Sir John Tiptoft, by Agnes his wife, sister to Sir John Wrothe, knt. of Durance, and nephew to Robert, the last Lord Tiptoft (who died 46 Edward III.), and in whom ended the elder branch of his family. Sir John bore the title of Lord *Tiptoft* and *Powys* (8 Henry VI.), and in right of his wife was summoned to Parliament 20 Henry VI. as Lord *Tiptoft* and *Powys*.

In the 1st year of Henry IV. he was retained in the King's service, and in the 8th constituted Chief Butler of England. The next year

PEDIGREE OF TIPTOFT.

To face p. 16, vol. II.

William de Roos, d. 42 Hen. III. = Lucia, daughter of Reginald Fitz-piers.

Robert Lord of Roos, d. 1285. = Isabel, dau. and heir of William de Albini, Lord of Belvoir.

William de Roos, b. 1255, a competitor for the crown of Scotland, in right of his descent from Isabel, dau. of William, King of Scotland; d. 1317. = Maud, a daughter and coheir of John de Vaux.

- William de Roos, d. 1342. = Margery, eldest sister and coheir of Giles Badlesmere.
  - William, died 1352 25 E. III.; ma. Margaret, dau. of Raphe Lord Nevill.
    - John, died 1394 17 R. II.; mar. Mary de Orebie, dau. of Henry de Perci.
      - John and William, both killed in France.
      - Thomas. = Alianor, da. of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.
        - Thomas Lord Roos, b. 1427, d. 1641. = Philippa, re-married Thomas Wingfield, esq.
          - Edmund Lord Roos[1], d. 1508, buried at Enfield, s. p.
          - John, died before his brother.
          - Eleanor. b. 1449 = Sir Robert Manners.
            - Anne, daughter of Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter. = George, Lord Roos, d. 1513.
              - Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Lovell. = Thomas, first Earl of Rutland. Elie Oastler
              - Oliver.
              - Anthony.
              - Richard.
              - John.
              - Elizabeth.
              - Eleanor.
              - Anne. = Sir Henry Capell, of Raynes-hall, Essex, knt.
          - Margaret. a nun
          - Isabel. b. 1451 = Thomas Grey, [Dug. Bar. I. 553.] ex Lel. Col. I. 911. Sir Thomas Lovell, [Blomefield's Norfolk, I. 587.] d. 1524
          - John, died young.
          - Edward, d. 3 Ric. III. s. p. bu. at Ely, where is his tomb, with his two wives.
        - Edward.
        - Elizabeth, married Sir William Fairfax.
        - Cecily, married Sir Thomas Fairfax, brother to Sir William.
      - Margaret, dau. of Sir John Arundel, knt.
      - Thomas.
      - Robert.
      - Elizabeth.
      - Margaret.
    - Robert.
    - Richard.
    - Alice.
    - Margaret.
    - Elizabeth.
  - John, d. 1338.
  - Agnes, mar. Pain Tibetot.
- Thomas, 7 R. II. = Beatrice, d. of Ralph, Earl of Stafford.
- Margaret.
- Maude.

Henry Tibetot, d. 34 Hen. III. =

- Robert Tibetot, had livery 50 H. III.; d. 26 Edw. I. =
  - 2. Thomas de Vere. = Agnes, dau. of Wm. de Roos, of Hamlake.
  - 1. Pain, had livery 27 Ed. I.; d. 1 Edw. III. 1307. = Margaret Badlesmere.
    - John, had livery 8 E. III.; d. 41 Edw. III.
      - John, d. s. p.
      - Robt. d. 46 E. III. = Margaret Deincourt.
        - Margaret.
        - Milicent.
        - Elizabeth.
        - Joyce, sister and coheir to Sir Edward Charlton, knt. Lord Powis. = Sir John Tiptoft, kt. died 21 Henry VI. seated at Enfield.
          - 1. Elizabeth Greyndour. = John, born at Eversden, created Earl of Worcester 27 Hen. VI. beheaded 1470, bu. at Black Fryars, London.
          - 2. Elizabeth Hopton.
      - Sir Pain Tiptoft, knt. = Agnes, sister to Sir John Wroth.
    - Hawise.
    - Eve.

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[1] Dugdale's Baronage, I. 553. II. 40. Collins, V. Jacob, I. 291.

he was appointed Treasurer of the King's Household; Seneschal of Landar in the Duchy of Acquitane, and Governor of the Castle of Axe, 3 Henry V.; Seneschal of Acquitaine the following year, and Ambassador to the King of the Romans, at whose court he continued some time. In the 5th Henry V. he served in the wars in France, was constituted President of the King's Exchequer and other judicial courts in Normandy, and Treasurer of that Duchy 3 Henry VI. Chief Steward of the King's Castles and Lordships throughout Wales and the Marches, which lately belonged to Edmund, son of Roger Mortimer Earl of March, and by reason of the minority of Richard Duke of Norfolk, his cousin and heir, were in the King's hands. In the 10th Henry VI. he was Governor of the Castle of Merk in Picardy, for five years. He was summoned to Parliament from the 4th to the 15th Henry VI. inclusive, and died on the Tuesday preceding the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary 21 Henry VI. leaving issue a son and four daughters, seised *(inter alia)* of the manor and castle of Burwel (the family estate in Cambridgeshire[1]), and of *Enfield* and *Sheperton*, Middlesex[2]. A third of the manor of Durant

[1] His ancestors had been possessed of Burwell in the reign of Edward the First. Dugdale, II. 39.

[2] Dugdale, ibid. supra, p. 40.

in Enfield was held by John Wroth (who died 20 Richard II.) in right of his wife Maud, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Durant [1]. His sister Agnes married Sir Pain Tiptoft, father of Sir John Tiptoft, the husband of Joice, whose son was thus probably led to purchase a manor in Enfield, which from his son John, who was 16 years of age at his father's death, and created Earl of Worcester 27 Henry VI. obtained the name of the "manor of Worcester."

The Inquisition taken on the death of this Earl of Worcester states that he died seised of the manor of Enfield, called "Typtofte Manor," otherwise "Wrothe's Manor," and also the manor of Sheperton: but there is no conveyance to be found at this day, either by deed or grant, when the Tiptofts became first possessed of these lands, by reason that no inquisition appears of the Mandevilles [2]. It may be presumed that this John Lord Tiptoft might, about the time of his being created Earl of Worcester, become possessed of the manor of Enfield.

The monument was examined by the late Richard Gough, esq. Mr. Jacob Schnebbelie [3],

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[1] Inquisitions, No. 146. This manor descended to, and continued in, the Wrothes to the end of the 16th century.

[2] Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. pt. ii. 137.

[3] Jacob Schnebbelie was draftsman to the Society of Antiquaries of London.

and Dr. Sherwen, on the 23d of October 1788; and searching after the body, where it might probably be deposited[1], they first made a hole on the north side of the altar-tomb or sarcophagus[2] at the middle joint, and another at the feet or east end, and by passing a candle in, it was found that the eastern half of the tomb was empty, and the western half filled with rubble stones, and that the sides of the stone tomb, or sarcophagus, which is 11 feet long, were at least 11 inches thick. As it seemed not at all probable that the body had been deposited in such a place, they were led by a projection of brick-work on the north side of the base to the crown of an arch of the same materials, which, being broken into, was found to open into a vault or grave of rough arch work, 7 feet from east to west, 3 feet 7 inches from north to south, and 4 feet 1 inch high. The vault appeared to have been formerly pierced from the south or chancel side, whether from curiosity or any other motive was uncertain, but the aperture had been stopped only by single brick-work, and was capable of admitting a man, and it was nearer the bottom than their opening on the opposite

[1] Dr. Sherwen inserted his arm up to the shoulder, but felt nothing but bricks or mortar. In a vault in the earth below only a few mouldering bones were found.

[2] See p. 13, ante, B.

side. In this vault were found one skull, four thigh and other bones, some pieces of a wooden coffin, and an iron handle. The vault being directly under the tomb above, and extending beyond it only on the north side, was probably entered originally from that side, and, on the decay of the other two vaults under the vestry-room (then probably the chantry chapel), may have been applied to the burial of other persons besides the noble owner, who may have been made to give place to them. Such at least appears the best way of accounting for the absence of her corpse; whether this lady gave place to her relatives the *Rooses*, or to any other parishioner of Enfield, is uncertain, but that this vault was the place of her interment, there is every probability to conclude.

The vaults under the vestry-room appear to have been appropriated to the lords of the manor of Durants for many years.

The *Tiptofts* were succeeded by the *Rooses* [1], Joice's eldest daughter Philippa having married Thomas Lord Roos [2] of Hamlake, who died 1

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[1] There had been an intermarriage between the Tiptofts and Rooses, in the reign of Edward the Second. Pain Tiptoft, who was slain at the battle of Stirling, 7 Edward III. had married Agnes, daughter of William Roos of Hamlake. Dugdale, II. 39.

[2] Thomas Lord Roos, born September 9, 1437, (eldest

Edward IV. and his son Edmund[1] died at Enfield 1508, and was buried in this church on the

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son of Thomas Lord Roos who was knighted in the wars of France, and summoned to Parliament 7 Henry VI. by Lady Eleanor, daughter of Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick,) was summoned to Parliament from 27 to 38 Henry VI. to whom he was a firm adherent. "The Lord Roos," says Leland, vol. I. p. 114, "toke King Henry the 6th's parte agyn King Edwarde, whereupon the Lord Roose's lands stode as confiscate, King Edwarde prevailing; and Belvoir Castle was given in keeping to the Lord Hastings, the which coming thither upon a tyme to peruse the ground, and to lye in the castel, was sodenly repelled by Mr. Harrington, a man of poure thereabout and friende to the Lord Roos, whereupon the Lord Hastings came thither another tyme with a strong poure, and upon a raging wyllie, spoiled the castelle, defacing the rofes, and taking the leades of them wherewith they wer al covered. Then felle alle the castel to ruine; and the tymbre of the rofes onkeverid rotted away; and the soile between the waulles at the last grue ful of elders, and no habitation was ther tyl that of late dayes the Eyrle of Rutland hath made it finer than ever it was." He was attainted 1st Edward IV. and died at Newcastle the same year.—Collins's Peerage, vol. VI. p. 491, edit. 1812.

[1] This Edmund, in consequence of his father's attainder, was obliged in his tender years to go beyond the seas, but by favour of King Henry the Seventh, who united the two contending Houses of York and Lancaster, he recovered Belvoir Castle and estate, which had been confiscated, and been in the possession of the family of Hastings more than twenty years. He returned privately to England, immediately after the accession of Edward the Fourth, joined

north side of the altar, leaving his three sisters his heirs [1].

Isabel, the second daughter, married, first, Sir Thomas Grey, younger son of Sir Ralph Grey, of Werk, knt.; and, secondly, Sir Thomas Lovell, of East Harlington in the county of Norfolk, who in her right became possessed of the manor of Elsynges in Enfield, where he died in 1524, and was buried at Holywell Nunnery, leaving his manor here to Thomas Manners Lord Roos, first Earl of Rutland, who married Elizabeth eldest daughter of Sir Robert Lovell, brother to Sir Thomas [2]. In a manuscript note on Dugdale, I. 335, Mr. Le Neve [3] thus writes: "This Isabel was certainly married to Sir Thomas Lovell, Knight of the Garter, and Banneret in the time of Henry the Seventh, and she lies

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the Duke of Somerset, and made head in the north. In 1492 an Act of Parliament passed to vest "the guiding and governance of this Edmund Lord Roos and his estates, the said Edmund not being of sufficient discretion to guide himself and his livelihood," in Sir Thomas Lovell, knt. who had married Isabel, one of his sisters. Edmund resided after this period in the manor-house of Elsynges, and was probably kept under the same degree of restraint.

[1] Dug. Bar. I. 553; Mon. Ang. I. 729.

[2] Dugdale, I. 553.

[3] Peter Le Neve, esq. Norroy King of Arms, first President of the Society of Antiquaries on its revival in 1717.

buried in Enfield church on the north side of the altar, in an altar-tomb without inscription, seen by me, Peter Le Neve, Norroy. I question whether she was married to Sir Thomas Grey." Sir George Manners calls Sir Thomas Lovell his uncle in his will." This mistake, so extraordinary in Mr. Le Neve, must have arisen from his confounding the arch above with the altar-tomb below, and at once explains the succession of these tombs as well as the manor. Mr. Blomefield[1] is guilty of the same inaccuracy[2] when he says " Sir Thomas Lovell's lady is buried in Enfield church on the north side, under an altar-tomb, with an inscription in brass, and Lovell and Muswell's arms quartered, impaling Roos.

The monument A, page 13, erected to the memory of the Rooses[3], probably about 60 years

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[1] Gough's Fun. Mon. vol. II. pt. ii. 139.

[2] Norfolk, 217.

[3] Peter, the ancestor of this great and noble family, originally assumed his sirname, in the time of Henry the First, from the lordship of De Ros in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

On the death of George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, and in right of his mother, Lord Roos, without issue in 1687, the ancient barony of De Ros lay in abeyance till 1806, when his late Majesty conferred it on the present Peeress, Charlotte Boyle Walsingham, wife of Lord Henry Fitzgerald, after her claim and descent had been investigated and admitted by a Committee of Privileges of the House of

after Lady Joice's decease, which has been confounded with her tomb, over which it was set up, is thus described [1].

On the canopy or surbast arch of stone over this tomb, and on the north and south sides thereof, is a helmet on which is a wreath, surmounted by a headless peacock sitting, the tail spread.

Over the point of the arch hangs, under the helmet, a shield quarterly, 1 and 4, Roos, Gules, three waterbougets Argent; 2 and 3, Badlesmere (or Baddlesmere), Argent, a fess between two bars gemelles Gules.

On the sinister spandril, quarterly, 1 and 4, Roos of Hamlake, her husband's great grandmother; 2, Holland, the arms of England within a border Argent; 3, Tiptoft, Argent, a saltire

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Lords, her ladyship being daughter and heir of the Hon. Captain Boyle Walsingham, by the daughter and coheir of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, K.B. by Lady Frances, daughter and coheir of Thomas Earl of Coningsby, by Lady Frances Jones, daughter and coheir of Richard Earl of Ranelagh, by Elizabeth, youngest daughter and coheir of Francis Lord Willoughby, of Parham, by Lady Frances Manners, sister of Francis fourth Earl of Rutland, descended from Thomas Manners Lord Roos, who was created Earl of Rutland 18 June 1525.—Collins's Peerage, vol. VI. p. 433, edit. 1812; Dugdale's Bar.; and Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. I. p. 22, &c.

[1] Gough's Fun. Mon. vol. II. pt. ii. 139.

engrailed Gules; 4, Baddlesmere, her husband's grandmother.

On the dexter spandril, quarterly, 1 and 4, Lovell, Argent, a chevron Azure between three squirrels Gules, an annulet for difference; 2 and 3, Muswell, Vert, two chevrons Argent, on each three cinquefoils Gules; impaling, quarterly, 1 Roos, 2 Holland, 3 Tiptoft, 4 Baddlesmere,—all much injured by white wash.

In the east window of the vestry-room there are the remains of two coats of arms in stained glass, with the arms and quarterings of Thomas Earl of Rutland, within a garter with the motto, hony soit qui mal y pense. Over the shield the date 1530, with T. R. on the sides.

Quarterly, 1 and 4. Or, two bars Azure, a chief quarterly of the second and Gules, the first and fourth charged with two fleurs-de-lis of the first, and the second and third a lion of England, *Manners*, which honorary augmentation was given him at his creation, shewing his descent from the blood royal of Edward the Fourth, whose niece his father married.

2. Quarterly, 1 and 2 gone; 3. Azure, a Catherine-wheel Or, for *Espec*; 4. Gules, within a border an eagle displayed Argent, *Todini*; 5. Or, two chevronels Argent, *Albini* of *Belvoir*; 6. *Baddlesmere.*

3. Quarterly, 1 and 2 gone; 3. chequè Argent and Gules, *Vaux*; 4. Or, a lion rampant Gules, *Charlton* Lord *Powis.*

The above are the arms and quarterings of Thomas *Lord Roos*, great-grandson of Lady Joice, who was created Knight of the Garter and Earl of Rutland 17 Henry VIII. 1526, and who died 1543.

The other coat is within a circle of ornament.

Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Manners*, as before.

2. Quarterly of six coats, which Thomas Lord *Roos*, father of Eleanor, wife of Sir *Robert Manners*, knt. grandfather of Thomas Earl of Rutland, had a right to use. 1. *Roos*; 2. Gules, three Catherine-wheels Argent, *Espec*; 3. Azure, a Catherine-wheel Or, *Espec*; 4. *Todini*;

5. *Albini* of *Belvoir*; 6. gone, but was *Baddlesmere.*

3. Quarterly, the coat of Philippa wife of Thomas Lord *Roos*, and daughter of John Lord Tiptoft, sister and coheir of the Earl of Worcester, and lady of the manor of Enfield: 1. *Holand* Earl of Kent; 2. *Tiptoft*; 3. *Vaux*; 4. *Charlton* Lord *Powis*; impaling, Argent, 6 fleurs-de-lis Azure, 3, 2, 1, a chief indented Or, *Paston* his second wife.

There is a singularity in the mode of quartering the arms in the achievements of the Rutland family in this church, which is worth noticing. Instead of blending the coats intro-

duced by the heiress of *Tiptoft* with those of *Roos*, as is usual, the family of *Roos* bringing them into that of *Manners*, they are kept in distinct quarters; the coats of Roos in the second, those of Tiptoft in the third. This was probably done on account of the high rank and dignity of the Tiptoft family, and as an extraordinary mark of respect, because it introduced a quarter composed of the royal insignia.

The date 1530 before-mentioned fixes the erection of the arch over Lady Tiptoft's tomb, if not the rebuilding of the whole vestry-room, to Thomas Earl of Rutland, and at this time probably Joice's vault was opened and plundered [1].

There was formerly in one of the clerestory windows of the north aile, within a garter with the motto honꝑ soit qui mal ꝑ . . . . , under an imperial crown, the arms of Henry the Eighth: Quarterly, *France* and *England*, impaling quarterly, 1. 4. *Castile* and *Leon*, 2. 3. *Arragon* impaling *Sicily*, *Catherine* of *Arragon* his first wife, 1530. And in another clerestory window, quarterly, 1 and 4, *Lovell* and *Muswell*; 2, *Paston*; 3, imperfect.

There were several other coats of arms in the windows of this church, but they have

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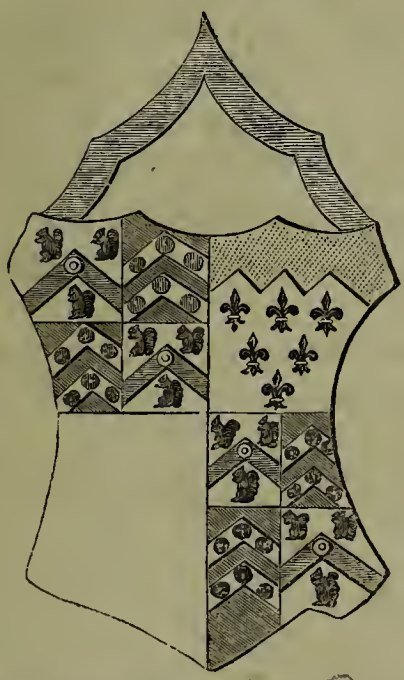
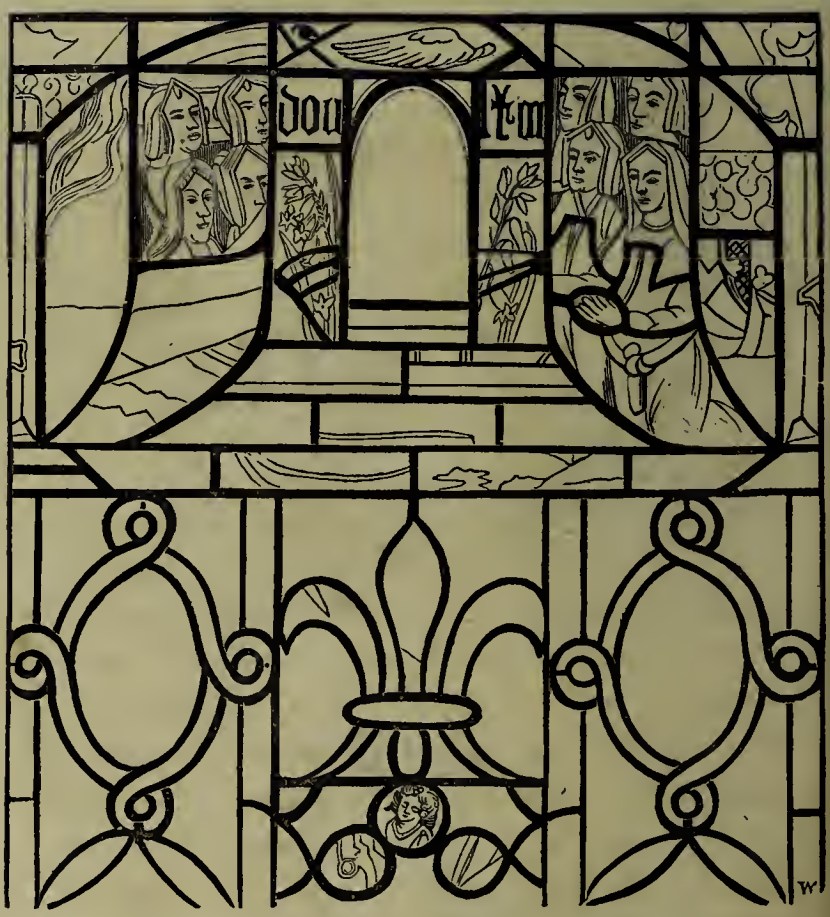
[1] Gough's Fun. Mon. vol. II. p. ii. p. 140.



Thomas 1st Earl of Ossulstone m. Anne Pierce Author
Oxford

long since disappeared, either by the ravages of time, or under the repairing hands of the workman.



In the third clerestory window of the north aile from the west end in the upper part are the letters $\frac{B}{I \infty I}$; and in the next window there are the remains of some stained glass, containing

two groups[1] of four women each in a praying posture, but there are only the heads of six of them, the other two are habited in blue garments. There are on each side of the arch some fragments of letters, probably "*domini limen;*" over the arch the device of *a wing*, and on the right of the wing *an eye;* under the fragments of letters some flowers, in compartments, which seem intended to represent *blue lilies*, and under the arch, in another compartment, *a fleur-de-lis*, below which there is a small female head in a circle, with the hair, seemingly of more modern date. On each side of this circle there are two other blank circles; on each side of the fleur-de-lis some scroll work.

Against the north wall, in the vestry-room, there is a large superbly ornamented monument. Under a canopy of two pillars of black marble of the Corinthian order, is the figure of a man in armour, with a close black cap, or coif, and a ruff, his head resting on his right hand and a cushion; wearing the robe of a Lord Mayor of London, a collar of SS, and a portcullis, with badge appendant; in his left hand the handle of a sword, the blade of which is gone. Over

[1] There is a similar group of figures in stained glass in one of the windows of Camberwell church, Surrey, *supposed to be the family of Muschamps,* and also in one of the windows of South Mimms church.

the feet his crest. Above him, on a tablet of black marble, is the following inscription:

Hic requiescit,
in spe beatæ resur-
rectionis, vir pius et
honorabilis dominus,
Nicholaus Raynton, miles,
olim Reipulicæ Londinen-
sis Vice-comes per 24
annos, Senator, Prætor, Justitiarius Pacis, Præses
Hospitalis Bartholomæani, pater patriæ dignis-
simus. Anno Xti 1646, ætatis suæ 78, die 19
Augusti mortuus est, 15 Septembris sepultus, una cum
pia & charissima uxore sua domina Rebecca
Raynton, anno Xti 1640, in cœlum præmissa.

EPITAPHIUM.

Concilium regni sextum durabat in annum,
Terminus & belli jam quadriennis erat.
Occubuit celebri Rayntonus in urbe Senator,
Prætor, eques, patriæ pro meritisque pater,
Justitiæ custos, constans et pacis amator,
Præsidium miseris, auxiliumque bonis.
Cum consorte thori clausus jacet hocce sepulchro,
Donec eos Xti vox revocabit humo.

Below the man, the figure of a lady, habited as Lady Mayoress, with ruff and chain; her right hand comes out from under her, her left hand holds a book. Below these two large figures are smaller figures, of a man and woman kneeling at a desk with books before them. Behind the man are two sons kneeling; behind the woman three daughters, also kneeling, and

RAYNTON'S MONUMENT.

an infant in a cradle at the foot of the desk between the man and woman; and over the desk, in Roman capitals, the following inscription:

Heare lyes the boddyes of Nicolas
Raynton, esqe. and Rebecca his wife, who
dyed in the yeares 1641 & 1642, and had
issue three sonnes and three daughters,
viz. Nicholas, now liveing (Thomas
deceased), Thomas, Rebecca, Anne, &
Elizabeth, also now liveing.

The centre shield, Sable, a chevron cotised between three cinquefoils Or. *Raynton*; over which is the crest, on a wreath, a Gryphon's head couped Sable, beaked Or, charged on the neck with a cinquefoil of the last. (No. 2, plate I.)

The arms on the top of the pediment of this monument, on a shield, are, as in No. 1, Plate I. erroneously painted: they should have been thus[1]: Azure, a lion passant guardant between three pheons Or, with the arms of Ulster as a bart. *Wolstenhome*[2].

On the dexter side of the monument, on a shield *Raynton*; impaling *Moulton*, Gules a chevron Argent, fretty Sable, between three mullets pierced Or; and on the sinister side, Moulton single. (No. 3 and 4, plate I.)

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[1] See Betham's Baronetage, II. p. 363.

[2] See No. 19, plate II. No. 20, plate II. are the arms of Wolstenholme with Raynton as an heiress.

When Alderman Raynton was Lord Mayor of London he was committed to the Marshalsea, and several noblemen were committed to other prisons, for neglecting to procure the king the loan of 2,000*l.* in the city, and the Attorney-general was ordered to prosecute them. After the Scots took Newcastle and offered the city a free trade in coals, the Lord Mayor, &c. presented a petition to the king to call a Parliament. The king's affairs obliging him to repeat his application for a loan, it was granted[1].

Under the vestry-room there are three vaults, one of which belongs to the Tiptoft monument; one other to the Rayntons, and proprietors of Forty-hall; and the third was for general use.

A little within the vestry-room, and near the door, there is a blue slab on which there were formerly a brass figure in a shroud, and four scrolls (similar to those on the Barrington slab, at Hatfield Broad-oak,) but they have long since disappeared under the ravages of time, and it is not known at this day to whom it belonged.

On a brass plate in the old church letter under the window in the vestry-room.

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[1] Maitland's Lond. 203—206.

Robert Hampston, of Chingford in the county of Essex, Gent. deceased; as he was careful in his life tyme to relieve the poore, soe att his ende by his Testament he gave XXII[l] yerely, for ever, to the poore of div's p'ishes and prysons, whereof to the poore of this p'ishe of Enfield, he hath given yerely, for ever, xl[s], to be paid in the moneth of November, he departed this mortall lyfe time the thirde daye of August 1585.

On another brass plate against the east wall in Roman capitals.

"Jesper Nicols, of St. Sepulcre's, London, yeoman, deceased, who by his Testament gave to the poor of this parish of Enfield 50*l.* starling, with w'ch money the Parishioners, with the consent of his Executors, have purchased an annutie of 3*l.* per ann. whereof there is to be bestowed in bread on the poor of this parish 52 shillings yearely, and the residue to be bestowed by the discretion of the Minister and Churchwardens. 1614."

On a board in the vestry-room,

"Reverence my sanctuary."

On a tablet, part of a verse from Leviticus xix. 30. and Proverbs xv. 1.

"A soft answer turneth away wrath."

IN THE CHANCEL.

Against the north pillar, on a brass plate, this inscription:

In Dormitorio
infra hanc epigraphen,
in spem beatæ resurrectionis,
requiescit in Domino,
Depositum
reverendi Josephi Gascoign, S.T.P.
Coll. SS. Trin. Cantab. olim socii,
qui in Dei gloriam, curam
animarum in hoc pago 40 annos
fideliter exercuit;
vir orthodoxus, literatus, pius,
nulla non laude dignus,
sui ipsius monumentum
ære perennius.
Obiit Julii mo. XImo, Anno Christi
MDCCXXI. ætatis suæ LXXX.
Qui legis hæc, pii viri exemplum
Imitare et . . . . . .
. . . . . Memento Mori.
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
nulli flebilior quam mihi,
R. U. LL.D.

This epitaph was composed by Dr. Gascoigne's most intimate friend and contemporary Dr. R. Uvedale, master of the grammar school; so great was the friendship between them, that they agreed, the survivor should bury the other. Dr. Gascoigne died first, and the painful task fell upon his surviving friend, who was so much affected, that he could not go through the ceremony without frequent interruptions. He also preached a funeral sermon the following Sunday.

Over the last monument, is an oval mural

monument of white marble, supported by two female figures, at the feet of one of which are two children weeping, and at the feet of the other four books, with the figure of Hope at the top, over the arms, looking upwards, with an anchor in the left hand (but broken).

Sacred
To the revivinge memory
of ye virtuous Mrs. Martha Palmere,
daughter of Sr William Garrard, of Dorny, knight,
and wife to James Pal',
esq. sonne to Sr Thomas Palmere, of
Wingham, knight; whom God blessed with
as many children as he did with yeares of
happie mariadge; at her 4th and last child birth,
in bringinge forth a sonne for
Heaven, she went herselfe a saint to Heaven,
she departed this life, to her
owne gaine and the worlds losse,
at Enfield place, the 1 of July,
in the year of her Saviour
1617.
Theyr Children were,

1 Vere.	2 Philipp.	Living.
3 Elizabeth.	4 Hen.	Dead.

And under the monument, on a square tablet, the following epitaph:

EPITAPH.

Can man be silent and not praises finde,
For her that lived the praise of womankinde,
Whose outward frame was lent the world to gesse,
What shapes o' sowles shall weare in happines
Whose vertew did all ill so over swaye,
That her whole life was a communion day

PALMERE'S MONUMENT.

The arms on this monument are; *Palmer*, Or, two bars Gules, on each three trefoils Argent, in chief a greyhound current Sable; impaling *Ganard*, Argent on a fess Sable, a lion passant of the field. (No. 5, plate I.)

On the south wall under a monument of (the Elizabethan age) the 16th century, with the effigy of a man in a praying posture at a desk

"Here lyeth enterred the body of Fravncis Evington, sometimes Alderman of London, who departed this life the xxi daye of July, in the yeare of our Lord God 1614, being of ye age of 66 yeares."

The arms on this monument are as follows: First, the center shield, *Evington.*—Argent, a fess Azure between three burganetts (or steel caps) of the second, garnished and nailed. The crest above, out of a mural crown Azure a horse's head Argent, armed and bridled Or, crested with a plume of three feathers, one Argent, the other two Azure (the feathers are broken off). (No. 6, plate I.)

The dexter shield, *Evington.*—Impaling, *Napper*, Gules, a saltier engrailed between four cinquefoils Argent. (No. 7, plate I).

The sinister shield,—*Napper* (single). (No. 8, plate I.)

In the Visitation of Middlesex in 1664 there is the following pedigree[1].

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[1] Harl. MSS. p. 11.

EVINGTON'S MONUMENT.

Francis Evingdon, alias Evington, of Caswyke, co. Lincoln, gent. = ...

John Evington = Dorothy, dau. of ..... Forth, of Enfield.

..... Hill, of .. in Wales. = Dorothy, eldest d.

Mary = ... Isaackson, of London, linen-draper.

There is still a family of the name of Evington in Enfield, in indifferent circumstances, probably a descendant of Francis Evington abovementioned.

SOUTH AILE.

In a chapel[1] at the upper end of this aile, against the north wall by the altar, there is a very handsome monument of Italian veined marble, with an armed bust upon a pedestal, under the canopy of a tent, with trophies on each side of the pedestal, on which is the following inscription.

Sacred to the memory
of THOMAS STRINGER, Esq.
second son of Sir Thomas Stringer,
of Durants, in the county of Middlesex, knight,
heretofore one of the Judges of the King's Bench; who
having matured by his travels in foreign parts
those talents which had before been cultivated
by a liberal education here at home,

[1] This chapel is now a large pew, occupied by Mr. May and his numerous scholars, who, much to their honour, refrain from injuring either the bust or the inscription.

distinguisht himself by many uncommon qualities,
particularly by an undaunted courage and intrepidity,
which recommended him to the favour and esteem
of that true judge and patron of all military virtues,
William the Third, our great deliverer;
from whom in person he received his commissions
of Lieutenant-colonel and Colonel,
and having raised his own regiment
served him in the field in that quality,
as he did his country in Parliament in that of representative,
and behaved in both with all the abilities
that are to both essential.
This the world knew of him, and let those persons
who are most intimately acquainted with him,
be faithful witnesses of his great candour and humanity,
steady friendship and generosity, with all the other
social virtues which truly adorn,
and are most conspicuous in private life.
In honour to the memory of so great a man,
and that others may be incited
to copy after so bright an original,
the Right hon. Catherine Countess of Westmoreland,
sole daughter and heiress
to Thomas Stringer, of Charlton, in the county of York,
[first married] to Richard Beaumont, of the said county, esq.
and afterwards
to the Right hon. Thomas Earl of Westmoreland,
as a testimony of her great value and respect for his memory,
did by her last will appoint this monument to be erected.
He died at Bruges, in Flanders, in the year 1706, of his age 47,
and lyes interred near this place,
in the vault of Durants [1].

---

[1] The owners of Durants manor claim part of the south
le for seats; one of which is at present occupied by Newel
onnop, esq.

STRINGER'S MONUMENT.

The arms on a shield in the centre of the entablature of the monument are, Sable, three eagles displayed erminois [1], above which is the Crest, an eagle's head erased Or. (No. 9, plate I.)

In the parish register is the following entry: "Mr. John Stringer, brother to Thomas Stringer, esq. was buried in Durants vault, 17 Jan. 1676, and his wife Griznil on the 14th Dec. 1667."

On a round mural monument against the south wall of the chapel last mentioned.

Near
this marble stone
lies the body of Mr. HENRY
DIXON [2], late inhabitant of this
parish, who departed this life, the
18 day of June 1696, aged 91
yeares; and Barbara [3] his wife,
who died at 71 yeares of
age; they had three sons and
one daughter, and lived
in wedlock 43 yeares.
He was a consider-
able benefactor to
this and other
parishes.

---

[1] Lysons says Or.

[2] Mr. Henry Dixon was an upholsterer in the Poultry. He used to have a number of poor boys bound to him for the sake of giving them the freedom of the city. On his retiring to Enfield he resided in a house, on the site of which two were

[3] Barbara Dixon was buried, Feb. 15, 1671. Par. Reg.

In the Visitation before mentioned I find the following pedigree:

Henry Dixon = Clemens, dau. ..... Cloveley, of Weedon, co. of Northampton.

Henry Dixon, of Enfield, gent. = Barbara, dau. of Francis Corbett, of Shropshire.

Henry Dixon, eldest son, living 1663. = Elizabeth, dau. of ..... Burdet, co. of Leicester.

Samuel Dixon [1], only son, aged 2 years, 1663.

Against the south wall, a coloured mural monument, with the effigies of a man and woman kneeling at a desk; the head and feet of the man are broken off. Over the desk, on a square tablet of black marble, is the following inscription:

"Heare under lieth the bodie of Dorothie Middelmore, late wife tow Robert Middelmore, of Enfield, esquier, being one of the daughters and heyres of Richard Fulstone, of Keale in the countie of Lincon, esquier. She departed this life the xxixth of May 1610; and left behinde her tow children, a sonne and a daughter."

---

were afterwards built, and the one was inhabited by Mr. Boddington, and the other by Lady Clark. These two houses were pulled down, and one handsome mansion erected on their site, by the late Benjamin Boddington, esq. and which was occupied by his widow until her death in May last. She was the widow and relict of the late Mr. Coney. The house is unoccupied.

[1] Feb. 22, 1681. Mr. Samuel Dixon buried under the great stone at the east end of the south aile, near a vault of Sir Henry Wrothe's. Par. Reg.

MIDDELMORE'S MONUMENT.

Below the figures the following inscription:

A wife much lov'd, much famde, she liv'd,
And exextrix of that worth,
Her vertuous bodie heare lies hid,
With expectation to come forth
When ye Redemer of the world's great day.
Shall raise all bodies from there bedes of clay.

The arms at the top of this monument are, Argent, a chevron proper between three moor-cocks. Crest: a moor-cock among grass, flags, and reeds. (No. 10, plate I.)

Against the same wall on plain marble tablets. That towards the east has the following inscription:

To the memory
of the Family of
Benjamin Boddington, esq.
Sarah, wife of the above, died
30th January 1770, aged 32 years.
Benjamin, son of the above, died
1st February 1770, aged 5 years 22 days.
Amelia, second wife of the above,
died 7th April 1776, aged 28 years.
Mary, daughter of the above and
Amelia his wife, died 7 July 1777,
aged 5 years 6 months 19 days.
John, son of the above and Amelia,
died 14th March 1778, aged 4 years
6 months 19 days.
Benjamin Boddington, esq.
died 15th August 1791, aged 61 years.

The tablet to the west has this inscription:

To the memory
of the Family of
Thomas Boddington, esq.
Maria, daughter of the above, and
Maria Catharina his wife, died
30 March 1772, aged 5 years 12 days.
Louisa, daughter of the above, died
5th October 1779,
aged 2 months 26 days.
Maria Catherina, wife of
the above, died 15 January 1814,
aged 69 years;
deeply lamented by her afflicted
husband, her son, and her eight
surviving daughters, to whom she
had performed, in the most
exemplary manner, the duties of
a wife, and a parent.

On a flat stone.

Here lyes interred ye body of
Richard Middlemore, esq.
late of the Six Clarks Office, who departed
this life in 1744.
(His wife lyes in Rotterdam,
in Holland.)

The arms and crest on this tomb are the same as in page 48.

Motto: "Medio tutissimus ibis."

On another flat stone, at the foot of the last stone:

who departed this life December
the 21st 1739, aged 40.
who departed this life March the 5th
1739, aged 15 months.

NORTH AILE.

On a grey slab [1] in this aile, the effigies in brass of a man in a fur gown, and a woman with her hands in a praying posture.

Under the effigies is the following inscription :

Here under lyeth William Smith [2] and Jane his wife, who in his life served King Henrie VIII, King Edward VI, Queen Marie the first, and now Queen Elizabeth.

He of his devotion hath given iiii*l.* yearly out of his lande in Enfield, to the godlie poore thereof, to be paid xx*s* quarterlie for ever more, he deceased ye xxix day of Septemb. 1592.

There were also effigies of two groups of children, also in brass, on the same slab, but now gone.

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[1] When this stone was taken up in Oct. 1767, to make room for a brick grave for Mr. Burgess, a coffin and two skulls were found.

[2] William Smyth of the Guards, Sept. 30, 1592. Reg.

WALKER SC

MIDDLE AILE.

Under the gallery, on flat stones[1], are the following inscriptions:

Here lies interred ye body of
Joseph Ducasse, esq. born at
Nerac, in France, who died ye 13
of May 1734, aged 80 years.
Also near this place lies interred ye
body of Isaac Ducasse, his
brother, who died ye 10 of Octob.
1727, aged 55 years.
Also Mrs. Mary Ducasse, daughter
of ye above Joseph Ducasse, who
died ye 26 day of August 1747.
Also Mrs. Marie Ducasse,[2] sister
of ye above Joseph Ducasse, who
died ye 10 day of April 1750.

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[1] The inscription is so much worn that it is now impossible to decipher it. It was, with other old inscriptions in the church, taken when in good preservation many years ago.

[2] The following paragraph appeared in the General Evening Post, April 12, 1750:

"A few days ago died at Enfield Mrs. Ducasse, sister of the late Mr. Ducasse, formerly an eminent merchant in this city, who left near 25,000*l* to his only daughter and child, with a proviso that if she died without issue, the interest of the said money should go to his sister for her life, and afterwards to the poor of the French church in Threadneedle-street, which account falls on the death of this lady."

Here lieth ye body of
Mrs. Dinah Winbolt, wife of
Mr. Robert Winbolt, of this parish, who departed
this life on the 19th day of April, A. D.
1761, in ye 38th year of her age.

Likewise, here lieth interred
the body of the above mentioned
Mr. Robert Winbolt,
of this parish, who departed
this life on the 25 day of June
1786, in the 64th year of his age.

Here lies interred the body of
Mrs. Anne Middleton, who departed
this life October XV. MDCCLXV,
aged LXXIII.
Chearful in life, in piety sincere,
Her conduct blameless, and her conscience clear.
Unless Religion, Virtue, Truth are vain,
We trust she's blest among ye heavenly train.

Here lies ye body of Mrs. Mary Haseldon,
who departed this life, Oct. ye 22, 1714.
aged 34.
Also the body of Mr. John Haseldon,
gent. who died May ye 6th 1718,
aged 64.
Likewise the body of Mrs. Priscilla Haseldon,
wife of Mr. John Haseldon, gent. who
died Oct. ye 10th 1719,
aged 70.

Arms:—a cross flory, *Haseldon*; Impaling, Ermine, three crescents (almost worn out).

Here lies interred the body
of Mrs. Elizabeth Parker
(late of this parish, and daughter
of Joseph Parker,
Citizen and Pewterer of London,
and Mary his wife, both deceased),
who died ye 27 of Sept. 1745,
in ye 69 year of her age.

Daniel Parker, esq.
ob. 2d Feb. 1738, æt. 84.

Near the pulpit stairs:

In memory of
Mr. John Cuvillier,
who died Nov. 27, 1755,
aged 59 years.

I 've had my part of worldly care
While I was living as you are,
But now my body lies in dust
Until ye rising of the just.

On a blue stone almost worn out:

Hic repositæ sunt reliquiæ d ..... filiæ Edw. et Jane Berbeley uxoris ..... m ..... am parentes pietas, in conjugem ...., in amicos constantia, in proximos urbanitas, in pauperes charitas, in deum fides operosa, nam ejus p' pamb ..... ut ad cœlum. Obiit ij die Apr. An^o D'ni Incarnat. 1674, et ætatis suæ 20.
In cujus memoriam parentes tui posuere marmora.

Within this monument a treasure lies,
The loss of whom we fatally bewaile
With swelling hearts and ever dropping eyes;
Nor can yet ought ..... and griefs prevaile.

No, tho' we know she must for ever bee
Full of all joys, and from all dangers free.
Vaine are our sighes, and all our tears in vain,
To prize our loss, wch is her endless gaine.
Yet reader (e .... thou kno ... her) thou wouldst here
In sight .. of .. wh .. one .. shed a teare.
Go on, and live like her, and nere distrust
To meet her at the resurrection of ye just.
The body wch within this earth is laid,
In 6 months time was wife and 3 a may'd.

Katharine, the wife of Mr. Francis Frederick Mole, citizen and merchant in London, was buried in the chancel, near the pulpit stairs, April 15, 1674. Reg.

Here lyeth ye body of Sir Charles
Rich [1], Baronet, fourth son of Sr
Edwin Rich, knight bannerett, and
Nephew to Robert Lord Rich, of
Lees, first Earle of Warwicke of
that name, who died ye 16th day
of May, in ye 59th yeare of his
age and in ye yeare of our Lord
MDCLXXVII.

The arms are, Gules, a chevron between three cross crosslets Or, a crescent for difference, with the arms of Ulster as a Baronet (almost worn out). (No. 11, plate I.)

Sir Charles Rich was buried in the chancel, May, 30, 1677 [2].

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[1] He was knight and baronet. Le Neve, Mon. I. 183.

[2] Par. Reg.

Collins, by mistake, calls him brother to Lord Rich [1]. His brother was Edwin Rich, esq. Justice of the Peace and resident in this parish, who swore in the Vicar, William Bridges [2]. He died 1675, and was buried at Mulbarton, the family seat in Norfolk [3]. His brother Charles, who was buried here, married Elizabeth Cholmondeley, who survived him, and by whom he had only two daughters.

Here lyes interred the bodys of
Richard Fountaine, esq.
and Elizabeth his wife,
both of this parish.
Elizabeth died July the 26, 1720,
aged 73 years;
and Richard died January the 26,
1721, aged 85 years.

The arms (which are much defaced) are, ... a fess . . . . . between three elephants' heads erased . . . . *Fountaine.* Impaling, a fess between three hinds trippant. Crest: a horse's head erased, bridled. (No. 12, plate I.)

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[1] Peer. II. 237.
[2] Par. Reg. Sep. 19, 1653.
[3] Blomf. III. 52.

NORTH AILE.

On flat stones these inscriptions:

Here lies the body of Mr.
Thomas Beale, mercht of
London, who departed this
life February the 28, 1706.

Here lies the body of
Mr. Richard Warner,
Citizen and distiller of
London, who departed
this life ye 26 of October 1705.
being in the 26th yeare of
his age.

Here lyes interred the body of
the honourable lieutenant general
Richard Francks[1],
who came over a commision
officer with the Prince of Orange
in the year 1688, and served the
crown and country, in all the
late wars with steady zeal
and affection. He departed this
life on the 14th of August 1745,
aged 82 years.

[1] Maximilian Francks died in the workhouse, perhaps a descendant of this Richard Francks.

Here lyeth buried the
body of Edward Helder,
son of Edward Helder
bricklayer, and Martha
his wife, late of this par-
ish. he departed this life
in the yeare of our
Lord, Anno Dom' 1672,
and in the 13th year of his
age, on May
the 25th.

Stay courteous reader, spend a tere
Upon the dust that slumbers here;
And whilst thou read'st ye state of me,
Think on the glasse that runs for thee.

This family occurs here in the beginning of the 16th century. A widow of that name died here a few years since, who obtained her livelihood by nursing.

At right angles with these last slabs there are three grey stones, which formerly had several brasses of small figures with inscriptions: the furthermost had a shield with two scrolls over it, but now gone.

Here lieth interred ye body of
Mrs. Magdaline Garnault,
late of this parish, who departed
this life the 29th of March 1743.
aged 83 years.
Here also lieth the body of
Michael Garnault, esq.
who departed this life
ye 9th of July 1746,
aged 77 yrs.

Also the body of
Aimé Garnault, esq. nephew of Michael Garnault, esq. who departed this life February the 25, 1782, aged 67 years.
Also Mrs. Sarah Garnault,
widow of the above said Aimé Garnault, esq. who departed this life the 1st of January 1790, aged 62 years.

On a lozenge:

S. R. esq. Oct. the 6, 1740. [Stephen Riou.]
M. E. B. Apr. the 18, 1760. [Mary Elizabeth Beren.]
I. S. B. obt 14th February 1767.

Against the north wall, on a white marble tablet with an urn:

Near this place
lieth interred
the body of Stephen Riou,
merchant of the City of London,
in
grateful remembrance
of
whose uncommon probity,
exemplary piety,
and
parental affection,
Stephen Riou [1], his only son,
has caused this monument
to be erected.
He died in London,
the 4th October,
MDCCXL,
aged 64 years.

[1] The father of Captain Riou, of the Guardian store-ship, for an account of whose adventures, see Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 465; and the monument in St. Paul's cathedral.

Here also resteth
Magdalen, widow
of Step. Riou, Senr,
she died 30th March
MDCCXXI,
aged LXXXI years.

The arms on this monument are, Azure, in base a swan naiant in water proper, in chief two bars Or, *Riou.* Impaling, Sable, a bend between eight billets Argent. (No. 13, plate II.)

Against the same wall, on a black marble tablet, in a square frame of White marble :

In the vault beneath, lyes the body
of the vertuous and piously charitable
Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Grene [1],
who died in travel, the ninth day of De-
cember 1673, and left two sons and
two daughters, Giles, William, Elizabeth,
and Katherine; she was the eldest daugh-
ter of Sir William Myddelton, son and heire
of that renowned Sir Hugh Myddelton,
baronett, who brought the New River
from Ware, through this parish, to the
Cityes of London and Westminster.
God in mercy give us his grace soe
to follow her good examples yt
as we come to dye, our soules may
meete her in a joyful resurrection.
Anno ætatis suæ 43.

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[1] Mr. Grene lived in the house on the north side of Turkey-street, afterwards inhabited by Mr. Colman, where there was a good portrait of him in the dress of the times.

The arms on this monument are, Azure, three stags trippant Or, *Grene*. Impaling, Or, (should be Argent), on a pile Vert three wolves' heads erased of the first (should be Argent), *Myddelton*[1]. (No. 14, plate II.)

On a flat stone below:

Underneath is the door
way into Mr. Grene's vault.

Here used to hang three banners, two having quarterly, 1. Vert, three lioncels rampant Argent; 2. Argent, a tower Gules; 3. Argent; 4. Azure ·····Gules or Or counterchanged. Impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a lion rampant Gules; 2 and 3, Or, a fess chequè Argent and Azure.

The other had *Grene* Impaling *Myddelton*, as on the monument.

One of his daughters married Mr. North, a brewer, who had issue by her a son and two daughters; the eldest married Mr. Spence, a brewer; and the other, the late Mr. Charles Hunt, an attorney, and vestry clerk of this parish, who died suddenly on the 9th September 1789, leaving a son 17 years old, and a daughter. Mr. Hunt built a handsome house in Silver-street, now in the occupation of Mr. Strainge. His widow resides at Bath.

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[1] See Gent. Mag. vol. XCII. part i. p. 296.

Mr. Grene had a faculty for a pew to his house, which was to continue in force as long as any of the family resided in the parish.

On the floor, near the west end of the aile, on a large grey stone, there was formerly the following arms. Ermine, a mill rind. . . . . Crest: on a wreath a lion rampant, *Mills*, (but now worn out). (No. 15, plate II.) with the following inscription:

Died August 26, 1768,
in the 63 year of his age.

Over the north door[1], an old free-stone monument, on which there is the figure of a man in a blue gown and ruff, kneeling to a desk and an open book, under an arch, on the key stone of which is R✠D; on one side of his head, "ætatis suæ," and on the other, "76." The upper part of the arch is hid by the gallery.

Under the figure, on a square tablet, is the following inscription:

In a vawte, hereunder, lyeth buried the
bodye of Robert Deicrowe, citizen and
grocer of London, together with the body
of Joane Deicrowe his mother, and Robert Wheler
his master, wch Robert Deicrowe

[1] This door was shut up when the north gallery was built in 1819.

DEICROWE'S MONUMENT.

hathe given, by his last will and testament, for
the space of XXI years, to XII of the poorest folkes
of this parish, to be distributed in bread, XII
pence everye sabothe daye throughe the
yeare, at the discretion of the parishioners and
churchwardens of the saide parish;
who deceased the XXI of Maye, An°
Domini 1586, in the XXVIII yeare of the
raigne of our Soveraigne Ladye
Queene Elizabeth.

The arms [1], on the dexter part of the arch, are those of the City of London; on the sinister, those of the worshipful Company of Grocers; the upper part of the arch is hid by the new staircase[2]. (No. 16, plate II.)

By this north door there are some stones with the upper half of a cross flory on a blue stone; the brass gone. And there is a stone before the altar which has traces of a cross; probably these may have been for the early vicars or chaplains.

There is a neat monument for Mrs. Mary Anne Keir, in alto relievo, with a female figure weeping, holding an inverted torch over the arms, which are on the base of an urn, with the

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[1] It was usual about this time to place the arms of the Company to which the deceased belonged, on the tombs of its members.

[2] Several of the name of *Decrowe* occur in the Register of the sixteenth century, but this is prior to the oldest register here.

KEIR'S MONUMENT.

following inscription on a square tablet below:

In affectionate remembrance of
Mary Anne Keir,
Daughter of William Burgess, esq. of Enfield,
in the county of Middlesex, and of Tiverton, in the
county of Devon, wife of John Keir, young-
est and sole surviving son of the late
James Francis Edward Keir, of Kinmouth
and West Rhynd, in the county of Perth;
expired 30th of August 1820, in her 36th year;
most affectionately beloved and sincerely
lamented. Her remains, with those of her
infant son, were entombed in her father's
vault[1] at Enfield. Her afflicted husband,
bowing with submission to the Divine Will, gratefully
cherishes the surviving pledge of their
union, spared to him as a solace for her
loss.

Graced with each virtue, cherish'd and admir'd
Not to the world's vain praises she aspir'd;
Like the meek saint who heard the Lord's behest,
She chose the good part, and her choice was blest.

Let resignation then repress the sigh,
That worth and loveliness so soon should die.
In heaven's own time, her spirit took its flight,
With kindred angels, to the realms of light.

The arms on the base of the urn are, Argent, a cross engrailed Sable, between four roses Gules, a crescent for difference, *Keir*. Impaling,

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[1] This vault is at the north-east corner of the church-yard, surrounded with iron rails.

Argent, a fess lozengy Or and Azure between three mascles of the third, within a border of the last, bezantée, *Burgess.* Crest: a sinister arm, in armour embowed, couped at the shoulder, holding a dagger, all proper. Motto: "Alterum non lædere." (No. 17, plate II.)

CROSS AILE.

In the aile before the chancel:

Here lieth the body of William
Wilcox, citizen of London,
a watch instrument maker.
He had served all the offices
in this parish, and departed this
life the 24th of May 1689.
aged 6⅘ years.

Here lieth in hope of a joyfull
resurrection, the body of Mr. William
Sheffard [1], professor of phisicke in
the famous city of London, who
departed this life in ye feare of God,
and love of men, the 2d of December
1646, being aged 44 yeares.
Non moritur, qui fideliter
expectat resurrectionem.

On a brass plate on a stone. Arms: two

[1] Dr. Sheffard Dec. 10, 1646. Par. Reg.

bars, on each three mascles, on a dexter canton a leopard's face, *Gery*.

Here lies enterr'd
one that scarce err'd,
A virgin modest, free from foly,
A virgin knowing, patient, holy,
A virgin blest with beauty here,
A virgin crown'd with glory there;
Holy virgins, read, and say,
We shall hither all one day.
Live well; yee must
Be turn'd to dust.
To the precious memorie of Anne
Gery, daughter of Richard Gery, of
Bushmead, in ye Covn' of Bedford, esquire,
who dyed the 31st of August, Ao. D'm. 1643.

Here lies interred the body of Edward
Shaller, of this parish, gent. who departed
this life ye 13th day of August in the year
of our Lord 1708, aged 58 years.
Also the body of Susanna his wife, who
dyed the 19th day of October 1709 aged
51 years.

The arms on this stone are; paly of seven, on a chief three roundles, *Shaller*. Impaling, a lion rampant debruised by a bend, charged with three fleurs-de-lis (worn out). Crest: a stag's head erased. (No. 18, plate II.)

Here lyes the body [1]
of Mr. John Watt,
of London, merchant,
whoe gave a very
great and bountifull
legacy to ye hospitall
of St. Bartholemews
London, off which he
was a governor.
He dyed the 18th of
October 1701, aged 62.

Before the altar on flat stones:

H.S.E.
Thomas Brattell [2], A. M.
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ
Presbyter:
quondam Ædis Xti
alumnus
animam vere
Christianam
Deo reddidit, Maii
23o 1703,
ætatis 67o.

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[1] This inscription is repeated (except the two last lines) on a round marble within the chancel against the south wall.

[2] Le Neve, who gives this epitaph, vol. IV. p. 201, has by mistake printed it BRATLE L. L.

Here lies interred the body of
Daniel Brattell, esq.
late of this parish, who
departed this life
the 24th of November 1741,
aged 42 years.
also
Mrs. Susannah Brattell,
who died the 29 April Anno
Dom. 1763, aged, 78.

Mr. Thomas Brattell stands in the register, bachelor and lodger, May 27.

The house formerly belonging to the Brattells is now the property and residence of Thomas Martin, esq. From this house to the New River there was formerly a handsome broad church path, planted on each side with fine Lime trees, some of which are still remaining. It was called Brattell's-walk, and is now incommodiously contracted. If a walk as wide as the original one was carried parallel with the high-road close to the row of weeping willows, it would be highly ornamental and useful to the public, and certainly pleasant and gratifying to Mr. Martin; the old walk would be immediately deserted.

A little to the north of the last mentioned stones, there is a large stone which had formerly the brass effigies of two knights, and an effigy of a female in a kneeling posture before them, with a shield over each of the knights, and over and under the lady, as also under the right

hand knight; but under the other knight the brass effigies of three children kneeling.

On the floor there are several other inscriptions, and among them, John Burgess, esq. 1767. Ann widow of John Adolphus Schroöder, esq. 1788. Mrs. Catherine Hotchkis 1789. Mrs. Ann Hotchkis 1790.

There were formerly many hatchments in this church, but when the church was repaired in 1789, they were taken down and deposited in the late Mr. Gough's house in Baker-street [1].

The only hatchment in the church at this time is that for the late Earl of Lisburne which has been lately put up over the rectory pew. The blazon of which is as follows.

Arms: quarterly, 1 and 4, Sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis Argent, *Vaughan*. 2 and 3, Argent, on a fess Gules, between three eagles heads erased, Sable, as many escallops as the first (should be Or). *Wilmot*.

Crest: an armed arm embowed proper, holding a fleur-de-lis, Argent.

Supporters: The dexter, a dragon regardant with wings endorsed, Vert, gorged with a collar Sable, edged Argent, and charged with three fleur-de-lis of the last, thereto a chain, Or. The sinister, an unicorn regardant Ar-

[1] See Gent. Mag. vol. XCI. part i. p. 98.

gent, armed, maned, tufted, and hoofed, Or, collared and chained as the dexter.

Motto: "Non revertar inultus." (No. 21, plate II.)

The arms in the plates I. and II. are as they appear in the church.

OF THE CHURCH-YARD.

The parish purchased of the late Mr. Clayton in 1772 part of a field adjoining, with the houses[1] then inhabited by .... Rivers, the parish-clerk, and the widow Draper, for 300*l.* The ground being copyhold, it was taken up by Mr. Smart the vestry-clerk, and a fine certain of two years' quit-rent was paid; some difficulty arose as to the consecration, as it was copyhold, which was removed by enfranchisement. It was vested in four trustees, and their heirs, for the use of the parish, and was consecrated on the 19th Aug. 1778 by the Right Rev. Robert Lowth, Lord Bishop of London, attended by Dr. Sympson, Dr. Bettesworth, Mr. Helman, and Mr. Eaton, his chaplains; Peter Edwards, Adam Hamilton, and Richard Fuller, were Churchwardens. Mr.

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[1] These houses were afterwards re-sold to Mr. Rivers for 100*l.* and the rest of the purchase money was raised by annuities, and the sale of timber on the parish estate in Essex.

1

Wolstenholme

2

Raynton

3

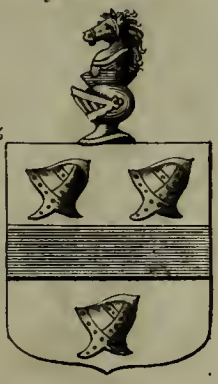
Raynton & Moulton

4

Moulton

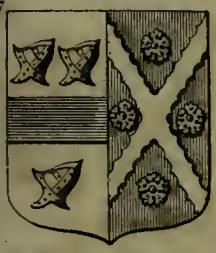
Palmer & Garrard

6



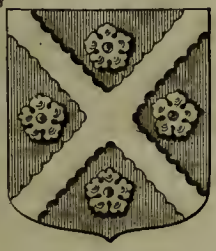
Evington

7



Evington & Napper

8



Napper

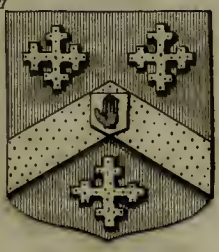
9

Stringer

10

Middlemore

11



Sir Chas. Rich Bart.

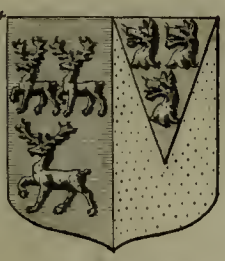
12

Fountain

13

Rion

14



Grene & Myddelton

15

Mills

16

Deerowe

17

Keir

18

Shaller

19

Sir John Wolstenholme Bar.t.

20

Sir John Wolstenholme Bar.t
& Raynton.

21

The R.t Hon. Wilmot Earl of Lisburne

Drawn by Clarke

Engraved

Newbon, the vicar, read the Morning Service; after which the petition of the inhabitants, stating the purchase and enfranchisement, was read in the vestry-room, and the Bishop's consent, under a tent fixed against the north wall of the new ground, given to it; the Bishop pronounced a short ejaculation; Mr. Newbon presented to him the deed of feoffment; and his Lordship, having read the usual prayer of consecration, and the psalm being sung by the organist, clerk, and boys, the people were dismissed with a benediction.

The front of the church-yard next the market-place was inclosed in January last with iron rails on stone copings on brick-work, with double gates. The contract for this work was about 75*l.*

TOMBS IN THE CHURCH-YARD.

Elizabeth Archer, 1695. Mary Reddall, April 1712, aged 84. Jane Bannister, 31 Dec. 1716, aged 59. Jane Bannister, jun. 6 Nov. 1721, aged 22. John Bannister, 14 Nov. 1730, aged 75. Samuel Boulton, of London, 11 Oct. 1722, in the 80th year of his age. Also Prudence Boulton, his wife, 20 Jan. 1722-3, in the 67th year of her age. Also Mr. Felix Clay (date gone). Nathaniel Dodd, 21 Oct. 1723,

and his sons Charles and Henry. Also Mrs. Ann Dodd, his wife, 17 April, aged 54. Henry Waldron, 18 March 1727, aged 72 years; also Elizabeth his wife 16 Oct. 1753. Daniel Messeter 17 Feb. 1729, aged 71. Mrs. Rebecca, his wife, 25 June 1743, aged 80. Anne Messeter, 3 Feb. 1746, aged 46; and Daniel Messeter, 1 Jan. 1761, aged 63. Norton Avery, 1732, aged 63; also Rebecca Avery his wife, 3 Sept. 1732, aged 52.

In the Visitation of 1663 before-mentioned I find the following pedigree of the family of Avery, of Enfield.

Jacob Avery, of Huwish, co. Somerset. = ...

- Joseph Avery, of Huwish, esq. eldest son.
- Benj. Avery, of Frome, co. Somerset.
- Samuel Avery, of Enfield. = Mariabella, daugh. of ... Miles.
  - Catherine, wife of William Lane, of Cowley, co. Middlesex.
  - Mariabella, wife of John Lake, of Bristol, gent.
  - Christian, wife of Josiah Warren, of Colchester.
  - .... dau. of John Allen, of Stretley, co. Berks. = Dudley Avery, esq. eldest s.
    - 1. Dudley.
    - 2. Allen.
    - 3. Samuel.
  - William Avery, of Enfield, 2d son, *one of the Jury who acquitted the seven Bishops.* = Susan, d. of Giles Eyre, of White-pl. Wilts, esq.
    - Susannah.
    - Katherine.

Arms: Gules, a chevron[1] Or between three bezants. Crest: two lion's gambs Or embowed, supporting a bezant.

[1] Edmonson says a fess.

Mary Floyer, 1 July, aged 53. Richard Floyer, 16 June 1757, aged 72. Also Samuel Floyer, their son, 14 July 1762, aged 38. John Bridges, 11 July 1733, in the 51st year of his age, and seven of his children. Mary Minett, 12 July 1737, aged 12. Upon this tomb are the following lines:

> See how the just, the virtuous, and the strong,
> The beautiful, the innocent, the young,
> Here in promiscuous dust together lie;
> Reflect on this,—depart, and learn to die.

John Aston, 24 July 1739. Arms: a lion rampant, debruised by a bend Vaire; Impaling the same. Elizabeth, his wife, 6 Jan. 1771. John Stoaks, 18 Aug. 1750. Thomas Camp, 31 Jan. 1738. Thomas Carter, 7 June 1742, likewise three of his children.

> 'Wail not our fate, 'wail for thy own;
> We rest in peace, while you drudge on.

Samuel Tilley, 6 Aug. 1738. Also, five brothers and three sisters. Also John Tilley, 5 Aug. 1739. Also Sarah Hawkes, 1713. Also Ruth, the wife of John Tilley, 24 June 1760. Richard Lewis, 14 Dec. 1740. Mary Evans, 1741, daughter of John Evans, of Southwark, and Mary his wife; also John Evans, 24 April 1759. George Cressy, 23 July, 1741; also Sarah his wife. William Kendall, 31 Dec. John White, surveyor to the New River Company, 1741.

On this tomb was the following epitaph:

Here lies John White, who, day by day
On river works did use much clay,
Is now himself turning that way;
If not to clay, to dust will come,
Which, to preserve, takes little room,
Although inclosed in this great tomb.
I served the New River Company as Surveyor
from Lady-day 1691 to Midsummer 1723.

Joceline Lettice Barnes, wife of Francis Barnes, of London, and six of their children. Also Frances Barnes, second wife of the above-named Francis Barnes, 14 June 1757. Also Francis Barnes 11 Sept. 1767. Also Mrs. Mary Craddock, sister of the above Francis Barnes, and wife of Mr. John Craddock, 17 Feb. 1773. Henry Grindley, 26 Dec. 1742. Matthew Minett, 23 Nov. 1757. Anne Minett, his wife, 9 May 1761. Dorothy Webb, 1743. Rebecca Masseter; Mary Minett, 20 Feb. 1744, wife of Matthew Minett. Upon this tomb are the following lines:

I 've had my ..... of worldly care,
While I was ..... as you are,
But now my body lies in dust
Until the resurrection of the just."

Arms: In pale: Barry of eight, a gryphon segeant. On the dexter three mullets; on chief a label throughout. On the sinister, a chevron between three roundles.

William Barwell, 1743, Merchant. Theodore Hay, gent. 1743. Martha Kendall, 1744. Hannah Bradley, 24 Sept. 1745. Mary Whiteacre. Martha Brown, wife of Jonathan Brown, 25 March 1746. Richard, John, and William, their sons, and also Mr. Jonathan Brown, 4 Dec. 1763. David Lews, gent. of Carmarthen 1746. William Wood, Keeper of Enfield Chase, 16 May 1747. Mary Pigott, 8 Nov. On this tomb are the following lines:

Remember me when you pass by,
As you are now, once was I.

Susan Hammond, 1747. Thomas Horne, 1747. Mr. Edward Paulin, 1747. John Hamilton, esq. of Bull's-cross, 1747. Arms: quarterly 1 and 4, a mullet between three cinquefoils; 2 and 3, a heart between three cinquefoils. Crest: a bird (perhaps an eagle) holding in the beak a branch of ..... Moses Richards, 8 Oct. 1749; also Gamage, his wife, June 24, 1748. Mr. Abraham Creswell, 24 May 1737; and Mrs. Elizabeth Creswell, 20 June 1750. Elizabeth Wymer, 1751. Dorothy Doleman Cole, wife of George Cole, gent. of St. Andrew's, Holborn, 28 May 1752. On this tomb are these lines:

Death can't disjoin whom Christ doth join in love,
Life leads to death, and death to life above.

William Vicaris, 21 Aug. an indulgent husband

and true friend. Joseph Dobbins, 1753. In a vault under this tomb lies the body of Joseph Dobbins, of Clay-hill, in this parish, an eminent solicitor, 24 March 1753, aged 49. This gentleman's knowledge and abilities would have adorned a more exalted station, and were only equalled by his integrity, and that amiable and lively disposition which distinguished him in all his actions, and gave his character a finishing lustre. The love and esteem due to such merit which can no longer, alas! be paid to his person, this monument expresses to his memory. Reader, live and imitate.—Also Mrs. Michael Sweetland, Aug. 13, 1754. Arms: Five mullets in pale pierced, between two flaunches chequé *Dobbins*. Impaling, a lion rampant, a chief indented. Crest: an oak twig with acorns. Elizabeth Waldron, 1753. Edward Bowles, gent. 1753. Walter Arthur, 26 Nov. 1753; also, Hester, his first wife, June 11, 1748; also one son. Mary Belt. Mrs. Jane Waterman, 20 July 1757; also one son.

Death's dart did pierce my heart,
I was just in my prime;
But my dear friends grieve, not for me,
It was God's appointed time.

Elizabeth Griffiths, wife of William Griffiths, of Christ Church, Middlesex, 27 Sept. John Gay, 17 June; and near the same place Elizabeth

Gay, his sister, 17 May 1747. John Stoaks, 3 Jan. and Sarah Bidwell, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stoaks, 15 Aug. 1750. Richard Floyer. Arthur Clerembault, formerly of London, merchant, Nov. 5, 1750, aged 90; also, Mrs. Judith, his wife, 21 Jan. 1762, aged 89; also, Elizabeth, their daughter, 28 Aug. 1742. John Evans, 1759. Anne Hingeston, 26 April 1760. Sarah and Elizabeth Banbury, Sarah 7 Sept. 1760; Elizabeth, 2 Feb. 1770. Mrs. Hannah Kroltz, wife of John Godfrey Kroltz, 20 Nov. 1760. Ruth Tilley. William Clark, 13 Feb.; "whose probity and goodness of disposition, joined with a steady and unaffected piety, intitled him to that general esteem in which he lived, and whose exemplary integrity and usefulness in his station rendered him justly lamented and regretted in death. Well done, thou good and useful servant." Samuel Floyer. Milson Hingeston, 2 Mar. 1764. Sarah Brough, wife of Richard Brough, brewer, and daughter of John Dellary Gay, 29 June 1764. Elizabeth Hiens, wife of Thomas Hiens, daughter of Thomas Jenkinson, esq. 1765; and Sarah, his wife, of Elm, near Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire, 6 Dec. 1765. She left two daughters by her first husband, Mr. John Peacock, Sarah and Jane Peacock. Arms: a fess cotised between three boars' heads erased at the neck. Impaling a qua-

trefoil between four roundles. Crest: a peacock's head erased.—Mrs. Elizabeth Appleyard, June 13, 1765. Arms: Ermine, a lion rampant. Joseph Hurlock, late surgeon of London, 1 Jan. 1769, aged 85; also, Mrs. Elizabeth Hurlock, his wife, 14 July, 1761. On this tomb is the following epitaph, composed by himself:

Transgression and unworthiness
This stone is graven to confess;
Although in life the law we eyed,
Deep in its debt we both have died.
When, reader, you and we appear
Before the most tremendous bar,
May every trespass we have done
Find mercy thro' the great Atone.
Not Peru's mines of gold can pay,
Nor Rome absolve the debt that day;
Nor fallen man, before the Throne,
Plead this from merit of his own.
Pardon shall then free grace confess,
And triumph in Christ's righteousness.

Robert Smailes, officer of excise, late of Thorneton, near Walton, in Yorkshire, 1 Sept. 1766. Mary Baker, 1767. Anne, second wife of John Baker, 1788, aged 80. John Baker, 1793, aged 88. Elizabeth May, wife of John May, 14 Nov. The Rev. Mr. Sweet, vicar, 14 April 1767. Elizabeth Brown, wife of Joseph Brown, shipwright, of Deptford, Jan. 11, 1768. Mary Massingham, wife of John Massingham, 9 Nov. Nathaniel Long. William Morris, esq. captain

in the 48th regiment of foot, 16 Oct. 1769. Joseph Hurlock, surgeon, 1769. Elizabeth Banbury, 1770. Thomas Hill, 23 December 1770. Also six of his children. Elizabeth the wife of John Powell, esq. and relict of John Aston, 1771. Samuel White, esq. 1771. Thomas Brown, gent. of Gray's-inn, 1772. Mrs. Elizabeth Pritchard, 27 Feb. 1772. Also, Mr. Thomas Pritchard, surgeon of this parish, 2 Feb. 1784. Richard Jones, 14 April 1774, aged 70; also, Mrs. Ann Jones, his sister, 1778, aged 72; also, Mrs. Elizabeth Newham, sister of the above, September 1800, aged 84. George Reddall, esq. 1775. Thomas Redhead, esq. 4 April 1775, aged 80. Also, Thomas Kidder, esq. 5 May, 1793, aged 69. Thomas Price, esq. 1776. Mary, wife of Robert Jacomb, esq. 1776. Robert Jacomb, 6 Jan. 1800, aged 84. The Rev. William Bush, minister of the presbyterian congregation for the space of 50 years, 1777. John Saville, esq. of Clay-hill, 1778. Mary, wife of Charles Staples, merchant, 1779. Ralph Cooper, apothecary, 1781. John Loving, esq. captain in the navy, 1782. Arms: Chequy, on a chief two mulletts. Crest: a lion rampant. Capt. Samuel Barns, 1784. Hugh James, esq. of Enfield Chace, 1786. George Powell, esq. 1785. Robert Thorne, esq. 1785. The Rev. Andrew

Kinross [1], 12 Oct. 1786, aged 79. On this tomb is the following inscription: "In honour of the memory of the deceased, and as a testimony of the respectful esteem and affection of a pupil, this monument in the year 1812 was incased with stone, and re-edified, by order of James Duke of Roxburghe." Robert Barnevelt [2], citizen and merchant-taylor, of London, 27 Jan. 1786, aged 79. Nicholas Gethin, 13 Aug. 1788. Also, Mrs. Anne Amelia Milne, wife of the Rev. John Milne, 4 Jan. 1817. Susannah Peterson, 8 Aug. 1788. Mr. Nicholas Gautier, 1788. John Craddock, 14 Jan. 1788; also, Anne Craddock, daughter of the above, 4 Oct. 1818, aged 76. Thomas Laurence, 1789, and Mary his wife. Mr. John Rainsforth, 1790. William Belshaw, esq. 1790. John Tilley, esq. 1790. Miss Elizabeth Webb, 9 Mar. 1790. Susannah Saprard, Oct. 5, 1791. Mr. William Saprard, 30 Jan. 1797. Capt. Robert Richmond, 1791. Master Thomas Lovewell, son of John Lovewell, 1791. Master Elliot Lovewell, 1792. Miss Charlotte Lovewell, 1792. Master Charles

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[1] He was many years the much respected master of a flourishing academy at Forty-hill, from which he retired with a handsome competency, afterwards much impaired by trusting to private security.

[2] Mr. Barnevelt's charitable bequest to the parish is mentioned under notices of Richard Gough, esq. vol. I. p. 264.

Lovewell, 1795. John Harris, gent. 1792. Samuel Savage, Oct. 25, 1793. Richard Parre, esq. 1793. Alicia, wife of John Callaway, esq. John Barthram, of St. Olave's, Southwark, 1794. Thomas Williams, of Theobalds-park, yeoman, aged 95, and Elizabeth his wife, 1796, aged 97. Elizabeth Tilley, 1795, aged 75. John Fishwick, 26 June, 1796, and two of his children. Elizabeth Waterman, Dec. 28, 1799. William, son of William and Elizabeth, Feb. 16; William, 12 Dec. aged 84. Robert Savage Greene, son of Robert and Mary Greene, 12 Dec. 1793. Elizabeth Greene, 6 April 1798. James Perry, of London, 19 July 1801. The Rev. Richard Newbon, B. D. thirty-four years the esteemed and respected vicar of this parish, 8 March 1801, aged 79. Mr. Hugh Cameron, 7 Sept. 1801; also, Mrs. Bethia Keating, wife of the Rev. W. A. Keating, died at Patna in the East Indies, 30 Nov. 1809; E. Allen, 8 July 1792. Henry Mitton, esq. late of Birchin-lane, London, 16 March 1804, aged 68.

> The faithful warnings of a mouldering tomb
> With what persuasive eloquence they come,
> Ye thoughtless mortals, deep attention give,
> And live to die—that you may die to live.

Elizabeth Langford, daughter of Richard and Sarah Langford, 22 May 1807; also, Sarah, the above-named, 1809.

Few years but give us proof of Death's ambition,
To call his victims from the fairest fold,
Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven.

——— What, though short her date!
Virtue, not rolling years, the mind matures,
What cause have we to build on length of life?
That life is long which answers life's great end.

Mrs. Anne Watts, 10 May 1811; also, Mr. James Watts, her husband, 2 Sept. 1812. Bicknell Coney, esq. 4 Jan. 1812. Sarah, the wife of Newell Connop, esq. 8 Mar. 1812; also, four of their children. Catherina, wife of Robert Dewes, 9 Aug. 1813; also, John Henry Dewes, son of the abovenamed, 16 Sept. 1816. The Rev. Thomas Winchester Lewis, A. M. 13 June 1813.

M. S.
Gulielmi Saunders, M. D.
Coll. Regal. Med. Lond. et Reg. Societ. Soc.
viri probi, beneficii rerum sagacis,
artisque suæ (ut testantur scripta) periti,
In hâc illustranda felicissimi,
Ejusque cultoribus strenuè, et constanter faventis,
qui vixit annos LXXIII. ob. Maii XXIX.
MDCCCXVII. Hoc M.
patri optimo liberi posuerunt.

Sarah, only daughter of William Thomas, 4 Aug. 1819.

Read with me Narcissa's stone,
Few orators so tenderly can touch
The feeling heart. What pathos in the date!

Charles Jacomb, esq. 14 Jan. 1817; also, Henrietta Anne, wife of Charles Jacomb, jun. 24 Jan. 1816. Thomas Dickason, esq. Dec. 12, 1813, aged 84; and Mary his wife, Mar. 13, 1799, aged 70. Also, Thomas Stephens Dickason, esq. son of Thomas Dickason, jun. esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square, 30 Dec. 1806, 17 years; also, of Ann Dickason, daughter of the above Thomas Dickason, jun. March 25, 1811, aged 24 years; also of Elizabeth Dickason, daughter of the above Thomas Dickason, jun. 12 Dec. 1820, aged 22 years. Jos. Bassett, 31 Aug. 1820, aged 48. William Burgess, of Peterhouse College, Cambridge, son of William and Mary Burgess, of Green-street, 7 Sept. 1808, aged 18 years; of their eldest daughter, Mary Anne [1], wife of John Keir, esq. of Green-street, 30. Aug. 1820, aged 35 years; of their grandson, John William Keir, 30 Aug. 1820, aged 3 months. Thomas Reynolds, 26 Aug. 1820, in the 50th year of his age. William Bottomley, 5 Aug. 1820, in the 72d year of his age. Mrs. Catherine Speed, 2 Jan. 1819, aged 63. Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, 21 Aug. 1818, in the 20th year of her age.

Repose is here; the sweet untroubled breast
Sleeps in such quiet; who could scare its rest!

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[1] See the Monument, p. 106.

All stainless purity in days severe,
Patient in anguish, and, tho' tried, sincere;
Mild in affliction through a world of tears;
Death's bride of youth, and not the prey of years,
Sleeps the cold sleep which never knows a dream.
But Love shall make a melancholy theme
Of her sweet memory, and shall bear its part
With Nature in bewailing her young heart,
The pilgrim days their patient course shall hold,
The moon still wander silently and cold;
The unwearied stars look down from their high spheres,
And their light eyes be tremulous with tears,
To one deserted breast the world seems full
Of grief for one so good, so young, so beautiful.

Mr. William Fearn, nearly 40 years a most faithful and much respected servant in the family of the late Richard Gough, esq. at Forty-hill, 28 Sept. 1821, aged 76 years; also, Mrs. Ann Fearn, his wife, 26 July 1809, aged 62 years; and their two infant children. Anne, the wife of John Strange, esq. 28 July 1821, aged 55 years. Mrs. Elizabeth Vale, wife of Jos. Vale, 17 Oct. 1821, aged 62 years.

A new altar-tomb surrounded with iron palisades has recently been put up in the churchyard near the porter's garden-gate, with the following inscription:

Mr Parker

To the memory of the Right Honourable Maria Margaret Lady Napier, who died at Dacre Lodge, in this parish, the 29th of December 1821, in the 65th year of her age.—Her Lady-

FORD OF ELLEL HALL.

AND ENFIELD OLD PARK.

ship was the eldest daughter of Lieutenant-general Sir John Clavering, K. B. by the Lady Diana West, and wife of Francis the seventh Lord Napier.—Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a saltire engrailed between four roses Gules, for Napier; 2 and 3, Or, on a bend Azure a mullet pierced, between two crescents of the field within a double tressure flory counterflory of the second, for Scot of Thirlstane; impaling, quarterly, Or and Gules, a bend Sable, for Clavering (with the badge of a Nova Scotia Baronet). Supporters: on the dexter side, an eagle proper, armed and beaked Or; on the sinister, a man in coat of mail, with steel cap, holding in his sinister hand a lance proper, thereon a pennon Gules. Lord Napier's motto: Ready, ay ready. On the plinth of the tomb, the letters M. M. N. obiit 29 December 1821.

The churchwardens formerly exercised the right of taking the fees for the liberty of erecting vaults and brick graves, and tombstones in the church-yard. The following orders, dated the 1st December 1697, are entered in the vestry minute-book of that date, *viz.*

"That Mrs. Anne Ray pay to the churchwardens 3*l.* for making a vault in the churchyard, and setting up a tomb to the memory of Thomas Ray, deceased. That the churchwardens do receive the said 3*l.* for the use of the

parishioners, *as being their undoubted right by ancient custom*, which the parishioners will defend at the costs and charges of the parish."

In the churchwardens account book, from 1686 to 1767, there are many payments for the same purpose.

On the 4th of December 1820, a vestry was called to re-establish the right of the parishioners; when the churchwardens were directed to demand certain fees for permission to erect vaults, brick graves, and tomb-stones, and for the burial of non-residents in the church-yard; which fees are to form a fund for purchasing ground to enlarge the church-yard, when it should be necessary.

The burial fees are; for persons of and above the age of 13 years, in the church, ground and knell 8*s.* 8*d.*; in the church-yard 1*s.* under 13 years of age 8*d.*; in the chancel 4*s.*; in the vaults in the church or church-yard 8*s.* 8*d.*; and all strangers pay double fees.

The fees for marriages by banns[1] 5*s.* minister, the clerk 1*s.* 6*d.* sexton 1*s.* By licence, minister 7*s.* clerk 1*s.* 6*d.* and the sexton 1*s.*

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[1] Publication of marriage by banns instituted in 1210, and marriage first celebrated in churches 1226.

When I was Lecturer of St. Andrew's, Enfield, the bells rang out a short peculiar peal immediately after Sunday Morning Prayer. I always thought it was probably designed to give notice to approaching funeral processions that the church service was over, as in the country burials — usually there always on Sundays — immediately follow the celebration of morning service.

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

THE PARISH REGISTER.

The earliest date in the parish register commences in the year 1550; and this old book, which is in tolerable good preservation, closes with the year 1587, and is in the store room.

The book which contains the entries of the Baptisms begins in 1588; the Marriages, August 1588; and Burials in July 1592.

The two first volumes are on parchment, from 1588 to 1639, and from 1639 to 1653. The two next are on paper, from 1653 to 1703, and from thence to 177*.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER.

The family of Wroth.—"John Wroth and Mrs. Elizabeth Hayles, married Feb. 2, 1550. Mr. Thomas Shyrley and Mrs. Anna Wroth, nup. 12 Dec. 1575. John Wroth, fil. Roberti Wroth, bap. 11 June 1577. Sir Robert Wroth, buried Jan. 28, 1605-6." He was the son of Sir Thomas Wroth, who fled into Germany during the reign of Queen Mary. Fuller remarks, "that it was observable, that the family of this man, who went away for his conscience,

was the only family in Middlesex, out of all those mentioned by Norden, which was not extinct in his time[1]." (1660.) "Sir Thomas Wroth[2] married Mary, daughter of Richard Lord Rich, Mar. 15, 1613-4. Sir Robert Wroth buried." He was the son of the last Sir Robert by Susan Stonard: he married Mary, the daughter of Robert Earl of Leicester, and niece to Sir Philip Sydney, a lady of a literary turn, and author of a romance, "The Countess of Montgomery's Urania[3]." "James, son of Robert Wroth, buried July 16, 1616. Thomas, Jan. 23, 1616-7. Robert, son of Henry Wroth, esq. Jan. 16, 1614-15. The wife of Henry Wroth, esq. was here interred in the vault belonging to that noble family, Dec. 19, 1653." Several children of Sir Henry Wroth and Anne his wife were baptized here. "The Lady Anne, wife of Sir Henry Wroth, was buried Nov. 9, 1667.

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[1] Fuller's Worthies, Middlesex.

[2] There was another Sir Thomas Wroth of this family, who in 1620, published a book, intituled, "The Destruction of Troy, in English verse, translated from the second book of Æneis, and a century of Epigrams, with a motto on the creed, called *the abortive of an Idle Hour*." It is dedicated to Robert Lord Lisle.

[3] So called, perhaps, out of compliment to Susanna, wife of Philip Earl of Montgomery, who was her neighbour at Enfield. The work is in folio, without date. *Lysons.*

Sir Henry Wroth, buried September 26, 1671." Sir Henry Wroth's name is to be found in the list of those who were to have been made knights of the Royal Oak, after the Restoration; his estates, which lay principally in Hertfordshire, were valued at 2,000*l. per ann.*[1] "Henry Wroth, esq. (from London), son of Sir Henry, was buried in the Durants vault (then Sir Thomas Stringer's) June 10, 1670. John, son of John Wroth and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Lord Maynard[2], baptized, Aug. 19, 1667." Anne, daughter of this John Wroth, married to her second husband, George Howard, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, and was buried here, July 28, 1710, the last of the family interred there; being about 310 years from the time when the family of Wroths first settled in this parish. They resided at Durants for eleven generations.

The family of Gray.—"July 30, 1606, Mary Gray, filia Domini Johannis Gray, militis, sepult." Sir John Gray was the eldest son of Henry, Baron Gray of Groby. He died before his father, leaving issue two sons; Ambrose Gray, son of the said Gray, and only brother of

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[1] Baronetage, edit. 1741, vol. V. p. 356.

[2] A daughter of William Lord Maynard was baptized at Enfield, November 25, 1652.

Sir John, died at Enfield 1626, and was there buried[1]. His burial is not inserted in the register.

"Nicholas Bret, servant to Sir George Villiers, was killed in the Chace by a buck, in hunting with King James, sepult. September 23, 1615."

The family of Herbert Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.—"Da' Maria, filia Philipti Herbert, comitis de Monte Gomara, sepulta 12 die Julii 1616. James Herbert, filius Philipti Herbert, Earle of Mount Gomara, sepult. 29 Aug. 1617. My Lord of Montgomery's younge sonne was baptized the fifte of April 1618. Charles Harbert, filius Philipti Earle of Montgomery, baptizatus erat Sep. 19, 1619." At the age of 15, being then Lord Herbert, he married Mary, daughter of George Duke of Buckingham, and died during the lifetime of his father, in 1636. "Philip Herbert, filius M. William Harbet, sepultus Nov. 15, 1620. Philip Harbert, filius Phillipti, Earle of Montgomery, baptized Feb. 21, 1620-1." He succeeded his father as Earle of Pembroke and Montgomery in 1650, and died 1669. "William Hartberd, filius de Philipti Harbert, Earle of Montgomery, baptizatus erat May 28, 1622." He died unmarried.

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[1] Fun. Cert. Herald's Coll.

"James Harbert, filius to the Right honourable Philip, Earl of Montgomery, baptized November 12, 1623. Ancestor to the Herberts of Oxfordshire. Mr. John Harbert, filius Phillipti Harbert, Earle of Montgomery, baptized May 2, 1625. Philip Earl of Montgomery (afterwards Earl of Pembroke) father of the children whose baptisms are here recorded, lived many years at Elsynge-hall, or Enfield-house, of which he was appointed keeper by King James. He afterwards purchased it of the crown. This earl was a man of considerable note and consequence, and was for some time Chancellor of the University of Oxford. During the civil war he attached himself to the parliamentary party, and so far yielded to the spirit of the times, as to accept of a seat in the House of Commons after Cromwell had put down the House of Lords. The following account of his admission into the lower house, April 13, 1649, is from a newspaper of that date. "This day the Earl of Pembroke was admitted into the House according to his election. Many members of the house came out, and did attend his honour into the house with much respect[1]."

The family of Fynes. "Mary Fines, fil. Sir Edward, sepult. April 14, 1617. Henry Fines,

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[1] Perfect Passages, &c. April 13, 20.

fil. Sir Edward, baptized October 30, 1617." Sir Edward Fines, or Fynes, was second son of Henry Earl of Lincoln.

"Grissell., filius Sir Arthur Ingram, sepult. August 27, 1617."

"James, son of Sir James Palmer, knt. sepult. September 21, 1630."

"The Lady Throgmorton, sepult. August 30, 1636."

"John Brown, a Sawyer, who was pressed into the king's work at Theobalds, was buried November 21, 1636."

"The truelie worthy John Bernard of Huntingdon, within the countie of Huntingdon, esq. single man, and Mrs. Elizabeth St. John, daughter of the Right honourable Oliver St. John[1], Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, were married before her said father, and by him declared man and wife, February 26, 1655-6, coram testibus non paucis venerabilibus et fide dignis."

"Dorothy daughter of Mr. George Wharton, baptized July 7, 1668." George Wharton was a celebrated astrologer, and resided many years at Enfield. During the civil war he attached

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[1] Chief Justice St. John, who was one of the Cromwell party, resided at that time at Enfield. He was assessed to the poor rate in 1654.

himself to the king, entered into the army, and acquitted himself with great bravery. Charles II. created him a baronet in 1677. He died in August 1681, at his house at Enfield, and was removed thence to St. Peter's chapel in the Tower. Besides his astrological works, which are numerous, he published some select poems, and was editor of the "Mercurius Elenchicus." Wood calls him, "a constant and thorough paced royalist, a good companion, a witty droll, and waggish poet[1]."

The families of Stringer and Platt.—"John Platt, esq. of Westbrook-place, near Godalming, married June 20, 1672, to Rebecca, daughter of Sir Thomas Stringer, knt." Sir John was great-grandson of Sir Hugh Platt, author of "The Garden of Eden," "The Jewell House of Art and Nature," and other works. His father was a nonconformist divine, and rector of West Horseley in Surrey; His mother was daughter of Sir Humphrey Lynde, of Cobham, author of "Via Tuta," and other tracts against the papists. Sir John had several children, most of whom died in their infancy[2].

"Mr. John Stringer, the brother of Sir Tho-

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[1] Athen. Oxon. vol. II.

[2] Pedigree of the Platt family, formerly in the possession of the late Rev. Owen Manning, of Godalming.

mas Stringer, was buried in the vault belonging to Durance January 17, 1676-7. Sir Thomas Stringer, buried October 9, 1689." Sir Thomas Stringer was descended from the Stringers of Sharleston, in Yorkshire; at an early age he was made Steward of the ancient court of Records in the Tower of London; he was appointed King's Serjeant in 1670, and justice of the Common Pleas, October 1688, in the room of Sir Richard Allibon, a Roman Catholic. In the Michaelmas vacation following, the new Justice continued to act in his judicial capacity, notwithstanding the king's departure beyond the sea, in opposition to the opinion of several eminent Lawyers, and was about to hold the essoigns for Hilary Term following, had it not been forbidden by the powers who assumed the government of the kingdom in his majesty's absence [1]. Sir Thomas Stringer married Anne, daughter of Sir John Melton, secretary to the council at York.

"The Lady Stringer, from London, was buried February 28, 1714-15. William Stringer, esq. August 18, 1723. The Hon. Mary Stringer, who was daughter of (the notorious) Judge Jefferies, May 11, 1727."

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[1] MS collection for a Biography of Westminster Hall, by Mr. John Rayner. *Lysons.*

The family of Wolstenholme.—"Nicholas, son of John Wolstenholme, esq. and Mrs. Mary his wife, baptized March 6, 1675-6." John Wolstenholme, who married the daughter of Nicholas Raynton, esq. was grandson of Sir John Wolstenholme, who was created a baronet in 1665. He died February 1708-9 (being then Sir John Wolstenholme, bart.), and was buried at Enfield on the 6th; and Nicholas his eldest son, whose baptism is recorded, succeeded him in the title, and dying without issue, was buried here, February 28, 1716-17. His mother Grace, daughter of Sir Edward Waldo, knt. married William Ferdinand Carey, Lord Hunsdon, who for a few years had Forty-hall in right of his wife. Lady Hunsdon died without issue in 1729. Sir William Wolstenholme, bart. who succeeded his brother Nicholas, was buried here, February 7, 1723-4; and dame Elizabeth his wife, May 18, 1739. Sir William leaving no heir male, the title went to another branch of the family; but the estate at Enfield came to Eliab Breton, esq, who married Mary his surviving daughter.

PEDIGREE OF WOLSTENHOLME.

John Wolstenholme [1] = ... Larkin.

- Henry.
- C. Fanshawe = Sir John, knt. 1639. = C. Wanton.
  - I. Sir John, 1670. = A. Dallison.
    - John = Dor. Vere.
      - Mary = Rainton
      - III. Sir John, 1708. = J. Carew.
        - Mary.
        - Elizabeth.
        - Catherine.
        - Rebecca, m. M. Harvey.
        - IV. Sir Nicholas, 1716, m. Grace Waldo, 1729.
        - John. Harvey.
        - V. Sir Wm. 1723. = M. Rainton.
          - Elizabeth.
          - Mary, 1790. = E. Breton.
      - Henry.
      - II. Sir Thos. 1691 = Elizabeth Andrews.
        - Edw. Wm.
        - Henry, m. M. Jermyn.
        - VI. Sir Thos. 1738. = M. Hatton.
          - Henry. Thos.
          - VII. Sir Francis.
          - Edw.
          - White.
        - Anne, m. Sir P. Andrews.
        - Eliza. Mary.
        - Catherine, m. Sir H. Bathurst.
        - Mildred.
        - Hester, m. T. Hall.
      - Edward.
      - Robert.
      - Anne.
      - Elizabeth.
  - Henry.
  - Joan = Sir Robt. Knollys, knt.
  - Catherine, mar. W. Fanshawe.
- Thomas.

[1] Baronetage, vol. II. p. 361.

The first verdict on the Coventry Act.—"Be it remembered, That William Deanes, Robert, and Margaret Deanes, were all three brought down dead from London, and were buried all three in one ground, upon the 6th of May 1677; the first examples of the Coventry Act."

A pamphlet relative to this affair was published at the time, entitled, "Cruelty punished, or a full and perfect relation of the unparalleled inhumanity of William Deane, Robert Deane, and Margaret Deane, practised upon the body of Jane King, a young beautiful maiden living at Clay-hill, Enfield, together with their trial at the Old Bailey on Thursday April 26, 1677, and the judges' speeches, and their charge given to the jury, also an account of their speeches and carriage at Tyburn, at their execution Friday May 4, 1677."

The family of Fielding, Earl of Denbigh.—"The Lady Bridget Fielding, daughter of the Right hon. Basil Earl of Desmond and the Lady Hester his wife, borne Sep. ye 14, and baptized the 22, 1628." She married James Otway, esq. "Basil, son of the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, was baptized October 1, and buried August 22, 1699. Elizabeth his daughter was baptized August 25, 1700." She died unmarried. Basil Earl of Denbigh married Hester daughter of Sir Basil Firebrace, whose family seems to

have had some connection with the manor and lodges.

Viscount Kilmorey.—"The Right honourable Viscount Kilmorey, buried April 20, 1717." Robert Viscount Kilmorey (son of Robert the seventh viscount) succeeded to the title in 1710, and died during his minority, at the time he was a pupil of Dr. Uvedale at the Old Palace.

Sir Robert Nightingale, baronet, buried July 24, 1722. His ancestor, Thomas Nightingale, was created a baronet in 1628. The title is now extinct.

The family of Parker.—"John was son of Sir Henry Parker, bart. and dame Catherine his wife, baptized July 8, 1744." Only son of Sir Henry; he died in his father's life time in 1769. The present baronet is son of Sir Hyde, and the nephew of Sir Henry here mentioned.

The family of Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne.—"The Hon. Elizabeth Vaughan, buried May 11, 1755." First wife of the Earl of Lisburne, and daughter of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, esq. "Theodosia Charlotte Vaughan (daughter of Lord Lisburne), buried April 30, 1773."

"Susannah Wells, buried October 5, 1763." The woman at whose house Elizabeth Canning[1] was said to have been confined.

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[1] For an account of this extraordinary affair, which agitated the country so long, see hereafter, under the head of Elizabeth Canning.

The Reverend "Sir Samuel Bickley, baronet, buried July 29, 1778." His ancestor, Francis Bickley, of Attleborough, in Norfolk, was created baronet by Charles II. in 1661. This man, with whom the title became extinct, dishonoured a respectable family from which he was descended, by crimes which involved him in distress and infamy. Having undergone a disgraceful punishment some years before at Lincoln, he ended his days at the King's Head in this town in extreme want. His character not being known at Enfield, his death excited much attention; he came into the King's Head on the night of the assembly, and expired before its conclusion; his character soon followed him.

"Thomas Hills Everit, son of Thomas and Susannah Everitt, baptized February 16, 1779." An account of this extraordinary child will be found in a subsequent page.

"Sir Thomas Halifax, knt. buried February 17, 1789." He was an alderman of the city of London, and Lord Mayor in 1776. He resided in a house on the Chase side, which formerly belonged to the Pettiward family, and was sold by the late Roger Pettiward, D.D. to William Cosmo, Duke of Gordon. It is said the celebrated Lord George Gordon was born in this house. Here also died Dr. William Saunders, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, a gentleman profoundly skilled in his profession,

and remarkable for wit and pleasantry in conversation. The inscription on his tomb is short, neat, just, and classical [1].

"John Truss, buried August 27, 1723." In the account of this man's death in the Historical Register, it is said, that he was 112 years old, and had been a soldier in Oliver Cromwell's army.

"Mary Pickets, aged 98, buried December 3, 1747." "John Curtis, aged 97, buried August 18, 1754." Jasper Jenkins, esq. is said to have died at Enfield, May 25, 1772, aged 106. And Mr. Lay, a farmer, at Forty-hill, July 14, 1773, aged 102 [2].

William Wickham, son of John Wickham, of Enfield (by Barbara, only daughter of William Parker, a collateral ancestor of the Macclesfield family, who married Margaret daughter of John Wroth, esq. of Durants), was born in the manor-house of Honylands or Pentriches, of which his father occurs as lessee in the reign of Henry VIII. [3] He became a Member of King's College, Cambridge, about 1556, was made Dean of Lincoln in 1577; Bishop of that Diocese in 1584; and was translated thence to Worcester in 1595. Fuller says, he was "equal to any of

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[1] See page 126.

[2] The latter is well ascertained. Gent. Mag.

[3] Sir Giles Capel's grant to Henry VIII. in the Augmentation Office.

his order in piety and painfulness," though little of him is extant in the parish [1]. He preached the funeral sermon for the Queen of Scotland at Peterborough in 1587. He died at his house in Southwark in 1596 [2].

The Right hon. Wilmot Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne, the lessee of the rectory manor, died May 6, 1820, and was buried in the family vault in the church. He died in the neighbourhood of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, where he had resided several years, labouring under mental indisposition, which rendered it necessary to place his estates under the direction of trustees.

It appears that in the space of 110 years there were buried in the church and church-yard about 10,763, which at a medium amounts to about 90 in a year.

In an account of the plague at Enfield, printed at the bottom of Mr. Pegge's Observations [3] on the Plague, in a letter to the late Mr. Gough, dated October 28, 1778, he says, "of the plague, 1603, here died 180 persons, of whom 71 were women."

Total burials that year	-	268
Died of the plague -	-	180
		88

[1] Fuller's Worthies, Middlesex.

[2] Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. I.

[3] Archæologia, vol. VII. p. 86.

In that of 1625, 67 persons, including 26 women. In that of 1665, 55, so that the first of these three was more fatal than the last, though distinguished in our chronicles by the name of "the *great* plague."

In the year 1665, total of burials	124
Died of the plague -	55
	69

In the year 1593, 57 died of the plague. In 1594, two. In 1609, thirteen. Of the plague in 1625, 67 died, of which 26 were women.

Total burials that year -	194
Died of the plague - -	67
	127

In 1631, five; but the number of burials in a day imply it continued some months this year. In 1636, only three. In 1637, ten. In 1642, only one. In 1645, five. In 1647, seven. Those who were reported by the searchers to have died of the plague, were buried, some in the church-yard, and some in other places within the parish.

Near Waltham and the powder mills, but in this parish, a man found drowned in the river there, in the year 1672 he was buried at Enfield[1].

[1] Par. Reg. 1672.

			Average of Baptisms.	Aver. of Burials.
1550	to	1554	$71\frac{3}{5}$	56
1560	—	1564	$69\frac{4}{5}$	$77\frac{3}{5}$
1589	—	1598	$75\frac{3}{10}$	$107\frac{1}{10}$
1630	—	1639	$72\frac{9}{10}$	$100\frac{2}{5}$
1680	—	1689	$81\frac{1}{2}$	119
1730	—	1739	$108\frac{1}{10}$	$133\frac{4}{5}$
1780	—	1784	$128\frac{1}{5}$	$147\frac{1}{5}$
1784	—	1789	123	$155\frac{4}{5}$
1790	—	1794	$132\frac{2}{5}$	$145\frac{2}{5}$
1794	—	1799	$146\frac{1}{5}$	129
1800	—	1804	$148\frac{1}{5}$	$156\frac{1}{5}$
1804	—	1808	$163\frac{1}{4}$	$126\frac{1}{4}$

	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1809	173	98	28
1810	133	159	39
1811	160	142	18
1812	167	134	31
1813	166	173	17
1814	169	136	26
1815	177	105	29
1816	194	112	35
1817	178	121	34
1818	167	132	41
1819	169	157	27
1820	200	155	36
1821	195	137	14

The increase of population of this parish, like that of most others near the metropolis, has been gradual, but at the same time considerable, since the census of 1811.

The average of baptisms for the last nine years was 168; of burials 136½; and of marriages 23. For the last five years, the average of baptisms was 182; of burials 141; and marriages 30½.

THE POPULATION OF THE PARISH.

The number of houses in the year 1793 was about 920. The return made to Parliament under the Population Act in 1801 states, there were 926 inhabited houses, and 67 uninhabited.

By the return in 1811, there appears to have been 1115 inhabited houses, occupied by 1301 families; 13 houses building, and 79 uninhabited; 604 families employed in agriculture; 339 chiefly employed in trade, manufacture, and handicraft; and 358 other families not comprised in the two preceding classes; the number of males was 3,234, and of females 3,402; making in all 1,207 houses; 1,612 families; and 6,636 souls.

In 1821, the return was 1,309 inhabited houses, occupied by 1,573 families; 14 houses building, and 52 houses uninhabited; 482 fami-

lies chiefly employed in agriculture; 410 chiefly employed in trade and handicraft; 681 other families not employed in the two preceding classes. The number of males 4,039, females 4,188; making in all 1,375 houses; 1,573 families; and 8,227 souls.

The population in 1821	-	8,227
The population in 1811	-	6,636
	Increase	1,591

And the increased number of houses since 1801, for 20 years, is 214.

The increase of inhabitants of Enfield is partly owing to the establishment of a manufactory for small arms by the honourable the Board of Ordnance, and partly by the return of discharged soldiers and seamen, and the cultivation of the late Chase of Enfield.

As the rage for building still continues, it is very probable by the next time the census is taken there will be still greater increase, proportionate to the increase of the population.

In 1811, according to the Return to Parliament, there were, in the Hundred of Edmonton, of which this parish forms a portion, 3,509 inhabited houses, occupied by 4,060 families; 34 houses building, and 189 houses uninhabited; 1,555 families chiefly employed in agriculture; 1,336 families chiefly employed in trade, manu-

facture, and handicraft; and 1,169 families not comprised in the two preceding classes; 9,941 males, and 10,636 females, making together, the whole population of the Hundred, 20,577 souls.

In 1547 there were "houseling people [1] within the said parish the number of one thousand, Sir Robert Stringfellow is vicar, and his vicarage worth by the year 26*l.* who findeth a curate to help to serve the Cure."

The survey of the manor made in 1635 states, that 43 new cottages had been built on the waste within the preceding 20 years; and by the survey made in 1686, it appears, that between 1635 and 1686, no less than 16 cottages had been erected on the waste.

At the time of the Reformation, in Enfield there were only 100 *houseling people*, or communicants, while in the neighbouring parish of Edmonton there were no less than 600; although it is certain that at that time Enfield was almost twice as populous as Edmonton.

The number of souls, according to the return in 1811 in Edmonton was 6,824, which was 188 more than in this parish.

The rental of the parish, according to the rate books, is about 32,600*l. per ann.* but the annual

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[1] That is, communicants, or such as were considered fit to be such.

estimated rental on a rack rent would be little short of 40,000*l.*

In consequence of some irregularities in the parish accounts for the year ending Easter 1802, at a Meeting of the Vestry, October 18 in that year, it was resolved that the following regulations should be adopted in future:

That the Rev. Harry Porter, Vicar, be appointed Treasurer of this Parish.

That Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Prescott, be appointed the Parish Bankers.

That Henry Sawyer, Vestry Clerk, be appointed Collector of the rents and gifts, and of the church and poors' rates of this parish, in order to asssist the parish officers.

That the Collector so assisting the parish officers be directed to collect all the arrears of the parish rents and gifts, and also of the church and poors' rates; and likewise from Easter 1803 to receive the parish rents, gifts, and the church and poor rates, and that he be allowed three-pence in the pound for his trouble.

That the Collector give ample security to the parish.

That the Collector pay into the hands of the Treasurer the money as he collects it.

That the Overseers apply to the Treasurer for money for the relief of the poor, and the Churchwardens for the service of the church,

and that they give the Treasurer acknowledgments for the sums they may receive.

That all parish accounts be annually investigated by a committee to be appointed every spring by the vestry.

That every Overseer as soon as he is out of office produce (within fourteen days) his accounts before a committee of the vestry for their investigation; that afterwards he verify his accounts upon oath before a Magistrate, and then transfer any balance or property in his hands to his successor, as the Statutes, in such case made and provided, direct.

That no parish officer supply the Workhouse or the Poor with any article belonging to his own trade.

That the Treasurer be desired to keep a separate account of the sums collected under the church rate.

That the parish officers do not receive (directly or indirectly) any remuneration for discharging their duty, except upon going on business out of the parish, in which case, all reasonable expences should be allowed.

The accounts for one year, from the spring of 1801 to the spring of 1802 were annexed to these Resolutions, by which it appeared that the receipts amounted to 6,365*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* and the

disbursements to 5,514*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.* leaving a general balance of 850*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.* in the hands of the parish officers, which was carried to the Michaelmas account.

The money raised by the parish rates[1] in 1803 was 3,187*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* at 4*s.* in the pound; and shortly afterwards 3,900*l.* In 1807 the amount of this rate was only 1,900*l.* The poor rate for the year ending Ladyday 1821 amounted to the sum of 3,691*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* at 1 *s.* and 1*s.* 3*d.* in the pound; and in the year ending Ladyday last, 3,262*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* at 1*s.* and 1*s.* 1*d.* in the pound.

The poors' rates are made half yearly, and they were formerly levied on the original rents in the proportion of three fourths, and not advanced till the rents were raised, but now they are levied on the rack rents.

The poor in 1772 were farmed at 525*l.* *per ann.*

The church rate, for the last year, was 3*d.* in the pound. The highway rate varies according to circumstances.

The parish is rated to the land-tax at 1,292*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* at the rate of 2*s.* 11*d.* in the pound; but the sum of 793*l.* 7*s.* 5¾*d.* having been redeemed under the provisions of the several acts for its

[1] Carlisle's Topog. Dict. article Enfield.

redemption, the sum of 499*l.* 6*s.* 8¼*d.* is now only raised for land-tax in this parish.

The window-tax produces 2,919*l.* 19*s.*; the house-tax 1,062*l.* 12*s.*

Upon the treaty for the division of the Chase, 200 acres of the Enfield allotment were allotted to the parish free from all tithes, and inclosed and let to tenants, and the rents and profits appropriated in aid of the land tax and poors' rates within the parish; and which 200 acres, after a straight line had been drawn from Sanders-corner to Postern-corner, lay east of such line [1].

The rents that accrued from the ~~second~~ 200 acres were always received by the churchwardens for the time being, at Michaelmas and Lady-day, and one moiety of each half year's rent was paid to the overseers, and by them applied in aid of the poor rates, and the other moiety was to be paid over to the collector of the land-tax, and applied towards the assessment for land-tax within the parish. This moiety has been sold for the purpose of redeeming the land-tax. These 200 acres were let out on lease for 99 years in 1778, for 333*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* *per ann.*

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[1] See the Survey 1771, vol. I.

[2] 17 Geo. III. 1777.

The affairs of the parish[1] are under the management of a select vestry[2].

THE WORKHOUSE.

The workhouse is situated at the Chase side, and consists of a house, garden, out-buildings, and other premises, which were purchased by the parish in the year 1740, and afford tolerable accommodation.

The poor in the house are under the management of a master and mistress, and are in number about 60; but the number of these fluctuates, as well as of those out of the house, who are weekly and monthly pensioners.

In August 1819 the Select Vestry appointed certain rules and orders for the regulation of the poor-house, which are printed and hung up in the dining and committee rooms.

John Morgan is master, and his wife the mistress. They jointly receive 45*l. per ann.* salary, in addition to board and lodging, and an allowance of coals and candles, besides which

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[1] See a very useful little book, intituled, "Hints for the benefit of the Inhabitants of Enfield in particular, but applicable to every Parish in England, by Peter Hardy, esq." 12mo. 1820.

[2] Under the Act of Parliament, 59 Geo. III. c. 12.

they have a small portion of the earnings of the poor in the house, and *5l.* for the management of a field called "Osbourn's-field," hired by the Select Vestry for the purpose of employing the casual poor.

At a meeting of the Select Vestry, held 17th June 1819, the following diet table for the poor in the workhouse was agreed to:

1 lb. of bread and 1 quart of beer each *per* day.

Sunday.—Breakfast, water-gruel; dinner, 6 ozs. baked meat and 8 ozs. of vegetables; supper, 2 ozs. of cheese or 1 oz. of butter.

Monday.—Breakfast, milk-porridge; dinner, 1 lb. of suet dumpling; supper, as before.

Tuesday.—Breakfast, water-gruel; dinner, 8 ozs. boiled meat and vegetables; supper, as before.

Wednesday.—Breakfast, milk-porridge; dinner, peas soup; supper, as before.

Thursday.—Breakfast, water-gruel; 8 ozs. boiled meat and vegetables; supper, as before.

Friday.—Breakfast, milk-porridge; dinner, peas soup; supper, as before.

Saturday.—Breakfast, milk-porridge; dinner, 1 lb. baked rice-pudding; supper, as before.

The above quantities are for adults; the children are to have one half. It was also agreed that bacon be substituted for baked meat

on Tuesday and Thursday in each week, at the discretion of the Select Vestry; on the following day the poor to have baked rice-pudding instead of pea soup.

I cannot close this short account of the Workhouse without stating that all the regulations are strictly adhered to, and the general management does great credit to those gentlemen of the Select Vestry who give up so much of their time and attention to the comforts of its poor inmates.

The following Rules and Orders for the regulation of the Workhouse were formed by the Select Vestry on the 18th August 1819.

"That the care of the house, and management of the poor therein, be by a master and mistress, who must be sober and orderly, apt to teach, and skilled in housekeeping; and punctually conform themselves to the directions of the Select Vestry, and to these Rules and Orders, and do all that lies in their power to promote industry, frugality, peace, and piety, in the said house, and follow no other employment or business.

"That both be never absent from the house at the same time on any pretence whatever.

"That they receive no person into the house, nor discharge any person therefrom, without an order in writing from the Select Vestry, or one of the churchwardens or overseers; that they

keep an accurate account of all such receipts and discharges, and produce the same at every meeting of the Select Vestry.

"That they keep a book, and regularly enter therein an account of all provisions and other articles received into the house, specifying the quantity, quality, and price thereof, and also an accurate account of their appropriation; that they also keep the several other accounts of the said house in a fair and regular manner, agreeably to the books prepared for that purpose, and produce the same at every meeting of the Select Vestry; and in case it should happen that the Select Vestry do not meet upon the usual day, that the master or mistress inform an overseer on the next day of every thing they may foresee necessary for the use of the house. That they do not permit any provisions or goods to be received into the house unless a note be sent therewith, specifying the weight or contents, and price thereof; and that they immediately examine and weigh or measure the same, and if any deficiency be found, either in quantity, quality, weight, or measure, they are forthwith to return the same, and give notice thereof to the nearest churchwarden or overseeer, and to the select vestry at their next meeting.

"That they do not suffer any embezzlement or waste of provisions, goods, or materials, hereby

committed to their care, nor deliver any such provisions, goods, or materials, out of the house, without an order in writing from the select vestry.

"That they instruct, or cause to be instructed, all the poor in the house in such useful employment as shall be directed by the select vestry. That they cut out and make up, or cause to be made up, by the people in the house, all the wearing apparel, linen, and bedding, needful for the house, and take care that every person diligently perform the task which may be daily assigned.

"That such of the family as are able, go in strict order, every Sunday, Christmas-day, and Good Friday, morning and afternoon, to the parish church, accompanied by the master or mistress, and return in the same manner, except such as have been otherwise educated, who are to repair to their respective places of religious worship, under the direction of a proper person appointed by the master. That the poor be seated in the Church before the Saint's bell rings, and do not return therefrom until after the organ has ceased to play; and that the master and mistress take care that the vacant time on Sundays be employed in reading or hearing some portion of the Holy Scriptures, with a part of the Whole Duty of Man.

"That on the admission of all poor persons

into the House, they shall (if necessary) be stripped and washed clean, and examined by the surgeon; and if it appear that they are afflicted with any infectious disease, they are to be kept apart till he shall report their health and fitness for society.

"That the several meals be according to the weekly bill of fare, to be from time to time appointed by the select vestry.

"That such of the family as are able, be up, dressed, washed, and combed, by six o'clock in the morning between Lady-day and Michaelmas-day, and seven o'clock between Michaelmas-day and Lady-day, and appear in the dining room, where prayers are to be read by the master or some fit person appointed by him, after which (Sundays, Christmas, and Good Friday excepted) every one shall immediately go to their proper employment till eight o'clock, when they shall breakfast, for which half an hour shall be allowed; then all shall diligently work till one o'clock, when they shall dine, and at two return to work till six, when a chapter and some suitable prayer shall be read, and from thence to supper-time time shall be allowed for recreation, during which time their friends may visit them, or they may otherwise usefully employ themselves till eight, when they shall sup, and at nine be in bed. From prayer-time in the morn-

ing till breakfast, and after three o'clock in the afternoon, the children shall be instructed in reading and the first principles of the Christian Religion; and such of them as are able shall be taught and made to work during the other parts of the day.

"That none of the poor, except the sick and those employed out of the house, be permitted to have their meals apart; but that the whole family breakfast, dine, and sup together in the dining-room in the presence of the master or mistress, and that grace be said, before and after every meal, by the master or mistress, or some person appointed by them.

"That the sick, instead of the common diet of the house, have such as shall be directed by the surgeon as proper for their condition.

"That every person, on the appearance of any illness either on themselves or others, do immediately inform the master or mistress thereof, and the sick shall implicitly conform themselves to the orders and regimen directed by the surgeon; which orders and regimen the master and mistress are to take care shall be strictly complied with.

"That if any persons refuse to work, under pretence of being sick, lame, or blind, the surgeon shall examine them; and if it appear, on his report, that such persons have made false pre-

tences, they shall be punished according to law.

"That no persons shall, on any pretence, go on the outside of the yard gate without leave from the master or mistress; and if any persons presume to absent themselves from the house one night, they are not to be admitted again without an order from the select vestry, or two (at least) of the parish officers.

"That none of the poor presume to beg, either within or out of the house, on pain of punishment for the same.

"That no person, upon any pretence whatever, bring any spirituous liquors into the house or premises.

"That no person waste, destroy, sell, or otherwise dispose of, any of the clothes, provisions, stores, or goods belonging to the house, on pain of the severest punishment that can be legally inflicted.

"That no person whatever be allowed to smoke in bed, and that all candles and fires (except such as the master and mistress shall think necessary) be extinguished by nine o'clock at night.

"That every person do peaceably and strictly obey and perform all and singular the rules and orders herein relating to them, and all and singular such other rules and orders, regulations and directions, as shall from time to time be

made or given by the select vestry; that they quietly bear the just reproof of the master or mistress, and do not presume to utter any abusive or indecent language towards them; but, in case they think themselves aggrieved or ill-treated, they are hereby directed to make complaint thereof to the select vestry.

"That all the poor diligently apply themselves to the several employments ordered by the master or mistress; that for their encouragement to labour and to be careful and industrious in their said employments, and to observe the several rules and orders of the house, the master and mistress will be empowered to distribute such allowances and rewards as the Select Vestry may think proper; and for the purpose of enforcing good order and obedience, they will also be empowered to inflict such domestic punishment as is not repugnant to the laws of the land on all those who may be found guilty of pilfering, lying, swearing, quarrelling, fighting, idleness, drunkenness, breach of such rules and orders for which a specific punishment is not provided, or other misbehaviour; and in case any persons shall be guilty of any greater offence, they shall be taken before a Justice of the Peace, and punished as the Law directs.

"That the house be swept and aired every day, and thoroughly washed and cleaned once a

week, by such persons in the house as the mistress shall direct.

"That the gardens and grounds belonging to the house be cultivated by such persons in the house as the master shall direct, and the produce applied to the use of the house; and no part thereof sold or otherwise disposed of without an order in writing from the Select Vestry.

"That each person likely to remain in the house be furnished with two sets of necessary uniform apparel — the common set for week days, and the best for Sundays. That the best be always kept by the master and mistress, and delivered out by them to the several people in the house every Saturday evening, and received back every Monday morning immediately after breakfast; that each person's apparel, as well linen as woollen, be marked with the initials of their name, and all the parish linen with the letters E. P. and numbered; and on no account whatever shall any of the parish uniform clothing be taken out of the house by the poor persons quitting it.

"That all dirty linen be washed every week, and all possible care be taken to keep the people and beds clean.

"That each person be allowed a clean change of linen and stockings every Sunday, and that the beds be clean sheeted every three weeks in

winter, once a fortnight in summer, or oftener in case of necessity.

"That all bills for provisions or goods delivered to the house, or for work done thereto, and all other bills relating to the poor, be examined by the Select Vestry, and, if approved, immediately entered in the Bill Book, that they may be ordered for immediate payment; and that it be a general direction to all tradesmen to deliver their bills every month.

"That the house and books be always open to the inspection of every member of the Select Vestry, and that every inhabitant of the parish paying rates may, at all seasonable times, be at liberty to inspect the said house and books.

"That these rules and orders be printed, and hung up in the dining and committee rooms of the house, and that they be read over by the master to the whole family the first Sunday in every month, in order that no person may plead ignorance thereof; and that a copy be given to every member of the select vestry at his first appointment."

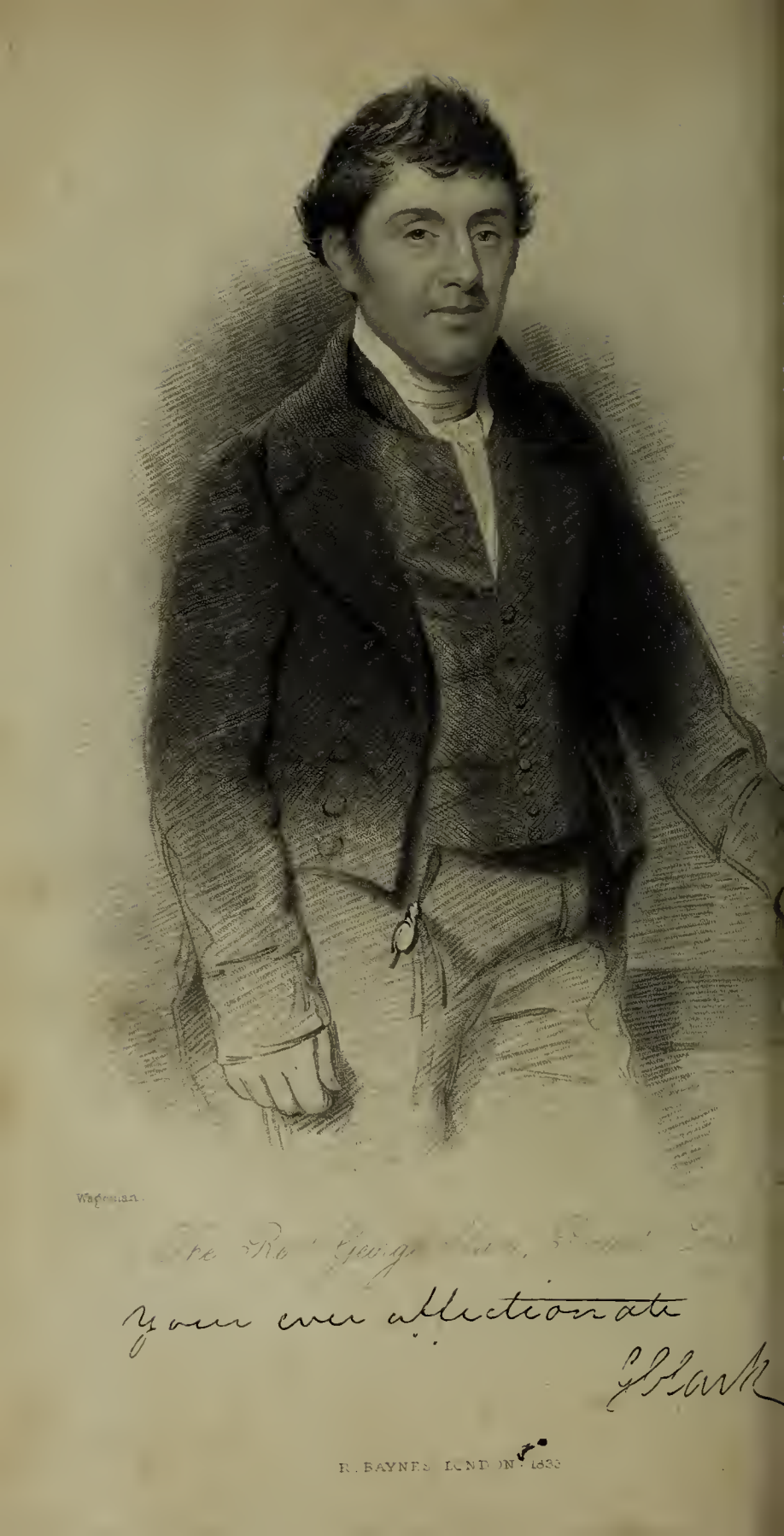
SELECT VESTRY OF ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX,
appointed 24th April 1821.

Rev. Harry Porter, Vicar.

Messrs. Richard Browning,
Timothy Fletcher, } Churchwardens.
Henry Walter,

John Dell,
Samuel Nott,
George Coell, } Overseers.
Charles Wright,

Peter Hardy.
Thomas Gutterson.
James Meyer.
William A. Mitchell.
Thomas Westwood.
Samuel Lungley.
John Whaley.
Robert Thompson.
Thomas Browning.
Joseph Bell.
Matthew Long.
William Hobbs.
A. C. Elmore.
John Reynolds.
Joshua Tolput.
Joseph Vale.
James Seymour.


Wageman.
Your ever affectionate
G Clark
R. BAYNES LONDON 1836

THE MEETING-HOUSES.

There is a meeting-house for Dissenters at Ponder's-end, which was originally made out of a workshop, and enlarged to almost twice the original size in the year 1771, and is held under a lease for a long term at a perpetual rent-charge of 1*s. per annum.*

The first minister was Mr. Allister, who received a salary of near 100*l. per annum.* It now belongs to the Independents.

A congregation of Presbyterian Dissenters was established at Enfield by Obadiah Hughes, an ejected minister [1], as early as 1688, who then used to hold their meetings in a barn.

The present meeting-house is situated in Baker-street, and was built in its present form about the year 1701. The society took a lease for twenty years, at the yearly ground-rent of 20*l.* subject to be renewed on the payment of 100*l.* They afterwards purchased the premises for 100*l.* and it was conveyed to trustees. At this time a very considerable sum was laid out in repairs. In 1771 this meeting-house underwent some considerable repairs and alterations, and it was new floored and pewed.

The first minister that occurs here was George

[1] Neale's History of the Puritans.

GEORGE CLARK, *Ind.* † Rev. George Clark, who was the last seven years of his life, the minister of the Independent Church, at Ponder's End, Middlesex. Died, April 3rd, 1832, aged 56 years. Buried in Bunhill Fields.
Head Stone, E. and W. 95, 96,—N. and S. 49, 50.

Hughes, and after his death the place was occasionally supplied for four years.

In 1772, Mr. Wheatley, of Market Harborough, was elected co-pastor, but dying in 1775, he was succeeded by Mr. Fuller; after whom Mr. Conder, of London, was chosen, who was succeeded by Mr. Bradley, and on his death, in 1777, Mr. William Bush, was ordained minister, in August in that year, by Dr. Wright of Carter-lane, London. Mr. Row, of Cheshunt, and Mr. Cotton, of Saint Giles, were for some time assistants to Mr. Bradley; after whom the following gentlemen were successively appointed: Mr. Axford; Mr. Heap (who settled afterwards at Chichester); Timothy Lungher, late of Hackney; John Howel (afterwards of Poole); Joseph Hopford, who was succeeded by Sayer Walker, whose voice failing, he took to the practice of physic; he resigned in 1792, and was succeeded by Mr. Thomas, from Bridgenorth, professor of Hebrew in the academy at Daventry. In 1799, Mr. Morell, of the chapel at Kingsland, was appointed, but he quitted in September of the following year; since which time this meeting has been supplied by several respectable ministers, and Mr. Brown is at this time minister.

There are two meeting-houses for Methodists, situate close to each other at the bottom of Parsonage-lane on the Chase side. The first

Drawn & Engd by R. Woodman, 139, Tottenham Court Road.

Revd. John Knight,

Ponders End, Middx.

Publd. Decr. 1, 1821, for the Home Miss. Society, by F. Westley, Stationers Court.

of these was opened in June 1780, under the auspices of Mr. Mathias Dupont [1], master of the Castle and Falcon in Aldersgate-street, who, having purchased the ground, gave it for a meeting and minister's house. The second or third minister was a Mr. Chalmers, who, being dismissed, a party that adhered to him built a meeting-house contiguous to the former. A passage of about twelve or fourteen yards wide separates them.

There is a meeting at Enfield highway, which was established about the year 1816, and another near the church-yard in West-lane.

There was formerly a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends on the east side of Baker-street, but it has been for some time past disused, and made into two small dwelling-houses.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The great and prevailing ignorance which appeared among the lower classes of the inhabitants of this extensive parish, had long been the cause of regret to the more opulent, and the more so, as little or no endeavours had been made to cultivate the minds of the rising generation of the poor. The provisions which had formerly been

[1] Gent. Mag. June 1780, vol. L. p. 294.

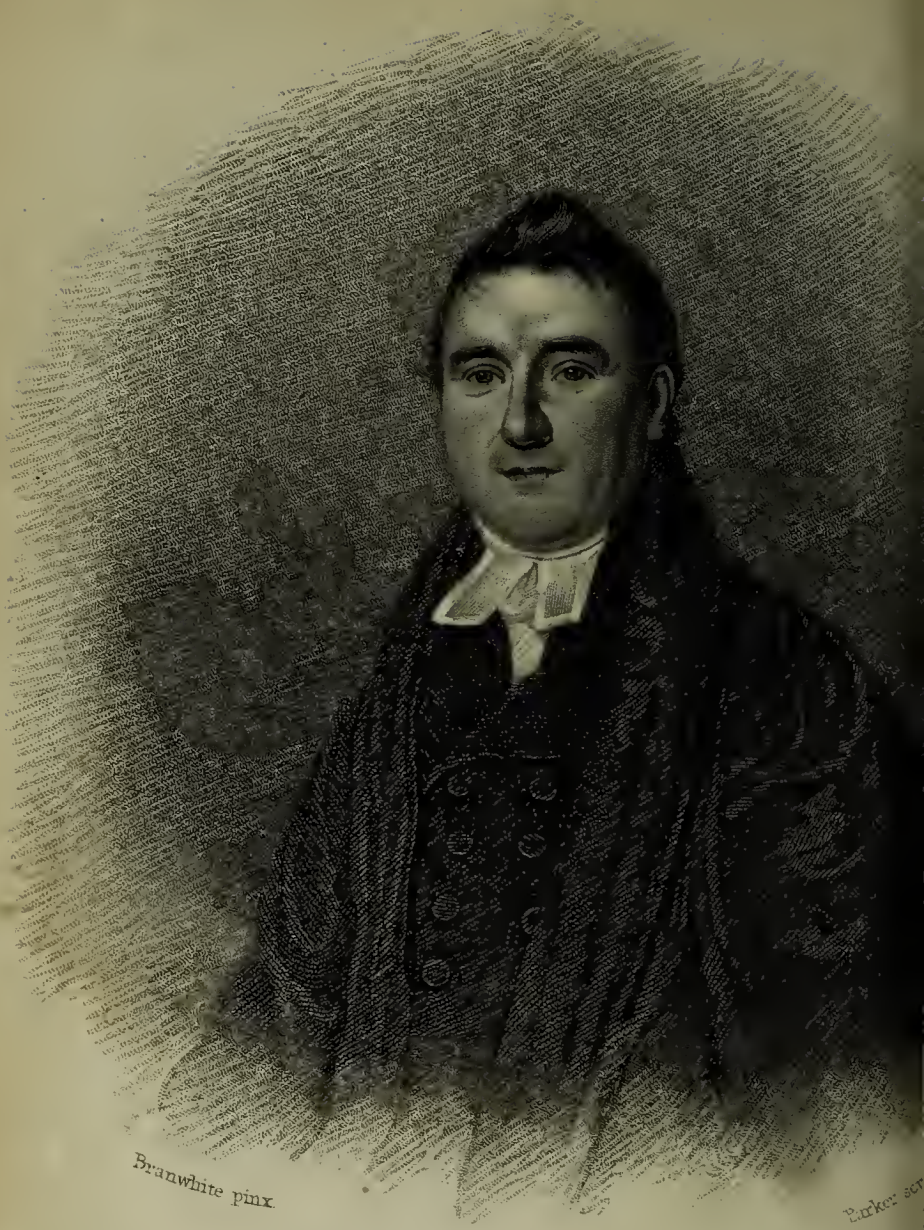
made for educating the children of the poor failed, insomuch that there was no public school open for their reception and instruction. In 1786, it was proposed to establish a school by subscription "for educating the children of the poor," sufficiently to qualify them for handicraft or domestic employment, and to instruct them in the principles of the Christian Religion; for which purpose a committee was formed for carrying the design into execution, and accordingly schools were established for boys and girls, the children of the poor, and opened January, 1787.

The boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls to read, sew, mark, and knit, and the elder girls are taught to write.

The school is supported by voluntary contributions and donations; it formerly admitted upwards of 80 children, but, from some untoward circumstances, the number is lessened, and there are at this time very few children who attend. The management of it is under the direction of Mr. Harman, who undertook it on the decease of the late Mrs. Mary Smart.

The school-house, which is in Baker-street, was formerly part of the Old Fighting Cocks ale-house.

A female School of Industry was established in 1806 by the Dissenters, and the school-house



REV^D. W^M. THOMAS,

ENFIELD.

is also in Baker-street; where 40 girls are clothed and instructed in working and reading, and their attention is directed to moral duties and the principles of Christianity.

This school is also supported by annual and voluntary subscriptions and contributions, aided by annual collections at the Baker-street, Chase-side, and Lady Huntingdon's meeting-houses, amounting to about 50*l.*; the annual subscriptions amount to about 75*l.* and the work done by the children produces about 20*l.*; these, with the dividends from the funds, constitute the income of this charity.

The money in the funds is 200*l.* 3 *per cent.* consols. Mrs. George is the school-mistress, who has a salary of 30*l. per ann.* This school is chiefly supported by Dissenters, and the children attend at the meeting on the Chase-side.

The annual receipts and disbursements amount to about 195*l.* The Rev. William Thomas, of Baker-street, is secretary, and John Strange, esq. Silver-street, treasurer, by whom subscriptions and donations are received.

Another School of Industry, for girls, was established in the year 1800, and the school-house is in the church-yard—this school is also supported by voluntary contributions, donations, and annual subscriptions; there are now about 40 girls who are clothed and taught read-

ing, writing, plain work, and knitting, and marking, as well as washing and house-work as the necessary preparation for service; and they are instructed in the doctrines of the established religion of the church of England. In the winter season the children dine in the school-house, the expense of which is defrayed by the sale of fancy works given by the ladies of the parish, and which are disposed of at the repository annually, in July. The school-mistress, who is appointed by the subscribers, receives a salary of 40*l. per ann.* The annual receipts and expenditure amount to about 300*l.* and the whole establishment is under the immediate management of Mrs. Porter.

Among the charities of Enfield there is none that deserves more commendation than "The charity for lying-in women," which was established in 1797 for providing poor lying-in women with a skilful person to attend them at their own habitations, and to provide them with linen during the month, which is returned at that period to the treasuress. The person who was first appointed to attend the poor women had 30 guineas the first year, and the following years was paid at the rate of 7*s.* 6*d.* for any women whom she might attend.

In the course of the first 7 years no less than 586 women had been relieved by this charity,

and from 1804 to 1805, one hundred had been relieved, and so in the like proportion to the present time.

This charity, like the others, is supported by voluntary subscriptions among the ladies of the parish, who are indefatigable in their exertions to promote its success.

Besides the charities before mentioned there is a Savings Bank, and a Penny Club, solely for the benefit of the poor people of the parish, which are both in a very flourishing condition.

ELIZABETH CANNING.

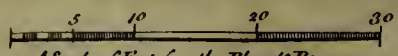
STORY OF CANNING AND THE GIPSEY.

The strange and mysterious affair of Elizabeth Canning and Susannah Wells engaged a very considerable share of the public attention during the years 1753 and 1754. To those who do not remember the period, and by accident have never heard of this extraordinary affair, it may be necessary briefly to mention, that Elizabeth Canning was a servant girl of about eighteen years of age; and having been to visit her uncle and aunt, who lived near Saltpetre-bank, on the 1st of January 1753, did not return to her master's house that night, nor was she heard of until a month afterwards, when she came to her mother's, in a very deplorable, naked, and emaciated condition, and stated, that on the night she disappeared she had been attacked, about nine o'clock at night, opposite Bethlem gate in Moorfields, by two men, who robbed her of half a guinea, which was in a small box, and three shillings which were loose, her hat, gown, and apron, and dragged her into the gravel walk leading down to Bethlem-gate; that when about the middle of the walk one of the men gave her a blow on the right temple with his fist, which threw her into a fit, and deprived her of her senses; to which she had been sub-

ject upon any sudden alarm. That when she came to herself she perceived the men were dragging her along a wide road, and continued still to hurry along, till at length they carried her to the house of one Mother Wells [1], at Enfield wash, where she said one Mary Squires, a

gipsey, and two girls, were in the kitchen; and where she had been confined till the day of her return. She effected her escape by pulling down a board which was nailed on the inside

[1] A person of the name of Long, the tenant of Frezywater farm for many years (under Boulton and Fletcher) died in Enfield workhouse in 1767, reduced, as it was then reported, by the extravagance of his son, who married Mother Wells' daughter.



A Scale of Feet for the Plan & Room

A Plan of the Room with Elevations of the Sides and Ends.

A Pond

to the Marsh

Parlour

Cellar

Passage

Kitchen

Wash house

Barn

Stable

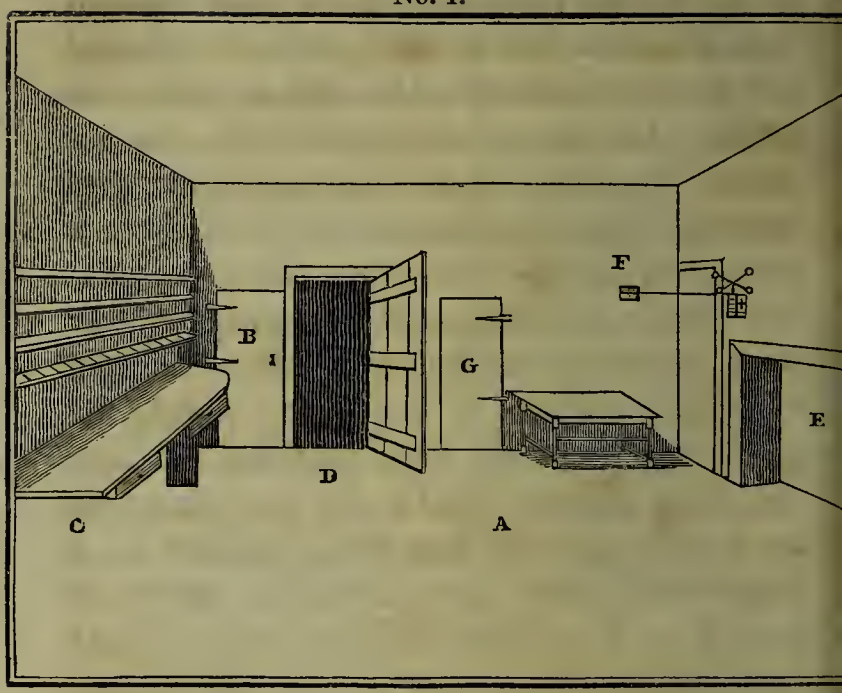
Road from Hatton to London

A Plan of the House of Susanna Wells at Enfield Wash

Printed for R. Baldwin in Pater Noster Row 1754.

of the window, and getting her head through first, she kept fast hold of the wall, dropped into a narrow place by a lane, behind which was a field. Having got into the highway she inquired her way to London, but did not stop until she came into Moor-fields, when the clock struck 10, and she then proceeded to her mother's near Aldermanbury, where she told her story to two gentlemen with whom she had lived as a servant, to which she added, the place where she had been confined was near the Hertfordshire road; she described the room in which she had been confined as a little dark, square room, in which were only an old stool or two, an iron grate, an old table, and an old picture over the chimney, so that she had nothing to lie on but the bare boards. No mention was made of any hay or straw, but she said there were two windows, one of glass and the other fastened up with boards; neither was any mention made of the gipsey, nor of any attack upon her virtue, or of her having been subject to fits; but in her deposition before Mr. Teshmaker, she omitted many circumstances which she mentioned before, and added many others that she had not mentioned; that in short not one particular in her first description of the room corresponded with what it was afterwards found to contain. Instead of a grate, the floor of the chimney was found covered

No. I.



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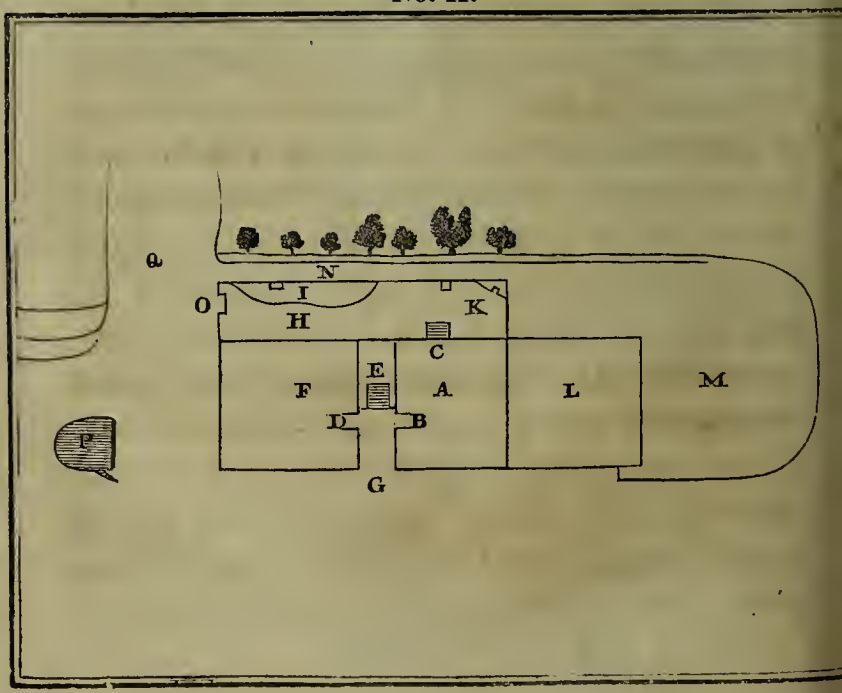

with cobwebs that seemed the work of many generations of spiders; three saddles were found in the room, fastened to the walls with the webs of the same industrious insects; a large nest of drawers was also found in the room, half a load of hay and an old bed.

No. I. *The Interior of Mother Wells' House.*

A. The kitchen into which Canning said she was first brought, with table and dresser mentioned on the trial.—C. is the spot from which the sketch was drawn, being near the door into the kitchen from the passage.—D. the way into the shop or loft, in which Canning said she was confined; with the door at the bottom of eight steps into the kitchen.—B. the door of the cellar; G. the door of a wash-house, both under the loft.—E. the fire-place.—F. a hole from the kitchen into the loft, through which the jack-line was carried; so that Canning, if confined there, might see into the kitchen.

No. II. *The Ground Plan.*

A. the kitchen.—B. the door way from the passage.—C. the stairs to the loft.—D. door into the parlour.—E. house staircase, fronting the street-door.—F. the parlour.—G. the house-door, on the right hand side of the London road.—H. the loft or workshop, a narrow slip, the whole length of the parlour, kitchen, and passage.—I. a load of hay, under which Canning supposed there was a dead man.—K. the chimney. —O. the escape window, 9 feet 10 inches from the ground.—P. the pond, where waggoners are said to have watered their horses, and boys to have slid.—Q. a lane to a farm-house, eight paces wide, by which the distance of the pond from the window may be seen.—L. the stable.—M. the garden.—N. a passage to the garden from the lane, about five feet wide, with a bank and trees.

The room itself, instead of being small, square, and dark, measured 30 feet long and 9 feet broad, and had a casement wide enough for a man to get through, and so low that a child might have crept down without danger of being hurt. During the whole time of her confinement, which was 28 days, she declared that she had existed upon a few crusts of bread and a pitcher of water. She, at the same time, accused an old woman of cutting off her stays; and some days afterwards, being taken to the house at Enfield wash she fixed the charge upon one Mary Squires, a travelling gipsey then at Wells's house, as the person who had robbed her; and that a young woman also there, named Virtue Hall, stood by while her stays were cut off.

In consequence of these charges Squires, Hall, and Wells, were apprehended, and taken before Mr. Teshmaker. Hall solemnly denied all knowledge of any such transaction having happened since she had been in Wells's house, and she was discharged, but Squires was committed to the new prison for the robbery, and Wells for aiding and abetting. Soon afterwards Justice Fielding was applied to for a warrant for the apprehension of Hall. She was examined by him for six hours, during which she continued in her former declaration; but Mr. Field-

ing not giving credit to her story, was about to commit her, when she begged to be heard, and said she would tell the whole truth. The substance of her declaration was, that Canning had been at Wells's house, and robbed in the manner she had declared. On this Squires and Wells were brought to trial at the Old Bailey, and convicted principally on the evidence of Virtue Hall; the first for assaulting and robbing Elizabeth Canning, and the latter for harbouring, concealing, and comforting her, well knowing her to have committed the robbery. Squires was condemned to be hanged, and Wells was burnt in the hand and imprisoned.

Canning's story was considered so extraordinary, and in some of its leading circumstances so improbable and inconsistent, that many people were induced to suspect an imposture.

After the trial, new matter of suspicion arose; and in the course of some inquiries, which were set on foot by Sir Crisp Gascoigne, then Lord Mayor, very ample evidence was obtained of the innocence of Squires, and the guilt of Canning. The result of these inquiries was laid before the king, who referred the whole matter to the Attorney and Solicitor-general (Sir Dudley Rider and the late Earl of Mansfield, then William Murray, esq.) and in consequence of their declaration, that the weight of evidence

was in favour of the gipsey, she received his Majesty's pardon, and Wells was discharged.

The following advertisement appeared in a morning paper[1]. "As the public cannot but be greatly interested in the detection of the complicated scene of perjury that has already appeared in the business of Elizabeth Canning, though on which side is difficult to determine; for the bringing this dark and intricate affair to light, as well that the guilty may be punished, as the innocent vindicated, which is at present (as it is alleged) hindered by the want of money on the one part; notice is hereby given, in order to obviate this objection, provided proper security is forthwith entered into for the producing the said Elizabeth Canning to take her trial at the next October session, the sum of fifty pounds is deposited, and shall be immediately paid unto the managers on her behalf by John Kirk, engraver, in St. Paul's church-yard."

On Wednesday the 27th of February, Canning surrendered at the Old Bailey, and gave bail for her appearance to take her trial. It now became Canning's turn to be prosecuted, and she was brought to trial on the 29th of April following, on a charge of wilful and corrupt

[1] Daily Advertiser, September 3, 1753.

Printed for R. Baldwin in Pater Noster Row

perjury[1]; the trial lasted seven days[2]; when, after a patient and impartial hearing, the alibi of Squires having been proved by one of the most extraordinary chains of evidence which ever was brought before a Court of Justice, Canning was found guilty, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment and seven years' transportation to New England.

Such is the summary of a story, which occupied in a most uncommon degree the attention of the public, who were divided into two parties, not unaptly called "the Egyptians" and "the Canningites;" and with such zeal did the partizans on each side support their favourite cause, that it was not unfrequent for the best friends to quarrel when they failed of convincing each other upon this mysterious and complicated affair. Canning's was the popular party; the mob were so zealously attached to her interest, that they proceeded to the most violent outrages, grossly insulting the Lord Mayor, breaking his windows, and even threatening his life[3]. Henley entertained the audience at his *Oratory*

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[1] Newgate Calendar, vol. II. p. 492.

[2] The 31st of April, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of May.

[3] See an advertisement signed Rawlinson, Mayor (who succeeded Gascoigne), in the daily papers, May 14, 1754.

with eulogiums upon her, and invectives against her adversaries; nor were there wanting persons of the most respectable character, who gave her their countenance and support, and contributed largely to the subscriptions, which, in every stage of the business, and even after the event of her trial, were solicited, and obtained for her [1]. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at, that they who had originally espoused her cause, from a conviction of her innocence and sufferings, should, while their minds were still under the influence of prejudice, continue to maintain the same opinion even after her trial. One person [2] positively asserted her innocence after her trial, upon the *most indisputable authority;* who advertised [3] thus: "I was confidently sure, from the nativity of Canning, that her case was certainly true; one, the mid-heaven to the square moon, Lilly 676, *viz.* it produces the disesteem of the commonalty, thwarting and contention by base and unworthy women, loss of honour; it produces the sentence of some magistrate or judge against them, &c.; the other, the moon to the opposition of Saturn; he is lord of hor-

[1] See the frequent advertisements in the daily papers, 1753-4.

[2] John Harman, watchmaker, Bloomsbury.

[3] See his advertisement in the Daily Advertiser, June 18, 1754.

rible misrule and tragical mischief; all manner of mischief that can be devised; divers positions concur to the like effect, so as to prove it truly beyond contradiction, testified by numbers of the most learned men from experience in all ages, from the application of Mars to Jupiter the 30 day of this month, who is esteemed the worker of Justice. I verily believe and doubt not that Elizabeth Canning will then be freed from all the dangers she labours under."

An unprejudiced reader, even at this distance of time, must bestow some attention upon the weight and credibility of contradictory evidence, before he can decide upon what is now generally allowed to be the perjury of Canning and the innocence of Squires.

Dr. Hill[1] was the first who wrote in favour of the gipsey. Allan Ramsay, under a fictitious character took the same side. Anonymous and other pamphlets upon the same subject, were very numerous[2].

Canning was remarkable for what is generally considered *plainness* of person, being about five feet high, pitted with the small pox, high fore-

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[1] The "Story of Elizabeth Canning considered." By Dr. Hill, 1753.

[2] The pamphlets were 36 in number, and the prints also numerous, the principal of which were about 14.

SQUIRES, THE GIPSEY.

head, and light eye brows with fresh colour; and Squires, the gipsey, for the *ugliness* of her person; and perhaps there never was a human face more disagreable than that of Squires, one remarkable feature of which contributed much to establish her alibi; *her under lip was described to be as thick as a child's arm.*

Several hundred pounds were subscribed and collected by the partisans and friends of Canning, previously to her setting out for America [1], whither she was allowed to transport herself, which enabled her to form a very advantageous matrimonial alliance with a planter there, and where she died about the year 1773.

But notwithstanding Canning was convicted on such positive evidence, I have learnt from Dr. Sherwen, of Bath, that when he resided at Enfield, he found most of the people at the Wash, and at the Highway believed Canning had really been confined. The same Gentleman had been informed about 35 years ago by the late Captain Samuel Barnes, who resided 40 years in Turkey-street, that long after the trial and conviction of Canning, a labourer mowing nettles in a ditch about a quarter of a mile from Mother Wells's house, struck his scythe against a piece of iron, which induced him to examine it, and he pulled out of the ditch,

[1] She sailed from England on the 31st July 1754.

an old *iron grate.* Canning swore that the room in which she was confined contained an *iron grate,* in a chimney corner; but when a party went down from London to examine the room, and which was afterwards sworn to by Gawen Nash, one of the party, there was *no grate, nor any appearance of a grate* in the chimney, nor any picture over it, but only an old dusty casement, which seemed to have stood there some years; the subsequent discovery, however, of the *iron grate* in the ditch, seems to convey a different idea.

The following is a List of the Pamphlets, which were published relative to Canning and the Gipsey.

The Case of Elizabeth Canning fairly stated, by Cowper, 6*d.* March 1753.

A clear state of the Case of Elizabeth Canning, by H. Fielding, esq. 1*s.* Miller, March 1753.

The story of Elizabeth Canning considered, by Dr. Hill, 1*s.* Cowper, March 1753.

The Truth of the Case of Canning and Squires fairly opposed, 6*d.* Cowper 1753.

The Evidence of Elizabeth Canning fully confuted, by Britannicus, 6*d.* Corbett, April.

A physical Account of the Case of Elizabeth Canning, by James Solas Dodd, Surgeon, 1*s.* Bouquet, April.

The Account of Canning and Squires fairly balanced. Bizet, May.

Elizabeth's Story displayed, 1*s.* June.

An Appeal to the Public on behalf of Elizabeth Canning, by Dan. Cox, M.D. 1*s.* Owen, June.

The hard Case of Mary Squires and Susannah Wells, 6*d.* June.

A Letter from a Clergyman to the Earl of ..... on the affairs of Elizabeth Canning, June, by Allan Ramsay.

The Devil out done, or a contest between E. Canning, Mary Squires, and Dr..... a ballad, 6*d.* July.

The controverted hard Case, or Mary Squires's Magazine of facts re-examined, 6*d.* Cowper, with an engraving of the Court at the Old Bailey, by Gravelet. July.

Canning's Magazine, or, a Review of the whole Evidence, 6*d.* Corbett, July.

A complete Answer to the Clergyman's Letter to the Earl of ..... concerning the affairs of E. Canning, by a Wild Indian. Fuller, Sept.

An Ode to Sir Crisp Gascoigne, Protector of the Innocent, by Mr. Brecknock, 6*d.* Corbett, May 1754.

Truth Triumphant, or the proceedings against Canning, 6*d.* Sympson, May.

Miss Canning and the Gipsey, 6*d.* Corbett, May.

A Letter from an unhappy Young Lady in Newgate to a Right honourable Magistrate, 4*d.* May.

A full and authentic Account (in numbers) of the strange and mysterious Affair between Elizabeth Canning and Mary Squires, 2*d.* weekly. Corbett.

Some Account of the Case between Elizabeth Canning and Mary Squires, by E. Biddulph, 1*s.* June.

Narrative and Remarks on the last Pamphlet, 1*s.* Sympson.

The unfortunate Maid, exemplified in the Story of E. Canning, 6*d.* Corbett, July.

Address [1] from Sir Crisp Gascoigne (to the Livery of London) relative to Elizabeth Canning and Mary Squires, 2*s.* Hodges, July, folio, 1754.

A counter Address to the Public, occasioned by Sir Crisp Gascoigne's Address to the Liverymen of London, 2*s.* July.

A Liveryman's reply to Sir Crisp Gascoigne's Address, 1*s.* Reeve, July.

The Imposture detected, or Mystery, &c. of Elizabeth Canning's Story displayed. Cooper. London, 1753.

A Refutation of Sir Crisp Gascoigne's Address, 17 August.

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[1] This was advertized as *Enquiry*, before it was published.

The Chronicle of the Canningites and Gipseyites, 6*d.* Corbett, August.

The Canningites' Creed, 2*d.* August.

The Egyptians' Creed, 2*d.* August.

Genuine and impartial Memoirs of Elizabeth Canning, 3*s.* Bouquet, August.

A true Narrative of the Proceedings, &c. on the Trials of Elizabeth Canning and Mary Squires. London, Sympson, 1754.

An impartial Account, &c. of Elizabeth Canning. London 1754.

The Arguments on both Sides the Question, on the Affair of Elizabeth Canning, 1753.

The Trials of Mary Squires and Susannah Wells for Robbery, &c. of E. Canning, Dublin. Faulkner, 1753.

In or about 1818 was published (price 6*d.*) The Life and Trial of Elizabeth Canning; almost the whole of which is taken from "Full and authentic Accounts," before noticed.

Elizabeth Canning's Story vindicated. Corbett, August.

The Canniniads, a Ballad, 6*d.* Sympson, Sept.

A Refutation of Sir Crisp Gascoigne's Address, 2*s.* 6*d.* Payne, December.

A Trial of Elizabeth Canning, 6*s.* Clarke, January 1755.

A collection of Papers relating to E. Canning. Sympson, 1754.

The Inspector inspected.

Elizabeth Canning in America, re-published in England.

Trial of E. Canning, with wood-cuts, small quarto.

Copy of a Letter to a Friend.

The Case of E. Canning.

The Prints were equally numerous, of which the following are nearly the whole.

Elizabeth Canning and the Gypsey, 6*d.* April.

Mary Squires, the Gypsey, by Worlidge 1*s.*

Elizabeth Canning, 3*d.* Cooper, May 1754.

Ditto, 6*d.*

A Plan and Elevation[1] of Susanna Wells's house at Enfield Wash, May.

E. Canning, by Boitard, 6*d.* June.

Etching of E. Canning, by Worlidge 1*s.* 6*d.* June.

An Etching of Mary Squires, by Lord Edgcombe (esteemed a good likeness).

The Gypsy's Triumph, 6*d.* June.

An Epistle in Egyptian Hieroglyphicks, from Mary Squires to Orator Henley, 6*d.* June.

Six scenes in Canning's Story, 6*d.* June.

Elizabeth Canning, as she stood at the Old Bailey, August.

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[1] Vide p. 136.

Mrs Everitt & her Son.

Jumpedo and Canning in Newgate, or the Bottle and Pitcher met, 6*d.* July.

Whole-length of Sir C. Gascoigne, Boydell.

Miss in her Month. (This probably means E. C.)

A Scene of Scenes. Elizabeth Canning's dream, &c. after her arrival in America, 1755.

EXTRAORDINARY CHILD.

An account of Thomas Hills Everitt, an extraordinary large child, born at Enfield, February 1779.

This child was the son of Thomas and Susannah Everitt, who resided at Scotland-green, and though not remarkably large at the time of his birth, began when six weeks old to grow to a very extraordinary size. At the age of nine months he was considered a phenomenon, and the curiosity of the country for some miles round was so much excited that it was with some difficulty he could be seen. His dimensions, when he was nine months and a fortnight old, were taken by Dr. Sherwen, and were as follow:

Girth round the wrist $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; above the elbow $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; girth of the leg near the ancle $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; of the calf of the leg 12 inches;

THOMAS HILLS EVERITT.

girth round the thigh 18 inches; round the small of the back 24 inches; and the girth under the arm pits, and across the breast 22¾ inches.

The mother could not be prevailed on to have the child weighed, being impressed with the vulgar prejudice against weighing children; but his weight was guessed at 9 stone. His height was 3 feet 2 inches; he had 8 teeth, and a fine head of hair; and when his limbs were exposed to view, it was impossible to be impressed with any other idea than that of seeing a *young giant*. The child had a clear skin, free from pimples or blemish, was exceedingly lively, with a clear eye, the pupil not in the least dilated, and, excepting a pair of broad cheeks, his head was rather less in proportion than the other parts of his body. The extraordinary size of this child tempted his parents to carry him to London, and exhibit him to the public [1]. But the confined situation had such an effect on his health that he was soon taken back to his native air. He was, however, soon taken to London again, and exhibited at Mr. Owen's, confectioner, No. 66, Cornhill. He subsisted entirely on the breast.

His dimensions given in the printed hand-bills distributed at the place of exhibition were taken when he was 11 months old; his height then

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[1] Mrs. Millwood's, perfumer, Great Turnstile, Holborn

3 feet 3 inches; his girth round the breast 2 feet 6 inches; round the loins 3 feet 1 inch; round the thigh 1 foot 10 inches; round the leg 1 foot 2 inches; round the arm 11½ inches; round the wrist 9 inches. He died about May 1780[1].

The father of this extraordinary infant had the management of a paper-mill by the side of Enfield-marsh, and was about 36 years of age; his mother was about 42, and of a healthy habit, but neither of them was remarkable for size or stature. These people had, some years previously to the birth of this child, one of uncommon proportions, which lived to be 15 months old.

ACCOUNT OF SARAH GOLDSMITH.

The following is a singular account of one Sarah Goldsmith, who died here in December 1785, aged 47.

This woman was the only daughter of Mr. John Goldsmith of this parish, and who, after the death of her mother in the year 1780, con-

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[1] For a further account of this child, see Gent. Mag. vol. L. p. 126. And there is a print of Mrs. Everitt and her son, published January 1780, by Richardson, York-house, 31, Strand.

tracted such habits of indolence and avarice, that having shut herself up from every one, even her own relations, and the tenants of her house, with whom she lodged, and from whom she received the necessaries of life at the head of the stairs, she was found dead on the hearth, in her apartment, with only a silk cloak tied tight round her neck. In her room were found good cloaths, money, and other articles, together with provisions, hoarded up in a most filthy condition. The Jury, on the Coroner's inquest, brought in their verdict, accidental death. It appeared that she received the interest of 200*l.* from a relation of her mother's in Worcestershire [1].

WARD, THE PRIZE-FIGHTER.

William Ward, a notorious prize-fighter, with several others of the same calling, having monopolized the outside of a stage-coach, was proceeding to Hilton, to attend a rencontre between Mendoza and Humphries. The coach stopping at Ponder's-End to change horses, the *bravado* Ward stimulated a drunken blacksmith of that place, named Edwin Swain [2], to challenge him,

[1] Gent. Mag. vol LV. part ii. p. 1010, anno 1785.

[2] Swain was said to be the aggressor, taunting the other by saying he was able to thrash any of them.

and inhumanly accepted the challenge. But art soon overcame the lusty blows of the smith, which were chiefly spent in the empty air, obliged him to yield the palm of victory, and retire into the public-house, before which the coach passengers waited the event of the contest. Ward followed, and upon his unguarded antagonist dealt out his blows until the object of his cruelty was actually beaten to death. Conscious of the greatness of the offence, he then hired a post chaise, and, with his companions returned to London, where they could best conceal themselves; but they were pursued, taken, committed to prison, and arraigned at the Old Bailey, on the 5th of June 1789; when, after a long trial, they were found guilty of manslaughter, fined 1s. and sentenced to be imprisoned three months in Newgate [1].

PERSONS OF CONSEQUENCE.

Among the persons of consequence to whom this town gave birth, or who were otherwise connected with the parish, I notice the following:

Bartholomew de Enefeld [2], one of the subscribers to the pardon granted to Thomas Earl

[1] Calendar, June 1789. [2] Rymer, III. 445.

The fatal Encounter between Ward and Swain.

WILLIAM WARD,

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

of Lancaster touching the death of Peers Gaveston by Edward II. 1313.

Galfridus Pincerna de Enefeld, who, in the time of Henry the Second, or before, gave a meadow to Waltham Abbey.

Alexander de Enefeld [1] did the like, and they are both noticed in Henry the Second's confirmation charter.

John de Enefeld, knt. was appointed, with John Hereward, clerk, 1324, 18 Edward II. to assist the Bishop of London, in the counties of Essex and Herts, to remove the religious, and receive their property, to be paid into the King's hands [2].

William de Enefeld was sheriff of Herts and Essex [3] 30 Edward III.

John de Enefeld was paid for guides to conduct the King and Queen from Penrith to Bergh 1300 [4], and

.... de Enefeld, one of Edward the Second's beloved servants, was appointed to conduct Cardinal de Flisco to Northampton 1318, 11 Edward II.

William of Wickham [5], son of John Wickham, was born here, and educated at Eton School,

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[1] Lel. Coll. I. 101. [2] Rymer, IV. 96, 97.

[3] Salmon's Herts, 362. [4] Rymer, III. 715.

[5] Ath. Oxon. I. 712; Fuller's Worthies, Middlesex, 182; Godwin de Præs. Ed. Rich. 240; Newcourt, I. 408.

chosen Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and of Eton, 1556; Prebendary of Westminster, in the stead of Dr. Morley, 1570; Canon of Windsor 1571; Dean of Lincoln 1577; Bishop of that See 1584, in which he sat the shortest time of any of its Bishops, being translated March 1594 to Winchester. He died at his palace at St. Mary Overy's, Southwark, June 11, 1595, and was buried in that church, under a stone near the altar [1], with the following inscription (but which was lost in Aubrey's time [2]).

Gulielmus Wickham, translatus à sede Lincoln.
et mense Martii 1595 existens Episcopus Winton.
ob. 11 Junii prox. sequent. Reliquit uxorem
laudatiss. quæ sepelitur in Awkenbury,
co. Huntingdon.

Doctrinâ antistes præstans et moribus æquis,
Eloquio et pietate gravis, mensâq. manuq.
Non parcus. Justi neglectus honore sepulchri
Hic jacet. O seculum insipiens! rerum æquior illi
Dum moritur Deus aligeros dat cernere missos
Qui migrantem animam cœli ad sublimina ferrent.

F. M posuit 10 Junii
Anno Domini 1600.

He preached at the funeral of the Queen of Scots at Peterborough 1 Aug. 1587. Fuller's character of him is, that he was equal to any of his order in piety and painfulness (though little of him is extant in print), superior to all in pa-

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[1] Stow's London. [2] Aubrey's Survey.

tience. Bishop Turner[1], by a strange inattention, ascribes to him writings which can only relate to the famous William de Wyckham[2]. "A Treatise of Reformation, addressed to the Monks of his Cathedral."

The Bishop married ....., daughter of William Barlow, Bishop of Chichester[3], who died ...., and by whom he had a son who was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge; Archdeacon of York on the West Riding[4], Rector of Bolton Percy 1617[5], Prebendary of York, Prebendary of Southwell, Chaplain to Charles the First, and Rector of another Church in Yorkshire[6]; took the degree of D. D. at Oxford 1629, and was one of the trustees of Dean Scott's formation of Castle preachers at York 1634[7]. He died, having married Arabella Cholmondeley, who, dying 25 July 1625, lies buried in the nave of York Minster. On her monument are[8], Ermine, in a bordure engrailed Gules, eight mullets Or, *Wickham;* impaling,

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[1] Bibl. Brit. 766.

[2] This is taken from MS. of Martin's Life of Wickham, one other proof to whom it relates. Wood refers for more of him to "Antimartinus, sive Monitio cujusdam," Londinensis, &c. 1589, p. 52.

[3] Drake, Ebor. 512.

[4] Fast. Ox. I. 248.

[5] Drake, 386.

[6] Wood.

[7] Drake, 288.

[8] Ibid. 518.

Gules, two helmets in chief Or, in base a garbe of three, *Cholmondeley.*

William Parker, the fifth son of John Parker, by Ellen North, was sewer to Henry the Eighth, and seated at Luton in the county of Bedford. He married Margaret, daughter of John Wroth, of Durance, by whom he had an only daughter, Barbara, his heir, who married John Wickham of Enfield, father by her of William Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, before mentioned [1]. Barbara was daughter of John Wroth, younger brother of Thomas Wroth, of Durance.

Thomas Curteis, Lord Mayor of London 1577, son of John Curteis, of the Fishmongers' Company, born here.

William Avery. He was of the jury who acquitted the seven Bishops [2].

Aylett Sammes, married Catherine Sparke 23 Feb. 1659, probably author of "Britannia Illustrated," 1679, folio. He was educated at Christ Church College, Cambridge [3].

Sir George Wharton, a great astrologer [4].

.... Page, esq.

Joshua Galliard, esq. 1694.

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[1] Collins's Peerage, IV. 369, 370.

[2] Gutch, Coll. Cur. I. 382.

[3] Par. Reg. [4] Wood's Athen. Ox. II. 686.

Dr. Brown, surgeon in ordinary to Charles the Second. It is said, among others cured by the royal touch, was a servant maid of his mother-in-law at Enfield [1].

In Saunder's list [2] of Middlesex Gentry the following are set down at Enfield:

Ra. Hayes.	John Hughes.
Samuel Hickes.	John Evington.
Thomas Parker	Thomas Vaughan.
Benjamin Decrow.	William Dighton.

It is curious to remark that many of the names of gentry connected with this parish a century ago still continue here.

CHANTRIES.

Baldwyn de Radyngton in the year 1398 obtained the King's licence [3] to found a chantry in this parish [4], and to endow it with lands of the value of 10*l. per annum.* A part of this endowment consisted of Radyngton-bridge and

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[1] Royal Gift of Healing, II. 175

[2] Harleian MS. 1468. f. 145.

[3] Pat. 20 Ric. II. pt. 3. m. 28.

[4] By deeds relating to this chantry still preserved among the parish records.

lands adjoining; and that part which is inclosed at the north-east corner of the church, and now used as a vestry-room, is supposed formerly to have been the chantry chapel [1].

Edward Causton, vicar of Enfield [2], and others, had licence from Edward the Fourth to found a chantry at the altar of St. Mary, for the souls of Robert Blossom and Agnes his wife, to be called "Blossom's Chantry," and to be endowed with 10 marks *per annum* [3].

Robert Blossom died in 1418, and left an estate in Essex, situated in South Benfleet, Hadleigh, and Thundersley, to his wife Agnes, who afterwards purchased a manor called Poynants, or Poynetts, in Benfleet [4].

The endowment of this chantry was either a part of, or a rent-charge upon, these lands, which, on the dissolution of monasteries and chantries, became vested in the Crown, and having been granted by James the First to Edmund Duffield and John Babbington [5], was, after some mesne conveyances, sold by Thomas

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[1] The institution of chapels and their cappellanes is treated of at large in "Kennett's Parochial Antiquities," p. 580.

[2] From 1466 to 1491.

[3] Parish Records. [4] Ibid.

[5] Pat. 12 James, p. 15. No. 1. The grant describes generally lands or rents left for the support of a chaplain, or chantry-priest, in Enfield church.

Kennithorp to Sir Nicholas Salter, Nicholas Raynton, and Benjamin Decrowe, who conveyed it to the feoffees of the Grammar-school, which had been endowed before with the manor of Poynants [1], the lands and tenements in South Benfleet, Hadleigh, and Thundersley, in Essex; that is to say, three messuages, 200 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 50 acres of wood, and 200 acres of marsh ground; the whole being then of the yearly value of 10*l.*

It appears by the Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office, being the return of the commissioners for the survey of colleges and chantries 1 Edw. VI. that in Enfield there were the following gifts, viz.

Walter Ford, by will, gave for the finding an obiit yearly, one tenement, of the rent of 13*s.* 4*d.*

——— Rotherham gave for the like purpose one tenement, 10*s.*

Thomas Alwyorthe gave for the same purpose, two crofts and one acre of land, 4*s.*

John Ford gave for the maintenance of a brotherhood priest, one close, and three acres of ground, 11*s.*

Maud Hammond gave for the finding of a light before the altar of our Lady in the said church, three acres and a half of meadow, 5*s.*

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[1] Parish Records.

John de Banbury in 1339 gave lands at Enfield for a chantry in Bishopgate Hospital[1].

Chantry lands at Enfield were sold, after the Reformation, to John Hudson and Bartholomew Broxey.

The lands and tenements for obiits, to John Hudson, and William Pendrede[2].

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

The history of the foundation of this school is involved in some obscurity, but from old docu-

[1] Esch. 12 Edw. III. No. 16, second numbering.

[2] Sale of Chantry Lands, Augmentation Office.

ments in the possession of the trustees, the following account has been collected[1]:

Robert Blossom, by his will, dated the 8th of April 6 Henry V. 1418, devised certain premises in the parishes of South Benfleet, Hadley, and Thundersley, in the county of Essex, called Poynitts, for the founding of a charity in South Benfleet for three years. Long after the expiration of which, in the time of Edward the Fourth, Edward Causton and others, on petition, obtained letters patent from the Crown to found a charity in Enfield, to be called Blossom's Charity, with licence for the chaplain thereof to purchase lands and tenements to the value of 10 marks yearly.

In 1471 Robert Ingleton conveyed to the said Robert Causton and others the estate called Poynitts. But whether they conveyed a rent-charge of 10 marks out of the estate to the chaplain or not does not appear.

In the year 1507 John Carew, alias Crowe, esq. son of Roger Carew or Crowe, being seised, as heir-at-law of Roger Crew, of a messuage called Poynitts, with divers lands and tenements in South Benfleet, Hadley, and Thundersley, in Essex, enfeoffed certain persons

[1] Vide the Second Report of the Commissioners on the Education of the Poor, p. 82, under the Act 58 Geo. III. cap. 91.

thereof for the uses and purposes specified in an annexed schedule, "to teach children within the towne of Enfielde to know and reade their alphabet letters, to reade Latin and English, and to understande grammar, and to wrighte their Lateines according to the use and trade of grammar-scholes; towardes the findinge of a schoolmaster the somme of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the necessary deductions for repairs, &c. the residue to be distributed unto the poor impotent people inhabiting in the said parish, and such other godlie dedes, intents, and purposes, as the feoffees or the more of them should think mete [1]."

After the dissolution of chantries in 1st Edw. VI. 1547, the above-mentioned premises were granted by the Crown to Walter Farr and another, in consideration of 200*l.*; but on the 8th of July, 3 Edward VI. it was decreed by the Court of Augmentation, that the said sum of 200*l.* should be returned them, inasmuch as the title of the Crown to the premises was doubtful, and the grantees could not enjoy them according to the grant.

It does not appear by whom the premises were held, or upon what trusts, till the year 1558; but in the preceding year a deed of feoff-

[1] This schedule is recited in a declaration of uses dated 1558-9.

ment was prepared, but never executed, whereby it was intended that John Goddard and others, as surviving feoffees, should convey this estate to other persons in trust, "to apply the rents and profits thereof, after doing the necessary repairs of the premises and school-house, to a schoolmaster, to teach grammar in the parish of Enfield."

In 1558 the said John Goddard and others conveyed the estates to new feoffees, "in trust to pay out of the rents and profits thereof 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to a schoolmaster, to teach within the town of Enfield the children of the poor inhabitants to read and understand grammar, and to write Latin, and to employ and distribute the residue, after doing the necessary repairs, unto the poor and impotent people inhabiting in the said parish, or unto such other good and godlie uses as the feoffees should think fit."

By deed of feoffment, dated in 1598, this estate was again conveyed to new feoffees, and it was thereby declared, that, as soon as the then existing leases expired, and the rents were increased, "the schoolmaster's salary, which was then 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* might be raised [1]," always,

[1] The rent in 1599 was 36*l. per annum*, in 1615 48*l. per annum*, and from 1616 to 1645 50*l. per annum*, and in 1786, on a fourteen years' lease, 80*l. per annum*. A survey and plan was made in 1615 by Robert Norton, and another in 1786 by William Young.

however, having regard and consideration of the other good and godly uses and purposes therein expressed.

King James, by letters patent, as well under the Great Seal of England, as under the Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, dated 14th January in the 12th year of his reign (1613-14), granted the said premises to Edmund Duffield and John Babington, esqrs. their heirs and assigns. Babington, who survived Duffield, enfeoffed Sir William Bowyer, knt. and John Charde; and Charde, having survived, conveyed them to Robert Porters and Robert Deiks, who conveyed them to Thomas Kennilthorpe, esq.

But the Crown, it appears, had not at this time relinquished all its claims upon this estate; for in 1619 the feoffees purchased of Kennilthorpe, for 100*l.* all his interest which he claimed therein through Duffield and Babington, by virtue of the grant from the Crown in 1615. It is probable that this interest was a stipend of 10 marks, or 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* with which the chaplain of the chantry at Enfield had been some way endowed in pursuance of the licence granted in the time of Edward the Fourth, and that it was such stipend that the feoffees applied to the support of a grammar-school, according to the intent of the statute of 1st Edward VI. during

the time that it remained in their hands unclaimed by the Crown.

By deed of feoffment, dated 1st Sept. 1621, which was the next after the purchase from Kennilthorpe, the premises were conveyed by Sir Nicholas Salter and others to new feoffees, in consideration of 100*l.* 1*s.* and also in consideration of a free-school for the education of the children of the inhabitants of Enfield in the crosse-rowe or alphabetical letters, and in the art of writing, and in the arts of grammar and arithmetic, within the said town and parish, and on condition to fulfil the intentions expressed, specified, and declared, in the schedule thereunto annexed, to be holden of King James, his heirs and successors, "as of the manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, by fealty only, in fee and common soccage, and not *in capite*, nor by knight's service." And in that schedule, which declared the particulars of the trust, it was declared, "that the feoffees should from time to time, thenceforth for ever, pay 20*l.* of the rents and profits of the said premises for and towards the maintenance of a learned, meet, and competent schoolmaster, to keep a free school for the teaching and instructing of children of all the inhabitants of the said parish in the new-built school there, in such arts and learning as in the said deeds is mentioned, to be paid quar-

terly; and that they should employ the residue for and towards the relief of the poor orphans, and the other poor and impotent people of the said parish for the time being, and to any other good and charitable uses to be done and performed within the said parish, except so much as should be sufficient to pay quit-rents and other incidental expences."

That the feoffees should not determine, agree upon, or do, or perfect, any act or thing concerning the said premises, or the rents, issues, and profits thereof, but in a vestry or meeting of the said feoffees, and ten at least of the inhabitants of the parish, being vestrymen and not feoffees, to be held in the chamber above the school upon public warning given on the Sunday preceding in the church.

The schoolmaster[1] is thereby appointed; and, it is added, "that for as much as there is no reason but that every schoolmaster should at any time depart from being schoolmaster, for his better preferment, upon reasonable warning, or that the said feoffees and the other parishioners of the parish should be compelled, urged, or enforced to keep him any longer than they or the greater number of them shall like well of, it

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Ward

[1] Dr. Uvedale was appointed schoolmaster at this time, and is mentioned in the deed by name as such.

J Uvedale 1606

was declared to be the intent of the said indenture that the schoolmaster, before he intermeddled to be schoolmaster, should enter into a bond unto three feoffees in such sum of money as the feoffees and vestrymen, or the greater number of them, should appoint, upon condition to depart and give over from and for being schoolmaster of the said school, and to yield up the habitation appointed for his use, upon half a year's warning given by and with the consent and agreement of the said feoffees and vestrymen, or the more part of them, assembled in a vestry as aforesaid, so there be at least ten vestrymen, not feoffees, present at such vestry where the putting away of the master should be determined upon.

Two of the said feoffees to be annually appointed by the vestry as receivers [1] of the rents and profits of the said premises, who shall, the next Sunday after the receipt thereof, cause warning to be given of a vestry, at which they shall bring such money as they have received; and such part as they shall not disburse and pay away with the consent of the vestry they shall lay up in the store-house of the parish in a chest,

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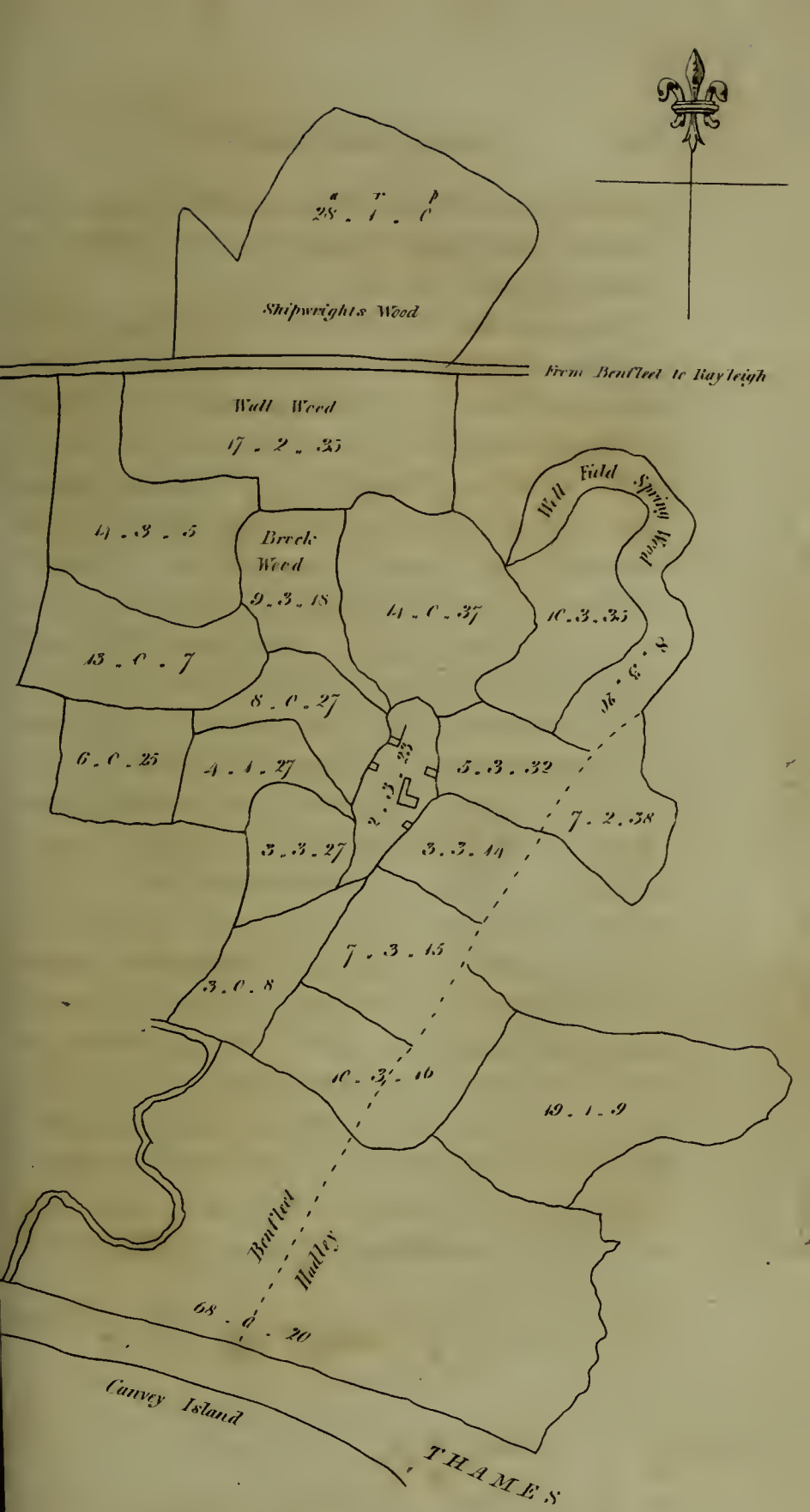
[1] These two feoffees are not regularly appointed, as here prescribed, but the vestry-clerk receives this, with several other charities, and accounts to the feoffees and vestrymen.

under their locks and keys, and the locks and keys of such other inhabitants as shall be appointed to keep the same.

The feoffees are not to grant any lease for the benefit of themselves, wives, or children, nor otherwise than by deed indented, and by and with the consent of the said feoffees and vestrymen for the time being, or the greater number of them, and the same not to exceed the number of twenty-one years in possession, nor be without impeachment of waste, or for a lesser or smaller rent than the best or greatest that may conveniently be gotten for the same without fraud, to be reserved and paid unto the said feoffees, and with reasonable and necessary covenants. The feoffees departing the parish to release the premises to the other feoffees, and not to intermeddle. Fourteen new feoffees are to be appointed whenever the number be reduced to five, four, or three at the least, within a quarter of a year next following, to be elected, nominated, and chosen, by the vestrymen for the time being, or the greater number of them, at a vestry to be holden for that purpose as aforesaid.

In all the subsequent conveyances up to the present time the same trusts have been declared as by the said schedule annexed to the deed of 1621.

The estate called Poynetts consists of a farm-



Poynetts Farm, Essex.

house, buildings, &c. and 270 acres 8 perches of arable, meadow, marsh, and wood land, in the parishes of South Benfleet and Hadley [1], and is let to G. Harrison Wilson on lease for 21 years from Michaelmas 1817, at the yearly rent of 270*l.*; and also 3 acres 1 rood 5 perches in the parish of Thundersley, let to James Knightsbridge on lease for the same term, and from the same time, at the yearly rent of 3*l.* making the income together 273*l.* Both the tenants are bound to do the repairs, and pay all quit-rents, taxes, and outgoings.

The former tenant of the Benfleet and Hadley premises was bound to repair the sea-wall, which is occasionally a source of great expence, from frequent floods and inundations at high tides. The land-tax of both the estates is redeemed; and these 273 acres comprise the whole of the land supposed to have belonged formerly to Blossom's charity. Part of it, about 64 acres 2 roods 33 perches, is wood land, and known by the following names, Shipwright's-wood, Wall-wood, Brook-wood, and Wellfield-spring-wood. The trustees reserve the timber.

Before 1817 the whole of the estate was let to

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[1] 123 acres of arable, 64 acres of wood, 2 acres 3 roods 23 perches, the homestall, and 79 acres 1 rood 29 perches meadow and pasture.

Richard Potter on lease for 17 years from 1800, at 100*l. per ann.* and he was allowed for repairs of the marsh-wall, quit-rents, land-tax [1], fire-bote, and hedge-bote, as also rough timber for repairs. This low rent was owing to the situation of the land, and the frequent floods and inundations to which it was liable. It is now considered to be let at its full value.

In addition to this property, 94 acres 2 roods 29 perches of land at Eastwood in Essex has been lately purchased under the following circumstances. In 1816 there was standing, in the names of the trustees, in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, 2700*l.* 3 *per cent.* Consolidated Bank Annuities, being the produce of several falls and sales of timber which had been cut on the Poynetts estate from 1807 to 1815 inclusive; but for many years previous to 1817, the rents of the Poynetts estate had been insufficient for the purposes of the school. Up to 1814 they had been carried to one general account, with the income of a charity called *King James's Charity,* and other charities, all of which were given generally to the poor.

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[1] Land-tax 3*l.*; quit-rent to the manor of Hadleigh 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rent to the manor of South Benfleet, 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; charges of repairing the wall, on an average, about 1*l.*

From 1814 to 1817 the deficiency in the income was made up entirely out of that of King James's charity; and in 1817 it appeared that the school was indebted to that charity to the amount of 574*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

At this time there was a sum of money, belonging to King James's charity, standing in the name of the Accountant-general, in the Bank of England, which had arisen by the sale of an estate at North Mimms, under an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1808, and which directed that the proceeds of the sale should be laid out in the purchase of other lands.

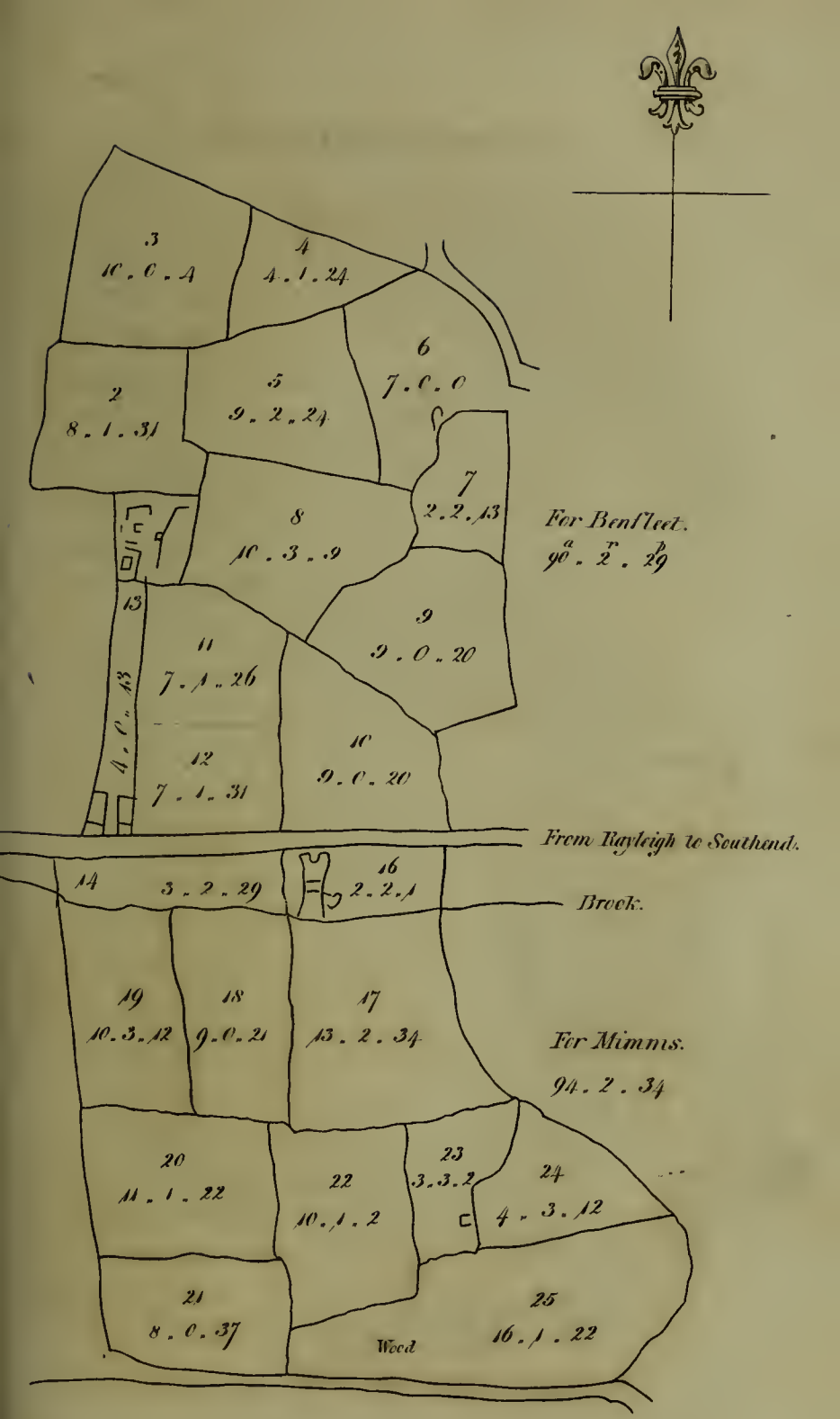
In 1816 the trustees of both these charities, together with a vestry summoned for that purpose, thought that it would be for the advantage of both charities to purchase an estate at Eastwood, in Essex, consisting of 184 acres 1 rood 20 perches, which was then offered for sale at 4000*l.* It was agreed that 2300*l.* should be advanced by the School charity, and 1700*l.* by King James's charity; and, in order to pay off the debt that was owing to King James's charity by the School charity, it was agreed, that a larger portion of the estate should be allotted to the former charity, than it would have been entitled to according to the proportion of the purchase money which it was actually to advance.

The estate happened to be divided by a road leading from Raleigh to Southend, which left on the one side 90 acres 2 roods 29 perches, and on the other 94 acres 2 roods 34 perches; and that appearing to be a fair division according to the interest of each charity, the 90 acres 2 roods 29 perches were allotted to the School charity, and the remainder to King James's charity.

To meet the expence of this purchase the trustees sold out the sum of 2700*l.* stock, standing in their names, on the 2d December 1816, which produced 1691*l.* 17*s.* and by the sale of timber in 1816 they raised 580*l.* 16*s.* They paid 1800*l.* part of the purchase money, and 500*l.* was left on mortgage; which 500*l.* and the expences incurred by the purchase, they afterwards defrayed by a balance in hand, and the produce of another sale of timber fallen in 1819.

The portion of the estate which was allotted to this charity, consisting of 90 acres 2 roods 29 perches, was purchased, subject to a lease to Samuel Rivers, for 17 years from Michaelmas 1813, at the rent of 100*l.* *per ann.* but it was considered to be worth at least 25*s.* an acre. This portion was conveyed to the trustees of the school, and a trust-deed has been lately executed, declaring the trusts according to the deed of trust of the 1st of September 1621.

The only source of income, besides the two



Eastwood Farm Essex.

above-mentioned estates, is a rent-charge of 40*s.* *per ann.* payable to the schoolmaster under the will of Roger Graves (the date of which is not now known), which is charged upon, and regularly paid out of, some lands at Pattins-ware in this parish, in the possession of Mrs. Gough, the widow of the late Richard Gough, esq.; and the whole income arising from these sources is 375*l.* *per ann.*

This charity has no other property, except the school-house and room, which is reported to have been built about two centuries ago, by the inhabitants [1], on some land belonging to another charity, called *Prounce's;* but no rent is paid for it.

The affairs of this charity are now in a train by which the different objects of the trust may in future receive the benefits to which they are entitled; but it must be observed, that hitherto nothing has been applied towards the relief of the poor orphans, or the impotent inhabitants of the parish.

Till lately there has been much confusion created in the management of the trust, by carrying the income of this charity into a general account with others.

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[1] It appears by deed of feoffment in 1558 that a school-house was then erected.

From the year 1771 to 1795 inclusive, a considerable quantity of timber was cut upon the Poynetts estate, and the whole produce of the sales of it, amounting to 1879*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* was carried to the account of the parish, *and applied in aid of the poor rates;* though such an application of part of this money may be justified by the words of the trust deed, which directs "that part of the funds should be applied to the relief of the poor and impotent people of the parish," yet it appears, a portion of it ought to have been set apart for the use of the school. This application, however, was made by the trustees, under the direction of the vestries, who are empowered to give directions as to the appropriation of the profits of the Poynetts estate.

Since the year 1795 the proceeds of the sales of timber have been invested in the funds, and applied as before mentioned in the purchase of land for the benefit of the charity.

The expenditure on behalf of the school is now as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Master's salary, including Graves's gift - - - -	100	0	0
Usher's ditto - - -	40	0	0
Annual gratuity to the Usher -	20	0	0
Carried over -	£. 160	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	160	0	0
Taxes for the school and school-house - - - -	22	14	6
Coals for ditto - - -	7	17	0
Repairs (upon an average) -	20	0	0
In the whole - £.	210	11	6

This is the whole expenditure relating to the school, according to the present income; before the rents were revised in 1817 there was not sufficient for the purposes of the school. Since 1817 the expence attending the new purchase has not left any balance for other purposes; but it is proposed hereafter to distribute the rest for the other purposes of this charity.

The same expenditure was made on account of the charity before the income was raised in 1818 (except that the gratuity to the usher was 10*l.* instead of 20*l.*, and in 1810 the master's salary was raised to 100*l.* from 22*l. per ann.* and there were also occasional allowances for books.

In 1807 the rent of the Benfleet estate was 100*l. per ann.* since which stock has been purchased from the sale of timber, from time to time, which has increased the income.

From Lady-day 1810, to Lady-day 1811, the whole income, from rent and dividends, was

126*l.* 5*s.* *per ann.*; and the stock had been increasing ever since 1816. The dividends on the stock amounted to 54*l.* 15*s.* which increased the income to 181*l.*

William Garratt, who died in 1586, left the sum of 50*l.* towards building a school-house, at Enfield, where he was born[1]. The present school-house, in which the schoolmaster resides, and which adjoins the church-yard, was purchased and rebuilt by the parishioners at their own charge; it is a comfortable dwelling, and in good repair, and there is a small garden attached to it.

The Rev. John Milne, who was appointed in 1791, is the present schoolmaster: and there is an usher[2], who is appointed by the feoffees and vestrymen. The number of boys on the list is now about 120, 100 of whom attend regularly; the average number for the last 25 years, between 100 and 120. All the sons of parishioners above the age of seven years, are admitted on application to the trustees or churchwardens, and may remain until fourteen or fifteen years of age; the number is unlimited, and all books are provided by the parents of the children.

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[1] Abstract of Wills, Prerogative Office, by E. R. Mores, in the possession of Thomas Astle, esq.

[2] Mr. Henry Benley was usher for 10 years, but died in 1821; none appointed since.

They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar; Mr. Milne has added geography, mathematics, and the classics, for those boys who stay long enough to benefit by such studies, and have capacity; but he does not consider himself bound to give this additional instruction.

The view here given of the back of the school is taken from the meadows.

It was customary, until the year 1817, to admit other scholars besides those who are entered on the foundation, but the present trustees are much more strict in the fulfilment of

their duties than their predecessors, who have considered that the master receiving pay for extra-parochial scholars is an infringement on the privileges of the parishioners. Mr. Milne has occasionally young men who read with him *out of school hours*, to prepare them for their examination for degrees at the Universities; but this does not in the least interfere with his attendance on the school.

When Mr. Milne was first appointed, he received *22l. per annum*, as schoolmaster; and being Lecturer, he received about *26l. per annum*[1] from the Benfleet estate, and *4l.* the gift of Mr. Loft[2] in the year 1631. About eight years ago it was thought that the lecturer's salary was a misapplication, and it was discontinued.

The trustees visit the school occasionally.

When the trustees are reduced to five, four, or three at the least, the feoffment is to be renewed.

The trustees and vestrymen by the deed of 21st September 1621, are empowered to remove the master, whenever they shall think fit, and the reasons for such removal are not liable to be questioned in any court of law or equity. This

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[1] He was lecturer about twenty years.

[2] See Loft's gift among the charities.

was the opinion of the Vice-chancellor in a suit between the trustees and Mr. Milne, which came on for hearing the 22d of February last. The point which remained undecided, and on which his Honour said he would take the opinion of the Judges, was, — whether the vestry held for his removal ought to be taken according to the Act 58 Geo. III. cap. 69, or the deed of 21st September 1621, and therefore whether the directions of that deed would be construed so as to create such vestry,—a vestry held by a special act [1], or of ancient and special usage or custom? His Honour directed an issue at law on these points.

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[1] See the Act 58 Geo. III. cap. 69, sect. 8.

An Account of the Gross Amount of the Sales of Timber fallen on the Poynetts Estate, and the Application.

Date.	Gross Amount.	£.	s.	d.	Application.	£.	s.	d.	Total.	£.	s.	d.	Stock Purchased.	£.	s.	d.
1773	. . . . .	227	0	0	Carried to the parish account, and applied, with the produce of other charities, to the several accounts of the parish, in aid of the poors' rate, with the exception of 359*l.* 10*s.* which was laid out in 1774 in the purchase of 400*l.* 3 per cent. consols, which was afterwards sold out by the parish for the purpose of paying off a mortgage upon part of their estates.											
1774	. . . . .	603	10	6												
1776	. . . . .	446	5	0												
1783	. . . . .	151	4	0												
1785	. . . . .	248	4	4												
1795	. . . . .	173	0	0												
		1849	3	10												
1807	To amount of fall this year	265	13	0	By paid Mr. Hill marking and selling timber.	43	7	0								
					By allowed tenants for repairs done at Poynetts wall.	58	13	3								
					By paid consideration for 250*l.* 3 per cent. consols	157	10	0	. . . . .	259	10	3		250	0	0

1809	To amount of fall this year	446	0	0	By paid Mr. Becket marking timber	18	4	8					
					By paid ditto and others attending sale	3	17	0					
					By 550*l.* 3 per cent. consols.....	367	16	3	.....			550	0 0
					By paid Mr. Milne's salary [2].....	50	0	0					
					By paid Messrs. Beckett and Osborn	9	10	0					
									449	7	11		
1810	To amount of fall this year	286	0	0	By paid Beckett and Co. expences	19	4	3					
					By paid Mr. Potter, tenant, for underwood	50	0	0					
					By paid Crawter selling same.....	10	6	0					
					By paid Crawter surveying same [3]..	102	1	10					
					By 150*l.* consols.....	101	1	3	.....			150	0 0
									282	13	4		

[1] It appears there are no books of account previous to this date in the possession of the vestry-clerk.

[2] This 50*l.* the schoolmaster's salary, was paid out of the timber account, in consequence of the expence of repairing the sea-wall, which had been much injured by a high tide, and doing other repairs. The rents were insufficient for the payment of his salary that year, and it was therefore paid out of this fund. It was afterwards returned to the school by the purchase of 100*l.* stock in 1813 out of the balance of the Benfleet general account.—See Appendix to the Second Report of the Committee on the Education of the Poor, p. 267.

[3] This was for taking a plan of the estate, and marking and valuing every tree upon it, and for a survey and plans, &c.

Account of Sale of Timber, &c.—continued.

Date.	Gross Amount.				Application.				Total.			Stock Purchased.		
		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1811	To amount of fall this year	636	10	0	By paid Messrs. Becket and Co.	17	11	10						
					By paid Crawter selling	12	10	10						
					By paid cutting underwood	30	0	0						
					By paid repairing fences	9	14	0						
					By paid Potter for underwood	100	0	0						
					By discount on Crawter's bill	4	19	9						
					By 725*l.* consols	472	3	3	.....			725	0	0
									646	19	8			
1812	To amount of fall this year	72	12	0	By paid catalogues, &c. Elm sale	7	7	0						
					Expences of sale	5	1	6						
	To amount of bavins, &c.	174	10	4	By paid making bavins	71	12	7						
					By paid freight and cartage	41	11	5						
					By paid Crawter marking and selling	25	19	0						
					By paid Messrs. Beckett and Hardy's expences	11	9	0						
					By 75*l.* consols	42	9	6	.....			75	0	0
					By paid Messrs. Beckett and Hardy's expences	10	10	10						
									216	0	10			
1813	.....				By 100*l.* consols	58	12	6	.....			100	0	0[1]

1815 Apr. 11.	To amount of sale of timber in Shipwright's-wood	584	0	0	By paid expences to and from Raleigh twice, to mark and sell timber	9	12	6						
					By post-chaise and boy twice	8	17	0						
					By paid expences at Raleigh	31	19	7						
					By 500*l.* consols at $57\frac{1}{2}$	285	12	6	.....			500	0	0
					By 350*l.* consols at $62\frac{1}{2}$	218	6	3	.....			350	0	0
					By paid Mr. Leifchild's expences and charges	33	5	6						
									587	13	4			
1816	To amount of sale of timber	701	0	0	By paid expences of going twice to view Eastwood Hall estate, and to purchase same	38	0	6						
					By paid expences of sale	82	3	5						
					By balance	580	16	1						
									701	0	0			
									3143	5	4	2700	0	0[2]
1819	To amount of sale of timber.	551	10	0	By expences	77	8	0						
					By balance	474	2	0						
									551	10	0			

[1] Purchased out of the balance of the Benfleet timber general account.

[2] The above stock of 2700*l.* was sold out 2d Dec. 1816, and the produce thereof, being 1691*l.* 17*s.* together with the balance of the sale of timber 1816, being 580*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* was applied to the estate at Eastwood in the county of Essex, and in payment of the expences attending the same. See Appendix to the Second Report of the Commissioners on Education of the Poor, p. 269.

MASTERS OF THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

—— Bradshawe was master in 1600 at 20*l.* *per annum* salary.

Thomas Taylor served out Bradshaw's time in 1600 for 14*s.* and was appointed master the same year, and received at Michaelmas 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and afterwards 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Richard Ward, 1606 and 1607, and was put into the deed of 19 James I. 1621, and continued master until 1647. He had 10*s.* more for quarterage, for keeping the accounts for Christmas quarter that year.

William Holmes [1], died 29 Jan. 1664.

William Nelson, clerk, appointed 16 April 1676.

—— Harpur was master in 1700.

Robert Uvedale, LL.D. [2]

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[1] Parish Register.

[2] Dr. Uvedale was born in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, May 25, 1642, and educated under Dr. Busby at Westminster-school, where, in 1658, he took from the bier of the Protector one of the funeral escutcheons, which is still preserved in the family, and is supposed to be the only one remaining. He was elected one of the Divinity Fellows of Trinity College, and afterwards offered himself a candidate for the Lay-fellowship of that College. Mr. Newton (afterwards

John Allen, 1732.

Daniel Shipton, 1761. He went chaplain to Smyrna, but returned after the great fire there,

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Sir Isaac) was his competitor, and they were both examined by Dr. Isaac Barrow, then Master of the College, who found them equal in learning and science. Dr. Barrow decided in favour of Mr. Uvedale, saying that "Mr. Uvedale and Mr. Newton being at that time equal in literary attainments, he must give the fellowship to Mr. Uvedale as senior;" but he soon after vacated the fellowship by marriage. He died August 17, 1722, aged 81. He was father of Dr. Robert Uvedale, vicar of this parish (1721 to 1732). Dr. Uvedale was B.A. 1662; M.A. 1666; LL.D. Com. Reg. 1682. See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. IX. pp. 485, 755, 781, 816.—The hatchment containing the arms of Dr. Uvedale, impaled with his wife's, is now in the church of Langton juxta Partney in the county of Lincoln; and one of the escutcheons used at this Doctor's funeral is in the possession of the Rev. Robert Uvedale, of Louth, in the county of Lincoln, vicar of Fotherby in the same county.

On a dispute between some of the parishioners of Enfield, it was made a matter of accusation against him, that he had "neglected the children of the free-school, and deserted the school-house, having taken a large mansion to accommodate numerous boarders. These proceedings bear date 1676. Uvedale got the better of his opponents, and was honourably reinstated in the school from which he had been ejected by some of the feoffees. One of his opponents, in his allegation, charges him with having obtained from the Lord Chamberlain an appoinment as an actor and comedian at the Theatre Royal, to protect him (as being one of his Majesty's servants) from the execution on a bond which had been issued out against him."—Lysons.

and on his return was presented to a living in Northamptonshire.

Samuel Hardy, M.A.[1] was appointed November 1762, resigned, and died in December 1793.

John Milne (member of the University of Aberdeen, the present master) was appointed on the resignation of Mr. Hardy, Lady-day 1791, who, besides the fixed salary of 20*l.* *per annum*, has 35*l.* *per annum* appropriated to him out of other parochial funds. The sum of 45*l.* *per annum* is allowed by the parish out of unappropriated funds for an usher, and 10*l.* *per annum* for an assistant usher.

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[1] Mr. Hardy was buried 17 Dec. 1793, at Tottenham, aged 73. He had been formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and resided many years at Enfield, where he was lecturer and master of the free-school, both which he resigned about two years before his death, his salary being continued to him out of regard to his merits and long service, and retired to a house at Tottenham High Cross. Mr. Hardy was author of "An Answer to Mr. Chubb's Essay concerning Redemption;" "The indispensible Necessity of constantly celebrating the Christian Sacrifice;" "A Sermon on the Eucharist;" a volume of "Discourses on the principal Prophecies of the Old and New Testament;" "A Paraphrase on the Epistle to the Hebrews;" and "A Vindication of Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles."—Gent. Mag. 1793, p. 1156.

At Enfield, Middlesex, aged 51, Mr. Tho. Liley, 15 years clerk of that parish, master of a considerable day-school, and agent to the Phœnix fire office in that town. He was, during the illness and inability of the Rev. Mr. Hardy, appointed deputy master of the Free-school, which he recovered to a flourishing state; and, on the appointment of the present master, retired with a pension. He was deputy distributor of the stamps, under David Devisme, esq. who died Oct. 28, 1789, of the gout in his stomach, in consequence of Mr. Liley's house being robbed (vol. LIX. 1150.) 1794

The several other Charitable Gifts, Rents, and Revenues belonging to this Parish, with the Names of the several Donors, the Uses to which they are applied, &c. &c.

Robert Ramston, of Chingford, in the county of Essex, gent. by a codicil annexed to his will, bearing date the 1st of August 1585, gave, for the comfort and relief of the poor people of the parish of Enfield, the sum of 40*s.* to be paid in the month of November, yearly, for ever, to the churchwardens for the time being. This 40*s.* is paid by Lord Maynard, and disposed of every other Sunday in bread, which is distributed to the poor.

Thomas Wilson, of London, brewer, by will, dated the 30th of October 1590, gave[1] all the rents, issues, and profits of three houses, with the appurtenances, being in Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, on the south side of the High-street there, near the Bars, to be yearly, for ever, bestowed on six poor men of the parish of Enfield, to be paid to them quarterly, or within one month; and that the same poor men shall

[1] To his servant William Leeke, and, after his death, his widow was joined with five poor men.

from time to time be chosen and appointed by the churchwardens and six parishioners of the said parish of Enfield, always at a vestry; and if any of the said poor men shall go to dwell out of the parish, or decease, or if any such so chosen to have a part of the said rents shall happen to be wealthy, or be able to live without the same, then, from time to time, one other poor person or persons of the said parish to be chosen in form aforesaid, in the room of such person so dying, or dwelling out of the said parish, or having ability to live without it. When feoffees reduced to three, the feoffment to be renewed to six. Two of the houses [1] produce 100*l. per annum*, and are let to Mr. Pelgate and Mr. Benjamin Wood at 50*l. per annum* each. The third house was sold to the Commissioners for making the Commercial-road, and the purchase money laid out in the funds, which produces annually 62*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* making the whole income 162*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* which is distributed among six poor men, at the rate of 27*l.* 2*s. per annum* each.

William Smith, of the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlessex, yeoman, by will,

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[1] One of these houses was occupied by Mr. William Wright, butcher, and the one adjoining by Woods, his son-in-law, where the cattle for the Jews were killed according to their laws by the butchers appointed by their nation.—Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVI. p. 382.

dated the 26th of September 1592, gave 4*l.*[1] *per annum* for ever, to be paid to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish church of Enfield aforesaid for the time being, by four even portions, viz. at Christmas 20*s.* at Lady-day 20*s.* and at Midsummer and Michaelmas 20*s.* each, which said money in such sort paid, the said vicar and churchwardens, calling unto them some four other men of the same parish, shall, within six days after every such receipt, distribute among the poor inhabitants where most need is. And if it shall chance that the said sums of money, or any of them, shall be in the whole or in part unpaid by the space of two months after any of the feasts wherein they should be due, he did will then, that his house, with all and every the parcels of land hereafter named, should be demised or let out, from time to time, by the said vicar and churchwardens, and in case no vicar, the churchwardens and four other men, at such price as they, or the greater part of them, shall think good; and pay the rent as aforesaid, viz. the house where John White did dwell, with five acres of pasture adjoining to the same, and four acres of pasture near

[1] There used to be only received 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the other 6*s.* 8*d.* had been lost to the parish many years ago. There is now received 6*s.* 8*d.* more from the overseers.

Phipps-hatch-gate, and three acres of arable in Broad-field, and two acres in Maypleton-field, and one acre called a five-rod acre, at or near Bullock's stile.

These premises were claimed by Francis Evington, Michael Forth, Benjamin Decrowe, and Henry Loft, and settled by a decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses, that each of them should pay quarterly his proportion of the legacy, viz. the first two 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* each, and the latter two, 6*s.* 8*d.* each. It is now paid as follows: the overseers for the town-quarter, for the workhouse, 13*s.* 4*d.*; Mr. Browning, 10*s.* *per annum;* and George Giles, Esq. 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* the whole of which is given to one poor woman quarterly.

John David, of Enfield, Middlesex, yeoman, by will, dated the 20th of November 1620, did will and devise, that the rents, issues, and profits, from time to time, coming, growing, and arising, of and in all that his messuage or tenement, with the barns, stables, yards, and outhouses whatsoever thereunto belonging, situate, lying, and being, on the left side of the market-place at Enfield-green, should be yearly employed and bestowed to and upon the relief of four poor aged and well-disposed widows of the said parish of Enfield, for ever, to be paid unto them at the four usual feasts, or within twenty-

one days next after, by even portions; and that the same poor widows should, from time to time, be chosen and appointed by the churchwardens and six parishioners of the said parish, always at a vestry to be holden at the said parish: and if any of the said poor widows should go and dwell out of the said parish of Enfield, marry, or decease, then, from time to time, one other poor widow or widows of the said parish should be chosen in the manner and form aforesaid, in the room of her or them so dwelling out of the said parish, marrying, or deceasing. There are six feoffees, and when reduced to three the feoffment to be renewed to six.

This estate used to be let to different tenants at 48*l.* 10*s.* *per annum;* but the greater part of it being so old and decayed as to make it necessary to be re-built, it was let to Mr. Ostliffe for 99 years from Midsummer 1788 at 40*l.* *per annum,* and Mr. Ostliffe covenanted to lay out 500*l.* in repairing or rebuilding the premises. It is now in the possession of Mr. William Beckett. The whole income of this charity is 43*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* *per annum;* 40*l.* *per annum* of which is distributed among four poor women at 10*l.* each, and the remainder is disposed of bv the trustees for other purposes.

The allotment to the trustees of this charity under the inclosing Act was 3 acres 2 roods 21

perches of freehold land on the Chase, No. 1683 on the Plan. The trustees to make all the fences on the east and west sides.

John Deycrowe, by will, dated the 25th day of May 1627, gave a moiety of his messuage or farm, situate at or near a street in Enfield called Green-street, and of all barns, stables, houses, out-houses, gardens, orchards, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, thereunto belonging and appertaining, as the same are mentioned in a certain presentment or survey made by a jury at a court holden for the manor of Worcester, to be held freely of the same manor, to Thomas Sone, his heirs and assigns for ever, and requires him and them for ever to pay thereout, to the poor of the parish of Enfield 4*l.* yearly, by 20*s.* quarterly, to be paid on every of the four most usual quarter-days of payment in the year, or within eight days next following, to the churchwardens and overseers of the said parish of Enfield; and they, calling and taking unto them two other of the inhabitants of the said parish, such as they shall think well of, do and shall give and bestow, dispose, and distribute the said 20*s.* quarterly to and amongst the poor people of Enfield aforesaid, for the time being, for ever.

The lands[1] out of which this money is pay-

[1] Parish Records.

able are Broad Lees 5 acres, Bushey Lees 3 acres, Summer Lees 4 acres, in Mill-marsh 1 acre 1 rood; Hobb's grove 2 acres, Allen's-field 6 acres, Moor's-field 4 acres, Baldwin's-field 5 acres, North Challcrofts 2 acres, in Windmill-field 1 acre, New Croft 4 acres, Kingsbould 1 acre, Start Lees 3 acres. Charles Boddam, esq. was the tenant in 1774, and Mr. Richard Connop under-tenant. The rent is paid by Newell Connop, esq. and given to two poor women at 10*s.* a quarter each.

Henry Loft, of Enfield, Middlesex, yeoman, by will dated March the 3d, 1631, gave to the parish of Enfield the sum of 20*l.* *per annum* for ever, viz. 12*l.* part thereof, to be paid to the minister and churchwardens for the time being, to and for the only use, benefit, and behoof of six poor widows, to be chosen after his decease, by the said minister, churchwardens, and six others of the vestrymen of the said parish of Enfield, at a vestry, equally to be divided amongst the said six poor widows, at the four most usual feasts or terms in the year, or within fourteen days next ensuing every of the said feast days, by even portions; and if any of the said poor widows shall depart this mortal life, or go to live out of the said parish to dwell, or happen to be married, that then one other poor widow to be chosen in her stead or room by the

said minister, churchwardens, and six others of the vestrymen of the same parish for the time being, at a vestry as aforesaid: and 4*l.* another part thereof, to the said minister and churchwardens, at the days and times aforesaid, to and for the use and only benefit and behoof of a preacher, or lecturer, which shall preach in the afternoon of the Lord's-day, in the said parish-church of Enfield (the said preacher, or lecturer, for the time being, not omitting preaching above one month in the year in the said parish church); and 4*l.* the other part thereof, at Midsummer-day, or within fourteen days then next following, to the minister and churchwardens as aforesaid, to be bestowed by them for and towards the cloathing of the poor of the said parish of Enfield, or providing for them such necessary apparel as they shall think fitting; which said sum of 20*l.* is to be paid out of the premises hereafter named, viz. one messuage, three barns, one garden, one orchard, and thirty-nine acres and a half of land, with the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being at Horsepool-stones, in the parish of Enfield aforesaid; also one cottage and one acre of land in Baker-street, then in the occupation of Robert Morphew; and also one close of pasture, called Bullock's-stile, and two acres and a half of land, then in the occupation of Henry Hunsdon the elder; and also of and in two and twenty

acres of land, with the appurtenances, lying and being in Chigwell, in the county of Essex, then in the tenure of Abraham Fuller.

This twenty pounds *per ann.* is paid by Mr. Saunders, and is distributed, viz. 12*l.* *per ann.* to six poor women at 10*s.* a quarter; 4*l.* *per ann.* to Rev. W. A. Armstrong, as lecturer; and the remaining 4*l.* is paid to the minister and churchwardens to clothe the poor.

George Cock, of the parish of Saint James, Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, brewer, by will, dated the 16th of September 1635, gave to the poor of the parish of Enfield the sum of 30*l.* for a stock for the increase of profit thereof, to be yearly given to the poor of Enfield in bread; with which said sum the parishioners purchased a tenement, with a little close of pasture ground adjoining to the same, at Clay-hill.

The tenement is let to Thomas Hill, at 7*l.* 7*s.* *per ann.* and the little close of pasture to Mr. Samuel Nott at 1*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* *per ann.* amounting to 8*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* *per ann.*; which is given away every Sunday in bread to the poor. The allotment to the trustees is 1 acre and 27 perches of copyhold land on the south side of Hadley-road, on the Chase, held of the manor of Worcesters, and No. 1681 on the plan. The trustees to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Sir Nicholas Raynton, knt. and alderman of the

city of London, by will, dated May the 2d, 1646, gave to the parish of Enfield 10*l. per ann.* for ever, to put out three poor children, born in the town of Enfield[1], apprentices; which said sum is to be paid to the churchwardens for the time being, at Michaelmas in every year, by the master and four wardens of the fraternity of the art and mystery of Haberdashers in London, out of the house he dwelt in, and a tenement adjoining, and a large shop or warehouse, in the parish of St. Edmond the King, in Lombard-street, London. 76 boys were put out from 1746 to 1776.

A claim was made by the parish upon the Company for a return of 2*l. per ann.* for 35 years, deducted by them under the head of land-tax to Lady-day 1812, amounting to 70*l.* which they paid, and which was invested by the churchwardens, in the purchase of 100*l.* 3 *per cent.* reduced annuities; the produce being 3*l. per ann.* makes the sum 13*l. per ann.* which is appropriated for apprenticing out boys upon application, and 4*l.* is now given with each boy.

The balance in hand to Lady-day 1821 was 30*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

William Billings, of Enfield, Middlesex, yeo-

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[1] In such houses only as had been then built 40 years.

man, by will, dated June the 11, 1659, gave 20*s. per ann.* for ever, to be paid to the minister and churchwardens at Bartholomew-tide, every year, for and towards the cloathing of poor children of the said parish of Enfield; which said money is to be paid out of one messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, and the closes of several pasture grounds thereunto adjoining and belonging, situate, lying, or being near unto Cole's-bridge, near Clay-hill, in the parish of Enfield aforesaid.

This and Anne Osbourn's gift being now disposed of together, the account is stated in Anne Osbourn's account, p. 207.

Roger Grave, of Enfield, Middlesex, yeoman, by will gave 40*s.* yearly, for ever, to the schoolmaster of the free-school of the parish of Enfield for the time being, for and towards his recompence for teaching and instructing the poor children of the inhabitants of the parish of Enfield aforesaid, to be paid out of the issues and profits of a certain tenement with the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being by the New River, near Forty-hill, in Enfield aforesaid; which said 40*s.* is to be paid half yearly, by even and equal portions, by Mrs. Gough, and is regularly paid to the schoolmaster.

Sir Henry Wroth, in consideration of his in-

closing part of Stonard-field[1], near Ponder's end, in the parish of Enfield, agreed to pay the parish of Enfield 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* *per ann.* at Michaelmas, yearly, to one or more of the churchwardens for the time being, and whosoever enjoys the same is to pay the said sum, which the said churchwardens are to distribute amongst the poor people of the said parish of Enfield, as they at their discretion shall think fit. It is paid by Newel Connop, esq. for the Durance estate, and distributed by the churchwardens of Green-street and Ponder's-end quarter.

King James the First gave to the parish of Enfield 500*l.* in consideration of his taking 335 acres, part of Enfield Chase, to enlarge Theobalds-park, with which money the parishioners of Enfield purchased an estate called Marches and Devises, in the parish of North Mimms, in the county of Hertford, with the houses and buildings thereon, abutting north on the parsonage land, south on Bushmoor-lane, east on Deadman's-street-lane, and west on the lands late of Mr. Moore, and 26 acres of meadow and pasture which abutted south and east on Ward's-grove, north on the parsonage land,

[1] "Sixty acres, which lay common at every season, inclosed by Sir Thomas Wroth, for which he pays 27*s.* 6*d.* to the churchwardens of Enfield." Survey of Enfield Manor, Harl. MSS. 1579. 155

Drawn & engraved by J. T. Smith, Engraver of the Antiquities of London and its environs.

AT PONDER'S-END, near ENFIELD.

London Pub: May 27. 1797. by N. Smith, Rembrandts Head, Gt. Mays Buildings, St. Martins Lane; & J. T. Smith, 40 Frith Street, Soho.

and west on Deadman's-street-lane; and which was let at 18*l.* 18*s.* *per ann.* which rent is at the disposal of the parish, and the trustees were to give notice of a vestry on the Sunday next after the receipt of the rent, for the parish to dispose of it for any general use, or for the poor, But this estate has been sold, and the produce laid out in the funds, with the intention of re-purchasing land under the provision of the act of parliament[1]. When the feoffees were reduced to five, four, or three at the least, the feoffment was to be renewed.

Jasper Nichols, of St. Sepulchre's, London, yeoman, by will, gave 50*l.* to the poor of the parish of Enfield, with which money, and the benevolence of his executors, the parishioners, with the consent of Thomas Coats, gent. and Robert Curry, citizen and cordwainer, of London, executors of the said Jasper Nichols, have purchased an estate, lately let at 52*s.* *per ann.* (besides the quit-rent), which is a messuage or tenement, called or known by the name of the Bull and Bell, situate, lying, and being at Horsepool-stones in the parish of Enfield, with several parcels of land thereunto belonging, formerly let to Thomas Hill, on lease for 30 years from Michaelmas 1781, 52*s.* whereof is to be paid for bread, at 12*d.* per week, and thirteen loaves to

[1] See account of the Grammar-school.

the dozen, and given to the poor on Sundays, according to the will of the said Jasper Nichols, deceased. The thirteenth loaf is given to the person distributing, and 8*s.* remaining of the 3*l.* to be given at or within a week of Easter to poor not receiving the bread.

The allotment to the trustees of this charity was 2 acres 2 roods 25 perches of freehold land in Broadfield, No. 1574 on the plan. The trustees to make all the fences on the west, and next Hoe-lane on the north side.

The estate is now let for 31*l.*; 6*l. per ann.* is given away in bread every other Sunday, and the remaining 25*l. per ann.* is divided between two poor women, by quarterly payments. When the feoffees are reduced to five, four, or three at least, the feoffment to be renewed.

A messuage or tenement, called the King's Head, and the market-place thereunto adjoining; also a close of pasture to the same, with the market, and all liberties, free customs, tolls, stallage, pickages, fines, amercements, and all the shambles, shops, and stalls, for the use of the market, with the market-house there, together with all the ground and soil, and all other profits whatsoever, formerly let at the yearly rent of 40*l. per ann.* and divided as follows, *viz.* the King's Head and close of pasture, then a garden and bowling-green, and let to

David Walker, as tenant at will, at 20*l. per ann.* The houses on the west side of the market-place, and the market, &c. let to Thomas Vaughan, on lease for 57 years from Christmas 1789, at 12*l. per ann.* and the messuage in the church-yard, let to George Skegg, on lease for 21 years from Lady-day 1772, at 5*l. per annum.* They are now let as follows: Mr. Holden, for the King's Head, 16*l. per ann.*; Mr. Patman, for the old coffee-house, 7*l. per ann.*; Mr. Vaughan's representatives 12*l. per ann.*; Mr. Nott, for land belonging to Pounce's charity 1*l.* 7*s.* 7*d. per ann.*; and also for land belonging to the market-place charity 2*l.* 6*s. per ann.*; amounting altogether to 38*l.* 13*s.* 7*d. per ann.*; out of which, 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* is allowed to Mr. Vaughan's representatives for loss of common right, and 8*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. Patman for the like loss, which makes the nett income of this estate 36*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* One poor woman receives 20*l. per ann.* another 5*l. per ann.* and the remainder is disposed of by the Vestry. The allotment to the trustees of this charity was 4 acres 1 rood 4 perches of freehold land on the Chase, No. 1684 on the plan. And by an indenture of feoffment, dated October the 24th, in the year of our Lord 1691, and inrolled in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster in that Michaelmas Term, it is therein particularly mentioned

and expressed, that the feoffees shall and will permit and suffer such person or persons as the minister, churchwardens, and other parishioners of the parish of Enfield shall nominate and appoint to receive the rents, issues, and profits of the said premises; the same to be distributed to the only proper behoof, use, and benefit, of the poor of Enfield, from time to time inhabiting and residing in the said town of Enfield, in such manner and form as the minister, churchwardens, and others the parishioners of the said parish shall from time to time appoint.

The free-school house, and small garden to it belonging, are occupied by the Rev. John Milne, as schoolmaster.

Anne Osbourn, of the parish of St. Saviour's Southwark, in the county of Surrey, widow, by her will, dated February 23, 1666, gave to the parish of Enfield, Middlesex, the sum of 100*l.* to purchase land, which shall remain for ever, the profits thereof arising yearly to be bestowed and employed every year for the relief of poor widows that are of good report, and for setting to school one or more poor child or children that are either fatherless or motherless, in the said parish of Enfield, and to be converted to no other use: and the parishioners added out of the parish rents, 20*l.* more, and purchased with

THE CHURCH IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Bishop of London has licensed the Rev. John Burton Norman to the perpetual curacy of Little Stanmore; Rev. Thomas Ratcliffe to the lectureship of St. Peter-upon-Cornhill; Rev. Charles Henry Cope to the curacy of St. Peter, Great Windmill-street; Rev. Octavius James Ellis to the curacy of St. John, Hammersmith; Rev. John James Pulleine to the curacy of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; Rev. Albert John Swainson to the curacy of St. Mary, Spring-grove; Rev. John Walker, to the curacy of Jesus Chapel, Enfield; and Rev. Ralph Williams to be a diocesan home missionary.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—

TODAY, MAY 19, 1868.

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Morant Bay. Easington was a commanding position
the bush ran close to the court-house. It was tho
dangerous a place that we kept double sentries.
I don't know when the rainy season commences, but i
very rainy then. The rivers were swollen, and commu
tion was very difficult. We had two horses and
washed away going to Easington. Stony Ghut is a dif

MAY 19 1868

the said sum[1] one messuage or tenement, since pulled down, a garden, and two acres of land, in the parish of Enfield aforesaid, at or near Cole's-bridge, and one acre and a half of meadow, in Wild-marsh, and one acre of land in Dung-field, and two acres of land in the same Dung-field, called Locker-croft, and five roods of land in Long-field. The premises are in the possession of the overseers, at 12*l. per ann.* Mr. Jenning's at 4*l. per ann.* and Mr. Webster 2*l.* 2*s.* The annual income arising from this property is 18*l.* 2*s.* and which is disposed of as follows: to three poor widows at 1*l.* 1*s.* a quarter, each, and 1*l. per ann.* disposed of by the minister and churchwardens at Bartholomew-tide, for clothing poor children. There was a balance in hand of 61*l.* 14*s.* up to April 1821.

The allotment to the trustees of Osbourn and Billing's gift was 3 acres 1 rood 10 perches of freehold land in Bird's-field, No. 1641 on the plan.

Henry Dixon, citizen and draper of London, and inhabitant of the town of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, by will, dated November 9, 1693, gave and bequeathed all his mes-

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[1] These are the same premises as were charged by the will of William Billings with the payment of 20*s. per ann.* to the parish of Enfield. See p. 201.

suages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate in the towns, or parishes of Benington and Munden, in the county of Hertford, and in Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, and in the parish of St. Mildred, in the Poultry, London, to the Company of Drapers, London, and their successors, for ever, upon trust that the said Company of Drapers and their successors (after deducting all charges incident to the said lands and premises, and other payments, in his will mentioned) should dispose of the residue to the use hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, in, for, and towards placing apprentices to handicraft trades; in the first place, of such poor boys, wheresoever born, as bear his Christian name and surname, and are of the age of 15 years, or more, the sum of 5*l.* for each boy; and for the payment of the like sum of 5*l.* to every such boy so placed out apprentice as aforesaid, that shall duly and truly serve his said apprenticeship, within a month after he shall be made free of the City of London, for the better enabling him to set up and follow his trade; and in the next place, in, for, and towards placing apprentices to handicraft trades such poor boys, wheresoever born, as bear his surname only, and are above the age of 15 years, the sum of 4*l.* for each boy; and for the payment of the like sum of 4*l.* to every such boy so placed out apprentice, that

shall duly and truly serve his said apprenticeship, within a month after he shall be made free of the City of London, for the better enabling him to set up and follow his trade; and for want of such, then in and for placing out apprentices to handicraft trades of such and so many poor boys born and resident in the several parishes of Benington and Enfield aforesaid, and of the parishes of St. Katharine Coleman, and St. Mildred, in the Poultry, London, that are above the age of 15 years, the sum of 4*l.* for every such boy, and for the payment of the like sum of 4*l.* to every such boy of the said several parishes so placed out apprentice that shall duly and truly serve his said apprenticeship, within a month after he shall be free of the City of London, for the better enabling him to set up and follow his trade; and for want of such, then, in the next place, in and for the placing out apprentices, to the trades aforesaid, of such of the sons of the tenants which now are, or ever shall be, tenants of the hereby devised lands, or any part thereof, whose parent or parents shall desire the same, and are of the age of 15 years, the sum of 3*l.* for each such son, and for the payment of the like sum of 3*l.* to every such son of a tenant so placed out apprentice, within two months after he shall have served the term of seven years as an apprentice,

and shall produce a certificate of his serving such apprenticeship under the hands of the churchwardens for the time being of the parish in which he shall have served his said apprenticeship, and also a certificate of his having been above the age of 15 years at the time he was bound apprentice as aforesaid, from the hands of the churchwardens for the time being of the parish in which he was born, for the better enabling him to set up and follow his trade; and, for want of such, in the last place, to and for the placing out apprentices, to the trades aforesaid, of any such poor boys as the Court, commonly called the Court of Assistants of the said Company of Drapers for the time being shall from time to time nominate and think fit to appoint, and are above the age of 15 years, the sum of 4*l.* for each such boy; and for the payment of the like sum of 4*l.* to every such boy so placed out apprentice that shall duly and truly serve his said apprenticeship, within a month after he shall be made free of the City of London, for the better enabling him to set up and follow his trade: and he desired, that immediately after his decease a copy of so much of his will be delivered to the respective Ministers of the said several parishes as shall concern each parish, and to be entered in their respective vestry books, for their parishioners' (for the time being)

respective better information and observation of his said bequest, and gave to each minister of such respective parish the sum of 20*s.* as a legacy, and for his care in causing such clause of his will to be entered in the vestry book of his respective parish.

The method of applying for this gift is, by producing a certificate uuder the hands of the minister and churchwardens of Enfield for the time being, in the form following:

To the Worshipful the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Drapers, London.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, do hereby certify the Company above-named, that A. B. the son of C. D. by E. his wife, is a poor boy of this parish, and was baptized the day of 18 as by the Register appeareth; and having first made due inquiry, we like and approve of G. H. of the parish of in the City of London, citizen and to be a fit master for the said A. B. And we do therefore desire your Worships' consent for Mr. Henry Dixon's gift, for him to be put out apprentice to the said G. H. for the term of seven years, according to the last

will and testament of the said Henry Dixon, deceased.

Witness our hands, this day of

R. N. Vicar.

K. F.
J. W. } Churchwardens.
J. A.

N. B. The boy must be presented at Drapers' Hall on a Court day, being the first Monday in every month, by one of the churchwardens who signed the certificate for the Company's approbation, before he is bound, otherwise the gift will not be paid.

Thomas Pigot, by his will, bearing date February the 25th, 1681, gives to the parish of Enfield, yearly, for ever, 10*s*. to the poor of Ponder's-end quarter, to be laid out in bread and distributed to them on St. Thomas's day; and if default shall be made in payment of the said 10*s*. he gives a power of distress and sale in any of his lands given to his kinsman, Thomas Pigot, and his heirs, on which the same is charged.

This gift has not been paid many years, nor is it known, for any certainty, which are the lands; consequently it is lost to the parish.

A messuage or tenement, with the garden and premises, situate at the Chase side in Enfield, purchased by the parish of Enfield, in the year 1740, and now used as a workhouse for the

poor of the said parish, with one or two tenements at Clay-hill, intended to be let to the poor, but which they claim rent free.

The allotments to the overseers of the poor for the time being, in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation, for part of the right of common belonging to the workhouse exchanged and awarded to Newel Connop, esq. *viz.* a piece of pasture and garden-ground behind the workhouse theretofore belonging to N. Connop, esq. and by him given in exchange to the overseers, containing 161 acres, and No. 360 on the plan. And in lieu of the residue of the common right belonging to the workhouse, a piece of freehold land on the Chase, containing 35 perches, and No. 682 on the plan, making together 1 rood 11 perches.

This is part of the premises charged with the payment of Smith's gift.

Mrs. Mary Nichols, of Enfield, by her will, dated May the 22d, 1751, left to the parish of Enfield 900*l.* Part thereof to be laid out in the purchase of an organ, the other part thereof to be deposited in Government securities, the interest thereof to be applied towards paying an organist. When the organ was completely built and erected, there remained as much money as purchased 319*l.* 8*s.* 10½*d.* 3 *per cent.* Consolidated Bank Annuities, whish stands in the name

of the Accomptant-general of the Court of Chancery, and is placed to the credit of a cause intitled the Attorney-general against Patteshall, the interest whereof is 9*l.* 11*s.* 8*d. per ann.* and is paid to the organist for the time being.

The said Mary Nichols also left 50*l.* to the said parish, to be laid out at interest, the interest to be distributed yearly, in bread, amongst the poor, for ever, on the day she was buried, which was on June the 12th 1751. This 50*l.* purchased 46*l.* 10*s.* Old South Sea Annuities, subscribed, the interest of which is 1*l.* 7*s.* 10*d. per ann.*

When a new organist is appointed, an affidavit of the appointment must be made either by one of the churchwardens, or the vestry-clerk, of the parish, of such appointment, and the new organist produced, at the Accomptant-general's chambers, by the person making such affidavit, to identify his person.

Frederick Maurer, of Enfield, esq. left, by his will, dated March the 22, 1772, 50*l.* to the poor of the parish of Enfield, to be distributed amongst them at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens of the said parish.

With this sum the parish, by consent of the executor, purchased 57*l.* 10*s.* 3 *per cent.* Consolidated Bank Annuities.

The income is now 3*l. per ann.* arising from

100*l.* 3 *per cent.* Consolidated Bank Annuities, the amount of which is given in bread to the poor every other Sunday throughout the year.

Richard Darby, of Gray's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, esq. by will, dated January the 12th, 1735, gave to the poor of Ponder's-end quarter, in the parish of Enfield, 100*l.* to be distributed to such persons, and in such proportions, as his wife should think proper.

The said Sarah Darby never distributed the above legacy; but, by order of the Court of Chancery, the same was, on the 2d of September, 1776, paid, together with the interest thereof to the 5th of August, 1776, making together 278*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* with which, and 3*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* out of the Benfleet rents, the then overseers purchased 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 3 *per cent.* Consolidated Bank Annuities; the interest whereof, amounting to 10*l.* *per ann.* is to be paid by half yearly payments, at Midsummer and Christmas, in every year, to four poor persons of Ponder's-end quarter, in equal proportions; such poor persons to be nominated and appointed by tbe inhabitants of the said parish of Enfield, in vestry assembled, by giving notice of such vestry in the church on the two Sundays next preceding the same.

Mary Turpin, of Enfield, spinster, by will, dated June 30th, 1775, directed her executors to lay out 200*l.* in the purchase of 3 *per cent.* Bank Annuities, in the names of the Vicar of

Enfield and the churchwarden and overseer of the town quarter for the time being, in trust, to apply the interest towards teaching and instructing three poor girls of the said parish and quarter (whose parents do not receive alms of the said parish), in reading, writing, and needlework. Messrs. John Craddock and John Fenton, the executors, laid out the said sum of 200*l.* in the purchase of 240*l.* 3 *per cent.* Consolidated Bank Annuities, in the names of the Reverend Richard Newbon, John Ostliffe, and Robert Thorne. The dividends are paid to the schoolmaster and mistress for teaching three girls.

The commissioners had power to sell (either by private contract or a public sale by auction) so much and such parts of the respective allotments to the trustees of the charities as should be sufficient and equal to pay the expence of fencing the same, in such manner as directed by the commissioners, and the monies to arise by such sale, or so much thereof as should be necessary for that purpose, should, under the direction of the said commissioners, be laid out and expended in fencing the said allotments; and the residue of such monies (if any) should be paid to the trustees, to be applied to the use of such charitable purposes, unless the trustees should elect and choose to keep the whole allotments, and fence the same at their own expence.

ANCIENT RECORDS IN THE PARISH CHEST RELATING TO THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

Edith, daughter of Roger Spinners, quits her right to John, son of Osward or Edward, in Suggeflete marsh, arable, and appurtenances in Benfleet, for a silver mark and annual *2s.* This deed is in Latin, without date.

56 Henry III. (1271). Grant from John to Thomas de Woodham of *2d.* rent.

29 Edw. III. (1355). William Gene enfeoffs certain persons with a heriot and relief out of Hurtis tenement in Benfleet, and 1*2d.*

29 Edw. III. (1355). Rich. fil' Godwyn Blacke, enfeoffs Thomas de Woodham with a croft, *cum pert.* in the road between Hadley and Benfleet.

7 Ric. II. (1385). John de Woodham releases his right in his father's lands in South Benfleet, Hadley, and Thundersley, to Thomas Blossam, who, with others enfeoff their lands and tenements in South Benfleet, eod. an.

18 Ric. II. (1395). Step. Saywold to Thomas Blossom of their lands and tenements, there called Shipwrights Wood. (Carta facta Thomæ Blossamis de terris vocatis Shipwrights.) Both lately held of Alice, sister and heir of John Goldwell.

6 Henry V. (1418). The will of Robert Blossom, April 8, by which he left his estate

at Benfleet to his wife Agnes, for a chantry for three years at South Benfleet. This will is in the old law hand, and worm-eaten; it begins, "In Dei nomine, Amen. Octavo die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini 1418, et anno regni Regis Henrici Quinti Sexto. Ego Robertus Blossam, ... de parochia de South Benfleet, in comitatu Essex, in bona et sanâ memoriâ meâ existens condo et ordino testimento meo ultimo meo voluntatis in hunc modum. Imprimis lego et commendo animam meam Deo omnipotenti Creatori Redemptori et Salvatori meo," &c. &c. The rest of this old document is difficult to be made out.

7 Hen. V. Ric. Bold enfeoffs Agnes, wife of Thomas Blossum, of lands, tenements, and marshes, called Poynants, in South Benfleet; lands and tenements east of Poynants into Wallspect; all those called passages, marshes, and John at Marsh, in Hadley, late William Gene; and that called Woodham's cot; and all the lands and tenements called Shipwrights, Westcroft, Pools-croft, Boys-croft, Blacksales-croft, Dunstall, South-field, West-field, and Bramble-ton, in Hadley.

A Petition in the time of Edward IV. for establishing a Chantry at Enfield, and letters patent granted thereupon, for founding a chantry at Enfield, to be called Blossom Chantry, with licence to the chaplain thereof to purchase

lands and tenements to the value of 10 marks annually.

26 Hen. VI. (1447). John Shelfield and Alice his wife enfeoffs John Lord Tiptot, John Wenlet, &c. of their manor called Poynants, *cum pert.* in South Benfleet and Hadley.

33 Henry VI. (1454). John Count Wigone, Lord Tiptot, &c. enfeoffs William Daubene of the same.

36 Hen. VI. (1457). Fine between Robert Ingelton and Henry Chenely, Plaintiffs, and Charles and Agnes Middleton, Defendants, of the manor of Poynants, *cum pert.* and a messuage, *cum pert.* in Enfield.

11 Edw. IV. (1471). Robert Ingelton enfeoffs Edward Causton, vicar of Enfield, &c. of this manor. (The Deed is inrolled with the Release.)

7 Hen. VII. (1491), and 15 Hen. VII. (1499). Enfeoffments. The latter expresses three messuages, 200 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 60 of wood, 200 acres of marsh, *cum pert.* in South Benfleet, Hadley, and Thundersley. (270 acres [1].)

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[1] By the Survey,

	A.	R.	P.
Arable - -	123	1	0
Wood - -	64	1	18
Homestead -	2	3	23
Meadow and pasture	79	1	39
Acres	270	0	0

21 Hen. VII. (1505.) Another enfeoffment.

The first enfeoffment to the use of the parish is dated 4 and 5 Philip and Mary (1556-7), by which 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* is appropriated for a school-master and repairs of the school, and the rest for the use of the poor, &c.

Copy of one dated May 25, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, and 26th August (40 Eliz.) 1597.

At the head of the book is, "a schedule, reciting a deed of feoffment, with instructions how the money, arising from the houses and lands belonging to the free-school, ought to be disposed of, dated Sept. 1, 1670."

An ancient copy of a Decree of the Court of Augmentation, dated July 8, 3 Edward VI. (1549).

Deed of feoffment, severally dated 1557, 1558, and 1598.

By a schedule annexed to the deed of feoffment, dated 27th January, 1557, which appears neither to have been executed nor livery of seisin indorsed thereon, in which John Goddard the elder, Wm. Woodham, and Robert Allford, are named feoffees. The trusts are declared to be, that the feoffees should apply the rents, issues, and profits of the estate, over and above so much as should be necessary for repairs of the premises and the school-house, to the school-master.

Drawn by Ellis & Engraved by Amb. Warren

For D. Hughson's Description of London

ENFIELD.

Published by J. Stockfield at Holborn Hill Dec. 18 1805

And the deeds of feoffment, 14 James I. (1615-16), 16 James I. (1617-18). The 26th December 1613. The 21 James I. (1621). The 20th May 1649, and 1st September 1684; with several Leases, Releases, and Bonds, severally dated 1694, 1703, 1708, 1716, 1723, 1747, &c. and the Deed of Feoffment, 2d Aug. 1816; together with the counterparts of leases relating to the estates at South Benfleet, Hadley, and Thundersley, and Eastwood, in Essex.

ANCIENT RECORDS IN THE PARISH CHEST RELATING TO THE MARKET-PLACE.

4 Elizabeth (2 June). Symon Potter, of Needham-market, grants to William Lee and Joan his wife, and their heirs, his capital house at Enfield-green, with the out-houses and appurtenances, and one close called Waterhills, a parcel of arable land in Churchbury-field, by the same close, a close lying by Joan Potter's, half an acre in Wildmarsh, 3 roods and half in Wildmarsh, one acre and one journey land in Mappledon-field, and an acre and half in Gothhill.

7 Elizabeth. Lee and wife grant to John Hodges and his heirs the said messuage, Waterhill's close, a piece of garden near it in Little-

bury or Churchbury-field, and two acres and a half in Mappledon, and one acre and a half in Gothhill.

9 Elizabeth. John Hodge enfeoffs Henry Garlick and his heirs of the same, with the land in Wildmarsh.

2 James (14 July). Bargain and sale of tenements, out-houses, and appurtenances, called the Vine, from Garlick to Christopher Warwick.

4 James (6 May). The like from Garlick to Thomas Ward, seisin, delivered, and endorsed.

4 James (12 July). The like from Ward to Sir Vincent Skinner, ditto, ditto.

7 James (August 4). Grant from Skinner to William Durrant and his heirs of said tenement, *cum pert.*

10 James (2 January). Sale from Durant to Francis Saunders and his heirs.

11 James (27 May). William Durrant grants one cottage abutting on Whitelock's-lane, and two gardens abutting on Durrant's-house, called the Vine, to Saunders.

8 Charles I. Saunders sells it with the cottage, &c. being in the occupation of William Shenborough and Henry Hodge, to Benjamin Decrowe and James Mayhew, who the following month grant it to feoffees for the use of the parish.

1656. Robert Curtis sells to the feoffees of

Enfield market all such shops and stalls, as he had lately built there, for the use of the poor; and Mary Pigott sells a shop there to the same use.

1657. Robert Tapper sells two shops there to the same use.

1691. An indenture reciting and declaring the above purposes, and insuring the whole to the poor of Enfield, under the management of the feoffees and ten of the inhabitants at the least.

Same year, James Curtis, son and heir of Robert, the last surviving trustee, conveys to 21 trustees all that the market held at Enfield, with the court thereto belonging, and other premises and the market-house, shambles, soil, and ground, in Enfield. In trust for the poor.

Same year, Jonas Cordell, son and heir of Orledge Cordell, only surviving trustee of the site of a tenement, cottage, and other buildings, all then standing, called the Vine, grants them to trustees, for the use of the poor.

ANCIENT RECORDS IN THE PARISH CHEST RELATING TO PROUNCES OR PROUNS.

22 Ric. II. John and Joan Newman grant to John and Margaret Prouns a messuage, with a garden and crofts extending in length on the

east from the church-yard, west to Sir John Wroth's land, and in breadth between the land of the said Sir John Wroth on the north, and the land of John Simes to the south.

11 Hen. IV. Mary Prouns grants the same to her eldest son John.

7 Edw. IV. John Bristow demises to John Bristow, senior, a tenement called Prounces for life, rent 2*s.*

Release from John Bristow to John Bristow, junior.

15 Henry VII. John Are, of Enfield, and Joan his wife, daughter and heiress of John Bristow, Robert White, and Isabel another daughter, and Alice Bristow another daughter, grant it to John Wroth, esq. with a croft adjoining, lying in the hale between a tenement of John Preston on the east, the land of William Cordell on the west, Church-field on the north, and a tenement of John Rylmyton on the south.

John Wroth grants them to John Preston.

26 Hen. VII. John Wroth grants them to William Heydon, William Ewle, and John Preston, to the use of the latter.

24 Hen. VII. Feoffment from John Wroth to John and Alice Preston, paying 3*s. per ann.*

12 Hen. VI. John Gardner grants to John Tuse and John Bristow and their heirs a messuage and garden, between the church-yard on

the east, a tenement of John Bristow on the west, Whitelock's-lane on the south, and Bristow's land on the north.

25 Hen. VI. Release of Bulstrode's right to Juse and wife.

39 Hen. VI. Grant from Juse to Peter Preston and wife Catherine, and heirs.

4 Edw. IV. Grant from Catherine Preston, widow, to Richard and John Dawes and their heirs.

Same year, Richard and John Dawes grant to William and Mary Hughes, Edward Thickness, and John Hughes, and their heirs.

4 Hen. VII. T. Keybell, &c. and William Hughes, junior, grant to John Preston, son of Peter Preston, &c. William and John Hughes, release.

9 Hen. VII. John Preston grants to trustees for the uses of John Preston's will.

14 Hen. VII. John Wroth releases to John Preston all chief rents of 8*d.* *per annum*, for 8*d.* then paid.

6 Hen. VIII. Preston grants to trustees for the uses of his will.

8 Hen. VIII. John and Alice Preston sell the premises, all then copyhold in Enfield, to William May and Thomas Merrywether, who grant them in the same year to trustees.

Same year, and they to others. 19 James I.

In the second deed they are called Prounces, with the school and other buildings thereon.

1663, 1691, 1717, } Feoffments. In the second it is called Prounces, with the King's Head, heretofore built on part of the ground belonging to Prounces, with a garden and croft.

In a lease to —— Symonds [1] in 1717, are the King's Head, a close of two acres of pasture, the market-house and cross, weighing-house, 29 butcher's stalls, three shops, a piece of ground on the west side, next the King's Head, 27 feet long by 11 feet 4 inches, seven shops and St. Andrew's fair, held in the said close and market, for 21 years, at 25*l.* rent.

ANCIENT RECORDS IN THE PARISH CHEST, RELATING TO THE SEVERAL CHARITIES AND CHARITABLE GIFTS.

JOHN DAVID'S GIFT.

38 Edw. II. John and Joan Fossick release to Symon Atte Hachske one tenement with the

[1] Symonds granted a lease to Sir Robert Nightingale, Sir William Wolstenholme, and others, the said close to be made a bowling-green, for 21 years, at a pepper-corn, and at 3*l.* *per annum* after Symonds ceased to keep it. Symonds surrendered his lease in 1721, and took one for 41 years at the same rent for the first 17 years, and 40*l.* *per annum* for the remainder, and to build a new house.

buildings thereon erected, and appurtenances, in Enfield, near the street called Church-street-green on the south, the church on the north, and the house of John Grayndister on the east.

4 Edw. III. Symon Atte Hachske and Alice his wife, enfeoff these in trustees.

9 Ric. II. .... grant them to Ad. Palfreman and William Taylor.

19 Hen. VII. John and Joan Benne (late wife of Robert Fenn) enfeoff trustees of these premises, and of four acres and a half in Brooke mead and Grenelle croft, to uses of Joan's will.

17 Hen. VIII. .... enfeoff other trustees.

18 Hen. VIII. Admission of John Fenn to a perch of land, parcel of this tenement, on decease of Joan Penne. Thomas Fenn enfeoffs certain trustees for the uses of his will, and releases the premises to Nicholas Smith and others, for the uses of said Smith.

4 Edw. VI. Smith enfeoffs John Lawen.

39 Elizabeth. Killigrew Lawen mortgages to Paul Cross and Richard Coulter for 141*l.*

40 Elizabeth. They jointly enfeoff trustees. (The original deed is in Thomas Newman's family.)

41 Elizabeth. Newman and Henry Loft enfeoff John David, levying a fine, and Thomas Newman making a declaration that the mes-

suage and buildings are for the sole use of John David.

1620. David bequeaths them to the parish.

HENRY LOFT'S GIFT.

4 James I. Feoffment of a messuage, garden, and two acres, from John and George King, to Henry Loft. Recovery.

1631. Feoffment of the premises by Henry Loft, to Anthony Curtis and his heirs.

1653. Anthony Curtis, junior, sells Marsh close, two acres, east on Wildmead, west on East-field, north of Sir Henry Wroth's land, south on Wilford's land, part of the premises, to John Rizley for 400 years, paying to the parish 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly on Lady-day.

13 Charles I. Decree of the Court of Ward, showing that Henry Loft had a messuage, three barns, a garden, and orchard, 39 acres and a half of land in Horsepool-stones, one cottage and one acre in Baker-street, one close called Ballox-style, two acres and a half of land held by Henry Hunston, and 22 acres of land in Chigwell, let to Ab. Fuller, that he willed them to A. Curtis, son of A. Curtis, then in ward to the king; and the Court decreed said lands subject to 20*l. per ann.*

12 Charles I. Inquisition *post mort.*

1710. Copy of purchased deed of premises

from William Parnell and John Davenport to Daniel Dodson.

Chancery proceedings against Dodson and Wright.

An assignment quadrupartite between Sarah, widow and executrix of Ad. Wright, of the one part, and Daniel Dodson and Robert Harrison of the second part; Dr. R. Uvedale, Vicar, Robert Martin, Samuel Bridges, and Aaron Ward, churchwardens of the third part; and George Bourne, Abraham Adams, H. Gough, John Hamilton, and John Forster, of the fourth part; recites several leases and assignments; and, lastly, from Rizley to Wright, of a messuage at Horspool-stones, Angel-close, half an acre of close behind said messuage, Barrows-field common 8 acres, little Barrow-field common one acre, Long Lees three acres, close of one acre and a half, adjoining Wildmarsh, three acres of meadow in Wildmarsh, one acre arable in East-field, half an acre called Minetts, two half acres of or in Well-ready, one acre Long-field, and one acre and a half, and eight roods in Dung-field, four acres in Wildmarsh, at the rent of 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* payable quarterly to the minister and churchwarden. Wright and Dodson assigned their part of the premises and right in the unoccupied premises to Bourne, Adams, Gough, &c. for security.

GEORGE COCK'S LEGACY.

Title to a house and ground purchased with Cock's legacy; 37 Elizabeth. Leonard and Alicia Jackson enfeoff William Lowen and his heirs of a messuage and half an acre of land behind it at Clay-hill, abutting north-west on the old tile-kilns, south-east on Dorothy West widow, north on the Queen's park, and south on the Queen's highway.

39 Elizabeth. Lowen enfeoffs Dalbie.

13 Charles I. Dalbie enfeoffs Samuel Jarvis.

WILLIAM BILLING'S LEGACY.

11 James I.
5 Charles I.
10 Charles I.
} Feoffments. One acre in Dung-field between Sweeting's on the north, Hunsdon's on the south, the highway at Dung-field gap on the east, and three acres in the same field called Locker's croft, and 5 roods in Cong-field.

Billing leaves these premises with one acre and a half in Wildmarsh, 17 acres of arable, one messuage and several closes near Colesbridge, to his son John, charged with an annuity of 20*l.* *per ann.* to Enfield poor.

JASPER NICHOLS' GIFT.

3 James I. Grant from Edward White to John Goddard and his heirs of a messuage, garden, orchard, and out-houses at Horspool-stones, abutting north on a tenement of William Willford, south on John Hawkins, east on the highway, and west on West croft, also one acre in Long-field abutting on Curtis to the south, and Cordell to the north, and 2 acres 1 rood in two pieces, one north on Dodd's, the other north on Hunsdon.

6 James I. Goddard's sale to Knott and indenture of fine and release of Joane Knott, widow, 19 James I.

12 James I. Feoffment from Knott to thirteen feoffees of premises in Canson of 50*l.* paid by Coate and Curry, executors of Nichols, in discharge of legacy with release and bond. Demise by feoffees of the premises to Knott for 500 years at 10*s.* rent for the first year, and 3*l.* for every year after.

36 Charles II. Feoffment.

4 James II. 1684. Counterpart lease from feoffees of that toft of land with the orchard containing three acres, lately called the Bull and Bell at Horspool-stones, one acre in Long-field, and 2 acres 1 rood in East-field, in the oc-

cupation of Sir —— Giles, knt. from Lady-day last, for 61 years at 2*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* rent. Lessee covenanted to build a new brick house 30 feet long with two leans-to, and a barn and stable, and to repair the same.

2 Anne. Feoffments.

The premises held by Woodham fell in to the parish 1776 with the following under-tenants at rack rents.

	£.	s.	d.
Walter Pyefinch, - -	5	0	0
William Sammey, - -	1	10	0
Richard Fuller, - -	1	15	0
John Skinner, - -	2	10	0
£	10	15	0

RECORDS IN THE PARISH CHEST UNACCOUNTED FOR.

17 Rich. II. Symon Muskin enfeoffed Hugh and Richard Atteford and their heirs of a piece of land, in a field called "Ten acres," between the land of Ralph Atteford on the south, and John Meynard on the north, the said Atteford east, and John Tuckey west.

23 Edw. IV. Thomas King and John Hunsdon release to John Ford, senior, all lands,

rents, and services in Enfield which they and the said John Ford lately had by feoffment from John Trott, junior.

Same year, John Ford, heir of William Ford, son and heir of William Ford, enfeoffed John Wroth and 32 other persons of a messuage and garden near Marsh-lane, eight acres of arable and one acre and a half of meadow, four acres of which are in Mill-field, between the mill stream on the east, the crown land west, Hugh Ford's land north, and Mill-lane south; and the other four acres lie together in Grimsdon, between the mill stream and the church land of Enfield west, and Hugh Ford's land north and south, and the acre and a half of meadow lies in Mill-marsh between Lord Worcester's land north and south, John Wroth's land west, and John Young's east. Seizin delivered.

N. B. no uses are declared, but it seems by the number of feoffees that they were intrusted for some general use.

2 Rich. III. John Ford enfeoffed Peter Ward of 22 acres of pasture land lying near Maiden-bridge, John Norrison on the east, the highway leading from Maiden-bridge to Cheshunt westward, and a grove of John Gerrard northward, which land said John Ford and Katharine his wife had lately by feoffment from Joan Gerrard, widow.

1 Hen. VII. John Ford enfeoffed 18 persons of two acres in Long-field abutting north on John Norris's grove called the Beach, and south on Mappledon-field hedge, which John and Katherine Ford had by enfeoffment from John and Joan Gerrard.

15 Edw. III. Robert Ring, John Curtis, John Taylor, and John Woodham, enfeoffed John Taylor of a messuage and garden in Green-street, abutting south on Green-street.

6 Henry VI. John Bristow, John Preston, and John Cordell, enfeoffed Walter Ford and his heirs of a tenement in Green-street, *cum pert.* and 14 acres of arable, 2 acres 3 roods of meadow; three of which fourteen acres lye together in Goldsdown, and two in the Ten-acre-field, and one in Grimsdon, and one in Mill-field, and three in Hinklismore, and one of meadow called Round-acre in the said marsh, and half an acre of meadow in the said marsh at Halmensey, and one croft called Trott's-croft.

4 Edward IV. Walter Ford enfeoffed Margaret his wife, William Cordell, and John Ford, of a messuage, *cum pert.* Ringcroft and Amelcroft, 2 acres in Hicklinsmore, 2 acres in Oweswell-croft, Dittlings-acre in Wild-marsh, a piece of land in Wakefield, a croft in North Reach, a croft between Worth and Crawling, and all Kintingarth, and his land in Woodham's.

31 Edward IV. William Cordell and John Ford enfeoffed Edmund Causton, vicar, Peter Ward, Thomas Hunsdon, and Henry Wynne, churchwardens of Enfield, and John Hunsdon, William Barley, William Hogg, William Osborne, &c. &c. of a messuage in Green-street, late Walter Ford's, and Ringcroft, Hicklinsmore, Oweswell Croft, Dittlings, and Kentingarth.

15 Ric. II. Elias West and William Smith enfeoffed Thomas Bentley and Dionisia his wife of a messuage and garden between the house of Richard Peach east, John Vaine, Turkey-street, north, William Snell south, late granted by them to Thomas Bentley.

4 Hen. V. } Dionisia, late wife of Thomas
5 Hen. VI. } Bentley, enfeoffed her son John Brazier, who enfeoffed Thomas and Mary Malton, &c. Dionisia enfeoffed them of half an acre in South-field. Joan Cordell releases to Malton three pieces in Down-field.

5 Edward IV. John Rotham and wife, late Malton, enfeoffed it with intention to make over the premises to the minister and churchwardens for pious uses.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

PERAMBULATION OF THE PARISH.

FIRST DAY'S PERAMBULATION.

No. 1. [*In the Plan*[1].] Beginning at the bridge near the nine mile stone in the London road called the red bridge:

2. From the red bridge over the pales in a bevil line to the cross in Mr. Mellish's garden wall over the same, from thence through the garden over the second wall, and continue along the second garden to

3. An oak with a cross at the edge of the New-river; cross the river, and in a bevil line along Grove-field to

4. The oak, with a cross adjoining to the stile leading from the grove to the river; from thence along the hedge of Mr. Clayton's field and little orchard, and in front of his house through the long pond to

5. An old horn beam stump, with a cross along the hedge of the wood to the brook; cross the same, and along the bank to

6. A cross in the ground, where a beech tree with a cross formerly stood; then westward

[1] In the possession of Mr. Sawyer, Vestry Clerk.

to a small oak in hedge with a cross; continue along the hedge to a sallow.

7. Then southward to a cross in a small oak in the brook; along the brook to

8. Green Dragon Lane; along Mr. Clayton's old park hedge to

9. Filcap's gate, a cross in gate post; continue along the hedge of the old park to

10. The corner of Mr. Clayton's allotment of thirty acres; along south-west hedge to

11. The Edmonton fence, dividing the Enfield and Edmonton commons; along the fence to

12. Cross the road to

13. The gate and rails parting the two commons; along the Enfield fence to

14. The corner of the tythe allotment in a straight line to

15. Part of south lodge allotment, being the cow-house, yard, &c.; cross the road in a straight line to

16. A cross in south lodge fence; along the north-east fence to

17. The end of the old inclosure; along the fence of the new inclosure to (a cross in post at the corner of the fence) at

18. From thence to the corner; at

19. And from thence to the old inclosure (a cross in an oak and a cross in post the corner of fence); to

20. Along the old fence to

21. The beginning of the other new intake directly opposite the Sheep's-head, Temple, along the new fence, and across gravel-pit-pond to

22. From thence along the fence until you come opposite to

23. The corner of tythe allotment; cross the road to No. 23. (by this means the whole of the south lodge and inclosures are perambulated); along the tythe fence to

24. About four feet on the outside of Mr. Cumming's (late Dr. Jebb's) park pales; continue in a straight line westward along Russell's riding to

25. From thence southward along the fence joining to Edmonton common, in a south direction, to

26. And from thence along the fence to

27. The old Chase hedge; along same to a cross in gate-post by the side of the road leading from south gate to Potter's-bar; cross the road into Sir Simon Clarke's (late Mr. Kingstone's) shrubbery; cross same to a cross in an oak over the garden pales, to a cross in post of the fence over the same wall in a straight line to the opposite fence; over same, and over the brick walls into the kitchen garden to a post EP 28; then cross through the kitchen garden door to an elm, and over the center of the grass plat in front of Sir Simon Clarke's house; along the fence of Sir Simon Clarke's garden to a cross

in the post at the end of the fence; over the pales across the field in a bevil line to a cross in the post at the corner E P; along the pale fence to

28. A bend in Mr. Davidson's (late Mr. Baker's) pales over the same in a straight line to the north-east corner of his house, and over the lawn to a post E P.

29. Cross over the pales, and the road, to

30. From thence in a straight line across Mr. J. M. Hacke's (late Mr. Warre's) field to post E P.

31. Over the pales and wall, and through

32. His south-west corner window of his house, and out at the opposite one; then in a straight line to

33. A cross in a post No. 33, in the field; along the field to the ditch; along the same to

34. To a cross in post No. 34, from thence in a straight line over the hedge to No. 35; through the pond and yard, late Nixon's, to the garden fence and post 36; by a pale fence across the garden over the wall into the yard; through the same, over the wall into the garden across the lawn, to a cross in the plate and through Lord Napier's (late Mrs. Trevor's) offices to a cross in a stone in the garden wall; along the back front of the house over Mr. Idle's (late Mr. Russell's) fences to

37. A cross on a post by the barn in the front

of the house; over the same, and across his yards to

38. A cross on the shed belonging to the Cock; over same, to a post No. 39; cross the yard, take in part of the pond, then by the side of Nixon's cottage fence; along Nixon's field to No. 40, to an ash tree in the corner of the garden; along the field fence, to a post No. 41; continue round the field to a post No. 42; cross over the road in a line northward to a cross in the ground by the stile near to Mr. Paris's park (by which you take in a piece of ground which lays open to Hadley common, which is also claimed by that parish); along the fence westward to the bend at

43. Then over Mr. Paris's park pales in a bevil line to the stake by the corner of the pond at

44. Across the great pond north-westward to the grip at

45. Then in the contrary direction to a post in a hedge to

46. The park pales; continue along the same to the point;

47. Then by the gate to

48. Adjoining the north of Camlot way (part of Enfield is surrounded by Mimms and Hadley parishes); from 48 continue along the east part of the south fence of the allotment to the

Minister of Hadley (which is in Hadley parish) to the south-east corner of Mount Pleasant inclosures at

49. Here the parish of Enfield begins again.

From thence to 50, 51, and 52, which are the different angles of the fences belonging to Mount Pleasant inclosures, the whole of which are in the parish of Enfield. You now go along the west part of the south fence of the allotment to the Minister of Hadley (which is in Hadley parish) till you come to

53. The east corner of the south fence of Mr. Nutting's field; along the garden, from thence to a post; then to

54. The pond; cross the same, and in a straight line to

55. The drain along the hedge through Mr. Nutting's second garden, the Rev. Mr. Garrow's and Colonel Drury's fields, to

56. The garden wall of Colonel Drury; over the same and, in a bevil line, to

57. The north wall of the garden; over the same to

58. Cross the lane to a Barn, now nearly down; cross the garden where the mill formerly stood, to the corner of the garden at

59. Along the foot path in the front of the windmill and two brewers' alehouses to

60. The corner of the old fence now adjoin-

ing to Mr. Allen's allotment for Old Ford manor; along the fence to

61. Round the corner to the angle at

62. Then along the fence adjoining to Mr. Allen's allotment to

63. The end of that allotment; round the fence adjoining to the Minister of Hadley's allotment, to No. 53 (where you begun); this and Mr. Dewe's (late Mr. Newdick's) are all that are in the parish of Enfield, and are wholly surrounded by the parishes of Hadley and South Mimms. From 53 you come to 52, along the south fence to Mount Pleasant, back to No. 48, the north corner of the gate of Camlot way across the field northward to

64. Along the fence to

65. And from thence along the fence to the road leading to Gannick corner, at

66. Along the fence adjoining the road to the gate.

67. Cross at the gate to a cross in an oak tree.

68. Along the bevil fence to

69. Then in a straight direction to

70. In the road from cattle gate; cross the road eastward to the angle at

71. From thence along the north side of the road by

72. Near Cooper's-lane to 73, Mr. Hammond's, Potter's-bar; from

73. Mr. Hammond's small garden, cross the yard and garden to a cross in his pales at

74. Then to the corner of the field at

75. An old oak pollard tree in the county-ditch along the ditch to Cooper's-lane gate; cross the road and down the ditch to 71; from thence along the ditch to

76. Cattle-gate.

SECOND DAY'S PERAMBULATION,

beginning at Cattle-gate.

A cross in cattle-gate, over the hedge and across the pond; along the shire ditch to a post under the window of Mr. Hale's stable, through same over a shed, through the second shed, along the fence to a post E P, into a field along the same.

A cross in an oak, then across a little pond, a post E P, to the lane leading to Williams' fields, to

A cross in an oak along shire ditch to the straight lane to

A cross in Mr. Williams' wall by the front door; in at the door, and out at the opposite door, over the corner of the wall to

A cross on an elm tree stump at the bottom of William's field, a post No. 57, to

A cross in an ash pollard, to a post E P,

A cross in an horn-beam, over the hedge; continue along same to a post, and

A cross in an oak; from thence in a bevil line across the field to a post in the hedge, and a cross in an oak pollard over the same hedge; across the lane to a cross on an elm tree in fence, into Mr. Bagnall's first field in a straight line to a post at the bottom thereof, by a small ash over the hedge across the meadow to

A cross on a small oak post over the fence; along the fence to a cross in the oak pollard in the fence to

A cross on a small oak in Sloman's field, to a post.

A cross in a small oak in the straight row, to

A cross in the same row, to a mark on an oak pollard going into the lane; cross the lane over the hedge to

A cross in an oak to

A cross in a post, and along in a straight line to an oak in Mr. Goring's first field, to

A cross in post in second field, to

A cross in post in the said field at the corner over the hedge in a bevil line to a post in the field, by the gate at the bottom of the lane leading from White Webbs to Mr. Goring's.

A cross in the gate-post; cross the lane to a post in the opposite field to

A cross in an horn-beam in a nook, to

A cross in the post at the end of the field over the hedge, to—A cross in the post; cross the field in a bevil line, to

A cross in the post, and at a cross in an oak pollard; then turn to the right about ten yards, and then turn to the left, continue along the south side of the fence of the field to

A cross in a post; then along the fence to a post at the corner of the field over the hedge, along the fence to

A cross in the ground to a post.

Along the fence to a cross in an oak pollard in the fence; along the same to

A cross in an oak pollard, and

A cross in post at the corner of the field over the hedge, along the fence to

A cross in an elm tree over the little pond to

A cross in post in the next field, along the fence to

A cross in an elm tree in the corner.

A cross in the pales in Hullock's lane near by the stile, up the ditch across the river to the sluice, along the county drain, the middle of the shire ditch field or Rushey meadow to

A cross in the post by the waste gate near a bridge, dividing Mr. Prescott's and Mr. English's fields, to a post with

A cross, then to—A cross in a post, to

A cross in a post over the hedge, and along the fence to

A cross in an oak pollard; continue along the fence to

A cross in an ash, along the ditch to

A cross in an elm near the corner of the house to

A cross in the Blue Anchor house under the window; go through the house out of the parlour window to

A cross in a post in the road near the garden pales; cross the road through Mr. Plume's (late Duncomb's) corner of house and garden to a post E P.

A cross in an elm tree in the fence, along the same to a cross on in the second field; along the fence to a cross in an oak pollard over the hedge; along county ditch to a dyke; cross over the same; along shire ditch to Cheshunt boundary post by the side of Cheshunt Mill-river; over river into Rammey-marsh, then northward along the eastern bank of the said river to the north fence of Mr. Johnson's allotment adjoining Cheshunt parish; along the said fence eastward to the new cut; cross over same into Little Rammey-marsh, and round the same to the entrance of the new cut into the river Lea; across the new cut, along the western bank of the river Lea in a southward direction to the union of the Cheshunt and Enfield Mill-rivers with the river Lea; cross same and continue along the western bank of the river Lea to the Government foundery of small arms; through the same, in the direction of the Old Barge-river, by the back part of

Major Bye's residence, and continue along the said river, taking in a small island, No. 1422, to a house formerly the King's Head, now belonging to Mr. Beckett, continuing southerly along the said river to the south boundary fence of the marsh, dividing Chingford-marsh from the allotment to Trinity College in South-marsh; along the said fence westwardly and south-westwardly to Mar Dyke; along Mar Dyke (which is taken into the parish) to the Mill-river over the same; along the fence of land late belonging to Mrs. Nash (late Mrs. Hume) to the lock of the new cut over the same; along the fence of the allotments of Mrs. Nash (late Mrs. Hume and James Beale Bonnell, esq.), Matthew Robinson, and the old inclosure of Mr. William Allington, into the turnpike-road from London to Ware (which fence from the Mill-river to the said turnpike-road is bounded on the south by Edmonton); cross the turnpike-road, along the fences of the allotments of William Mellish, esq. in West field and Haydon's field to the old inclosure of Mr. Mellish, called Bradley-moor; along the fence of the same to the allotment of Mr. Mellish in Joan Potter's field; along the fence into the park of Mr. Mellish; cross the great pond; then to the red bridge in the London road, where we commenced the first day.

No. II.

A Terrier, or Rental, of the Manor of Enfield, in the County of Middlesex, within the Duchy of Lancaster, the Names of the Tenants in the years 1686 and 1771, and the Description of the Lands, Tenements, &c.; their Situation, yearly Quit-rents, &c. &c.

	Description of Lands.	Situation.
31.	A piece of waste land.....	Enfield Chase.....
Enfr. 31.	A cistern and pipes from Black-fan spring.....	Ditto.....
	A tenement and lands.....	Pattin's Ware ....
	Several parcels of arable land..	In several places ..
	A messuage, tenement, and 14 acres of land.....	Cocksmith-end....
	A tenement and lands.....	Forty-green.....
	A ditto.....	Pattin's Ware ....
	Two acres called Broadfield ...	Ditto.....
	A piece of land inclosed, formerly parcel of the waste..	Ditto.....
	Another piece of land, formerly parcel of the waste.	Ditto.....
Enfr. 9.	A cottage.....	White Webbs.....
	A house, shop, and ground....	Forty-hill.....
	A close called Whithouse Leaze	Carterhatch-lane..
Enfr. 8.	A cottage, called Cooper's-house	White Webbs.....
	A messuage, called Cole Harbour	Baker-street.....
	Three tenements.....	Ditto.....
	A tenement and lands.....	Clay-hill.....
16.	A tenement.....	Enfield Chase.....
	A tenement.....	Parsonage.....
	A cottage.....	Opposite the end of Green-street
	A tenement.....	Near the King's highway from London to Ware
	A cottage.....	Erected on land formerly of Thomas Carter, dec.
	A piece of inclosed land.....	Windmill-field....
	Two houses, and a piece of land	Baker-street.....

Yearly Quit-rents. £.	s.	d.	Tenants in 1686.	Tenants in 1771.
0	2	0	Duke of Gordon.....	Sir Thomas Halifax.
	—		Ditto.....	Ditto.
0	6	5	Sarah Cheseldine.....	Alexander Forbes and Mary his wife.
0	1	9	Anne Carter.	Anne Carter.
0	10	3	Mary Dashwood and Susannah Proudfoot.	William Naylor.
0	3	0	Harry Gough.....	Elizabeth Gough.
0	1	5	Ditto.....	Ditto.
0	1	2	Ditto.....	Ditto.
0	2	0	Ditto.....	Ditto.
0	2	0	Ditto.....	Ditto.
0	0	1	Mark Wren.....	James Jawison.
0	1	0	(A new grant.)	
0	2	0	Harry Gough.	Ditto.
0	0	6	John Cooper.	
0	1	0	William & Mary Croney	Not paid, the premises not known.
0	0	6	Nicholas Swift.....	Js. Parker, never paid rent since he was admitted, which was many years before Duke of Chandos became Steward.
0	0	6	Benjamin Righton.....	Jeffery Haughton.
0	0	6	Edward Saggers.....	Mary Saggers.
0	0	4	Thomas Wrenn.	Thomas Goffe, jun. & Elizabeth his wife.
0	0	6	Thomas Goffe the elder.	Ditto.
0	0	1		
0	0	2	Thomas Goffe, sen.....	Ditto.
0	0	2	Ditto.....	Ditto.
0	0	6	Avis Grimwood, late Avis Ruskin.	

	Description of Lands.	Situation.
68.	A piece of waste	Cock Forsters
4.	A house and garden	Cooper's-lane-gate
	A cottage	Parsonage-lane
	A tenement and lands	Bridges-street
	A parcel of land, and tenement and barn thereon erected	Ditto
	A parcel of land, called Lea Ground	Dole
	A tenement	Bowling-hill
	A cottage and garden	Bull's Cross, near Card's-bridge
Enfr. 39.	A cottage and a piece of land	Enfield Chase
	Twelve acres called Burtons, and one acre	South Marsh
	One acre and a half	Mill Marsh
Enfr. 47.	A cottage	Enfield Chase
Enfr. 37.	A cottage and land	Ditto
	Five roods	Mill Marsh
	Three acres and a half	
	Several parcels of land	Dung-field and South-field, and Holebrook
	Two acres	Mill Marsh
	A croft and Selscroft	Windmill-field
	One acre	Wildmarsh
	Two half acres	Dole
	One acre and a half	Wildmarsh
	A messuage, tenement, and divers parcels of land	Cocksmith's-end, and several other places
	Two parcels of waste	Clay-hill, & Cocksmith's-end
	A parcel of land called Round-acre	Mill Marsh
	One acre of land	Wellready-field
	Three acres and a rood	Broad-field

Yearly Quit-rents.			Tenants in 1686.	Tenants in 1771.
£.	s.	d.		
0	6	4	A new grant May 28, 1760.	Temple West.
0	0	1	—— Haines.	John Poulter.
0	0	2	Jos. Holt, the elder.	Mat. Browne.
0	0	3	Thos. Carter and Henry, in trust for Rev. Rowland Johnson.	
0	0	3	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	6	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	6	Phineas Patteshall.	Anne Patteshall.
0	0	6	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	6	Michael Broughton.	Mary Broughton, and Anne Fisher.
1	12	0	Baker Hill	Baker Hill.
0	0	10	Ditto	Ditto.
0	2	0	John Stevenson.	Mary Capener.
0	1	0	Thomas Jenks.....	Richard Charnock.
0	0	10	William Davis, esq.	Mess. Birch and Willard.
0	2	8	Ditto	Ditto.
0	3	4	Ditto	Ditto.
0	2	0	Ditto	Ditto.
0	2	0	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	8	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	8	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	8	Ditto	Ditto.
0	9	10	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	2	Ditto	Ditto.
0	1	4	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	8	Ditto	Ditto.
0	2	6	Ditto	Ditto.

	Description of Lands.	Situation.
	Several parcels of land	Long-field, and other places ...
	A close called Freakes.....	Mapleton-field....
	A tenement and croft called Little Pipers.....	Bread-street.....
Enfr. 19.	Two messuages and lands.....	Phippshatch-gate..
Enfr. 14.	A piece of land inclosed, late parcel of waste	Ditto .....
Enfr. 20.	A tenement and lands.....	Enfield Chase.....
	A cottage.....	Parsonage-lane ...
	A tenement.....	Turkey-street.....
69.	A piece of waste	Chase, Hadley ....
	A tenement, called Dennis Cooper's, two acres of pasture, three of arable in...	Cocker-lane, and Stony-field ...
	A close of meadow, 1 acre, and a piece of land	Cocker-lane .....
	Another close, and site of a cottage.....	Ditto .....
	5 acres more, part of D. Cooper's	Ditto .....
	A messuage and lands.....	Turkey-street.....
	Two acres	Broad-field.....
	Two parcels.....	Wildmarsh.....
	Another parcel.....	Ditto .....
	A parcel of waste..... Five roods	King's highway, Mill Marsh, and Little Ceathersey .....
	A tenement	Enfield-green...
	A garden	Ditto .....
	A tenement and land.....	Pattin's Ware.....
	A tenement and land, adjoining to the land of William Weathered	Clay-hill Brook...
	Three acres	Colebridge.....
	A tenement and lands, called the Rose and Crown.....	Bridge-street...
	A piece of ground.....	Clay-hill.....

Yearly Quit-rents.			Tenants in 1686.	Tenants in 1771.
£.	s.	d.		
0	4	0	William Davis, esq.....	Messrs. Birch & Willard.
0	2	0	Ditto	William Bridges, esq.
0	0	8	Ditto	Roger Oram.
0	0	9	Ditto	Henry Rigg.
0	1	0	Peter Bircham and wife.	Ditto.
0	0	6	John & Richard Grindley.	Ditto.
0	0	2	George Menis & wife.	(Both dead, and the premises being down, remain untenantable.)
0	0	2	Joseph Daubrine.....	William Powell.
0	1	0	Andrew Hopegood.....	Andrew Hopegood.
0	2	6	Castle Thorpe.....	Edward Bowles, jun.
0	0	6	Edward Bowles, sen...	Ditto.
0	0	7	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	10	Ditto	Ditto.
0	7	0	Wm. Baker & Nat. Hill.	Judith Bateman.
0	0	6	Ditto	Ditto.
0	1	2	Ditto	Ditto.
			Ditto	Ditto.
0	17	1	Sir Nicholas Wolstenholme, afterwards Mary Wolstenholme.	Eliab Breton and Elizabeth his wife.
0	1	0	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	2	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	2	Ditto	Ditto.
0	2	4	Ditto	Ditto.

	Description of Lands.	Situation.
	A tenement and land, called Great Pipers	Bridge-street
	A parcel of ground	Wildmarsh
	A tenement, formerly a brick-kiln	Potter's-bar
	Three tenements near the George-inn	Enfield-green
	A tenement and lands	Cocksmith's-end
	A close, called Round-close	Green-street
	A close called Cox	Sims's-lane
	A tenement and land	Green-street
	A piece of waste	Cooper's-lane
	A tenement	Ditto
	A ditto	Ditto
	Two acres of land	Gaul's-hill
	Two acres, called Longfield-grove	
	A tenement, called Hugh Forty's; 3 acres and a croft, called Maye's, Broadfield, with a cottage thereon; and 10 acres called Rush-croft	Pattin's-ware
54.	A piece of waste	Enfield Chase
	A cottage on the place where Enfield pound stood	Chase side
	A cottage and piece of ground	Enfield Chase
Enfr. 55.	A piece of waste	Ditto
	A cottage	Ditto
	A ditto	Ditto
	A cottage, supposed to stand at the south end of the field late Daniel Parker's	Baker-street
65.	A cottage near Winchmore-hill gate	Enfield Chase
	A cottage on the Wash	Clay-hill
	Two poles of land	Ditto

Yearly Quit-rents.			Tenants in 1686.	Tenants in 1771.
£.	s.	d.		
0	0	2	Sir Nicholas Wolstenholme, afterwards Mary Wolstenholme.	Eliab Breton, and Elizabeth his wife.
0	3	0	Henry Mathews, late Mary Wolstenholme.	Ditto.
0	0	4	Ditto	Ditto.
0	1	0	Susannah and Mary Feltham, late Mary Wolstenholme.	Ditto.
0	0	2	John Savill.	Eliab Breton, esq.
0	3	6	John Adolphus Schroder.	Anne Schroder.
0	0	8	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	2	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	1	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	8	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	4	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	3	Anne Truston.	Ditto.
0	0	2	Tobias Killock.	Mary Killock.
0	2	0	Tobias Elwick, afterwards Mary Jobson.	Sarah, the wife of —— Scudamore, esq.
0	0	6	Elizabeth Paltock . . .	The premises untenanted, & no rent paid.
0	0	6	Jos. Wilson	
0	2	0	Daniel Massiter	Samuel Trimmer, now Mr. Price.
0	1	0	A new grant 21 May 1755.	Ditto.
0	0	6	Richard Deanes.	Tho. Jones, now Jackson.
0	0	6	Ditto	Do. now Tho. Nicholson.
0	0	6	Mary Benton	Premises not known, nor rent paid.
0	1	6	John Gore, esq.	Joseph Mellish, esq.
0	0	6	Aaron Ward.	Samuel Savage, esq.
0	0	2	Ditto	Ditto.

	Description of Lands.	Situation.
	A cottage	Cocker-lane
64.	A piece of waste	Chase side
	An acre called Priest Croft in.. and 5 roods in	Broadfield / Millmarsh
52.	A cottage	Enfield Chase Gate
	A parcel in Middle Marsh, and an acre in	Rammey-marsh
	A parcel of land	Bull's Cross
	An acre of land	
	A tenement at	Cocksmith's End
	and an acre and half in	Eastfield & Well-ready
	Another acre and half in	Ditto
Enf. 48.	A cottage	Chase side
Enf. 36.	A cottage	Ditto
Enf. 10.	A cottage	White Webbs
64.	A moiety of a cottage and piece of land	Chase side
	Ditto of a piece of waste near	The Chase
Enf. .	Ditto of a piece of waste and a barn, the other moiety of the said three parts	King's Highway
Enf. 23.	A piece of land and two cottages	New Lane End
Enf. 23.	A cottage	Ditto
64.	A cottage and parcel of land	Enfield Chase
	A tenement called White House	Forty-green
	A piece of yard	
66.	A piece of land	Southgate
66.	A cottage and half a rood of land	Maidenbridge
	Several tenements	Divers places
	A cottage	Parsonage-lane
	Another cottage	Ditto
64.	A foot-path inclosed with rails.	Chase side
Enf. 43.	A cottage, stable, and orchard	Ditto

Yearly Quit-rents.			Tenants in 1686.	Tenants in 1771.
£.	s.	d.		
0	0	2	Jos. Simkins	Thrown down, and laid to the waste many years ago.
0	0	4	Richard Snaggs.....	Premises not known, nor rent paid.
0	1	6	Thomas Bants	Ditto.
0	0	6	John Barnes	Frederick Maner.
0	0	8	Robert Britt.	Robert Britt and Richard Fletcher.
0	6	8	Nath. Atwood. (A new grant 5 June 1754.)	Samuel Barnes.
0	0	8	Thomas Middleton ..	
0	2	6	Robert Saunders.....	Susannah Repert.
0	0	6	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	6	George Nash and wife .	Robert Barnevelt.
0	0	6	John Broxup and wife	Widow Broxup. This rent is not paid since Lady-day 1751.
0	0	6	Thomas Smart	John Smart.
0	0	3	Bartholomew Ibbet ...	Anne Albin.
0	0	3	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	3	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	9	Ditto	Mary Lambley.
0	1	0	James Jefferson.....	John Ostliffe.
0	1	0	Mary Minnett	Ditto.
0	0	6	Susannah Garold ...	Premises not known, nor rent paid.
0	0	1	Abigail Evans.....	George Ward.
0	1	0	John Mysett	Ditto.
0	1	0	John Moore	Catharine Matthews.
0	0	3	William Kirby.....	William Sanders.
0	0	3	Robert Patlock	Joseph Bilton.
0	0	4	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	6	Isaac Boddington	Benjamin Vaughan.
0	2	0	John Pepper	John Davis.

	Description of Lands.	Situation.
Enf. 44.	A cottage and smith's shop....	New River.....
64.	A cottage.....	Chase-side.....
E.Par. 64.	A piece of ground, with the barn and buildings.....	Enfield Chase....
Enf. 62.	A cottage and land.....	Ditto.....
63.	Another cottage, land, & a pond	Ditto.....
	A cottage and land.....	King's highway..
	A parcel of waste.....	Northall.....
Enf. 49.	A piece of ground.....	Chase side.....
Enf. 50.	A piece of ground.....	Ditto.....
	A cottage.....	Monhatch-gate...
	A cottage and land.....	Maiden-bridge...
E.Par.61.	A piece of waste and two barns	Enfield Chase....
	A cottage.....	Turkey-street....
	Two messuages and land....	Dolman's Ware and Mill Marsh
	A piece of waste.....	Enfield-green....
	Another piece of waste.....	Ditto.....
	A piece of land.....	Ditto.....
	A messuage, called Pot-ash house, and 2 pieces of land.	Carterhatch-lane.
	A tenement in hand.....	Windmill-field....
	A cottage.....	Cocksmith's-end..
	A tenement, near the sign of Leather-bottle.....	Enfield-highway..
	A piece of land called Quinetts	East-field.....
	A tenement.....	Turkey-street....

Yearly Quit-rents.			Tenants in 1686.	Tenants in 1771.
£.	s	d.		
0	4	0	John Pepper	John Davis.
0	2	6	Eliz. Richardson	Premises not known, nor rent paid.
0	2	6	Thomas Cox	Richard Spicer.
0	0	6	Thomas Reed	Ann, wife of W. Rout.
0	2	0	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	2	Sarah Fish, widow	Premises not known, nor rent paid.
0	0	6	William Borgrave	Never inclosed, and rent never paid.
0	1	0	David Jenks	Samuel Doubiggin
0	0	4	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	4	Eliz. Culcher	Premises not known, nor rent paid.
0	1	0	Anne Blindall	Ruth Blackerly, widow of Wm. B. now Fray.
0	0	6	Philip Heath	Philip Chakley.
0	0	6	William Clayton	Mat. Kenrick, esq. but never paid rent, not having been admitted.
0	2	0	Theodore Hay	John Cradock.
0 0	0 1	2 0	Natha. Dodd and wife New gra. May 23, 1716.	Eliz. Kington, Ann, and Mary Dodd.
0	0	1	Magdalen Oxton	Premises not known, and rent not paid.
0 0	2 0	0 6	John Howard	John Howard his son. It is not known for what premises this 6*d.* is paid; it does not appear if ever John Howard or his son, who now pays it, was admitted.
0 0	0 0	3 6	William Moody Ann Webb	Sus. Moody, near Brookbank.
0	0	6	Robert Allen	J. Ostliffe & Ri. Brough.
0	0	2	Mary Buxton	John Howell, esq.
0	1	0	Ditto	Ditto.

	Description of Lands.	Situation.
	Two closes	Ditto
	An acre, called Nicholas croft, and 3 roods	Grimsdown corner
	A tenement	Turkey-street
	A tenement and land	Green-street
Enf. 42.	A cottage and piece of land	Chase-side
	A mansion house, and 3 new built messuages	Enfield-green
64.	A cottage	Enfield Chase
	A piece of waste	New-lane
	Five roods of land	Wild-marsh
	A cottage	Enfield-wash
	A cottage	Enfield-highway
	Another cottage	Ditto
	A cottage and orchard	Green-street
	A tenement (new grant)	Parsonage-lane
Enf. 24.	A piece of waste	Ditto
	A piece of land	New Lane-end
	A close two acres	Cocher-lane
	Another close, called Warren's	Bridge-street
Enf. 12.	The site of a cottage and a piece of land with a brick house & buildings thereon	Enfield Chase
12.	A cottage and orchard	Clay-hill
12.	A tenement	Ditto
12.	A piece of waste, site of 2 cotta.	Ditto
12.	Another piece of waste	Ditto
12.	Another piece of waste	Ditto
Enf. 53.	A piece of waste, late Enfield pound, and a dwelling-house thereon	.....
Enf. 56.	A cottage and orchard	Enfield Chase
Ditto 18.	A piece of ground	Ditto

Yearly Quit-rents.			Tenants in 1686.	Tenants in 1771.
£.	s.	d.		
0	1	0	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	6	Aaron Ward	Ditto.
0	0	8	Mary Waterhouse	J. Frame & Mary his wife
0	1	9	John Bassett	Thos. Woodham.
0	1	0	Richard Hill	T. Jefferson, Mr. Buckley.
0	0	9	John Skegg.	
0	0	6	Francis Barns	Not known, nor rent paid.
0	0	2	William Bayfield	Robt. Headley, not yet admitted, but pays the rent.
0	0	2	Elizabeth Howard	Richard Fletcher.
0	0	6	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	3	John Thornton	John Thornton.
0	0	3	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	1	Elizabeth Bibsworth	Aaron Patrick.
0	0	6	John Gay (new grant 1759)	Mary, wife of J. Ostliffe, and Sarah, wife of Ric. Brough
0	0	6	John Gay (new grant).	Ditto.
0	0	6	Matthew Minet	John Ostliffe.
0	1	0	Thomas Freebody	Mary Sumner, widow.
0	0	7	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	6	Edward Biam, esq.	John Savil.
0	0	6	Ditto (new grant 1760)	Ditto. These two parcels were formerly Robt. Headley's, and before Biam's admittance paid no more than 6*d. per ann.*
0	0	6		
0	0	3	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	3	Ditto	Ditto.
0	1	0	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	6	Thomas Flaxman	Samuel Webb.
0	0	6	Elizabeth Barnes	Ditto.
0	1	0	William Batch	William George.

	Description of Lands.	Situation.
Ditto 40.	A tenement	Ditto
Ditto 64.	A cottage, shed, garden, & barn	Ditto
	A tenement and land	Forty-green
	A cottage and land	Cardsbridge
	A tenement, land, and black-smith's shop	Maiden-bridge
	A piece of land	White Webbs
	A font or spring	Enfield Chase
Enf. 33.	A cottage, called Folly-cottage, and a piece of land	Ditto
	A close of pasture	Phipps-hatch-gate
	An acre of land	Ferney-field
	Two acres of land	Little Long-field
	An acre and half in four parcels	Mill-marsh
	A tenement, called Walnut-tree	Parsonage-street
	An acre and 3 roods	Wildmarsh
	A barn and piece of land	
	A cottage and barn	Parsonage-street
	A piece of waste	Baker-street
	An orchard, with cottage & barn	
Enf. 30.	A cottage and parcel of land	Enfield Chase
	Five acres, called Cocks	Carter-hatch-la.
	Two acres	Broadfield
	A messuage, barn, & 2 orchards	Turkey-street
	A cottage	Two bridges
	A tenement and land	Turkey-street
	Five acres	Wildmarsh
64.	A cottage, and piece of inclosed land	Cockforsters
	A piece of ground, and a tenement thereon	Potter's-bar
	A piece of waste near Frebarrows	Turkey-street
	Two cottages	Chase-side
	One ditto	Ditto

Yearly Quit-rents.			Tenants in 1686.	Tenants in 1771.
£.	s.	d.		
0	0	4	William Carson.	John Hughes.
0	0	2	Ditto	Richard Spicer.
0	0	6	William Daniel	—— Pointer.
0	0	6	Edward Swain	Abraham Tray.
0	1	0	Ann Swain.	Ditto.
0	0	2	Sarah Bell.	Ditto.
0	1	0	George Toe.	W. Cock, G. Tugwell, and Mary Toe.
0	0	6	Ditto	Ditto.
0	2	6	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	8	Slainer Porter, son of James Porter, surviving trustee for the Draper's Company, London.	Ralph Prentice, James Blake, and Richard Loman Clay, new trustees.
0	0	5		
0	0	5		
0	0	4	Ditto	Ditto.
0	1	0	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	2	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	2	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	4	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	2	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	6	John Brown.	Joseph Brown.
0	7	7	Edward Sibley.	Anne Sibley & R. Pigott.
0	0	8	Richard Corbet.	Sarah Corbet.
0	0	6	John Hewitt	Kippen Boards.
0	6	2	S. Thobridge & Ed. Dale.	John Foreman.
0	0	6	Ditto	Ditto.
0	0	6	Edw. Sanderson and Susannah his wife.	In the hands of the Crown.
0	0	6	John Fennell.	Ric. Jones, Mrs. Jones.
0	0	6	Richard Evans . . . . . his wife, were the late tenants, but are dead, and the heirs not coming to admission, it was adjudged a forfeiture. It is not known who are in possession.	John George and Mary
0	0	6	———	Anne Phipps.
0	1	6	———	Ditto.

	Description of Lands.	Situation.
	Two tenements	Doleman's-ware
	A water, water-courses, fishery, land covered with water, called Rammey reach	.....
	A piece of ground, and a cottage thereon	Southgate
	Six several parcels, 6 acres	Eastfield
	A messuage, barn and stable, orchard, tan-yard, &c.	Green-street
	A messuage called the nursery	Taken out of Freezy-field
	A piece of waste	East Barnet
	A cottage and orchard	Enfield Chase
Enf. 32.	A piece of ground adjoin. cottage	Ditto
70.	A parcel of waste inclosed near the Mount-house	Hadley
	A piece of ground near windmill	Ditto
71.	A piece of waste with a cottage	Chase-side
72.	A cottage and piece of ground	Westfield
	Three parcels of land	Bull's-green
	A cottage and waste	Four-tree-hill
	A messuage and orchard	White Webbs
	A cottage on the waste	Near the highway from London to Ware
Enf. 13.	A messuage, house, and land	Clay-hill-gate
	A tenement and land	Parsonage-lane
	A tenement and land	Ditto
	A cottage, orchard, and garden	Forty-green
Enf. 45.	A cottage, barn, and piece of land	Enfield Chase
	Two tenements and land	Horsepool-stones
	An acre	Broadhecd
	Half an acre	Well-ready
	A tenement and orchard	Clay-hill

Yearly Quit-rents.			Tenants in 1686.	Tenants in 1771.
£.	s.	d.		
0	2	0	Richard Broxup.....	Ditto.
0	2	0	Thomas Flanders & wife	Tho. & Bouchier Walton.
0	1	6	John Hawkins.....	Dead many years since, but no person yet admitted, rent not paid.
0	1	4	William Spencer.....	Thomas Spencer.
0	1	1	Wm. and Eliza. Wood..	Elizabeth Wentworth.
0	2	2	Eliz. Twyford, & Mary wife of Robt. Young	Robert Young.
0	0	6	John Hadley, esq.	John Hadley, esq. his son.
0	2	6	William Hopkins....	Eliz. Stoaks, not admitted to the 6d. rent.
0	0	6	Ditto	
0	1	0	Jos. Bostock	In the Crown.
0	0	6	Edward Mitton	
0	0	6	Samuel Seares.....	Ditto.
0	0	4	Henry Withers	Widow Withers.
0	1	1	Sarah Wilkes.....	Samuel Smith and Ch. Eagleton, in trust for Sarah Wilkes.
0	0	6	A new grant 1753.	Jas. Jarvis, jun.
0	0	3	Cath. Truss	Ditto.
0	1	0	A new grant 1753. ..	Thos. Engell, Eliz. his wife, and Eliz. their daughter.
0	0	6	Thomas Taylor.	Mary Robinson, Mr. Weston, jun.
0	0	4	Abraham Cresswell.....	Sarah Planter.
0	0	4	Edw. Withers Wkynnell.	Edward Wkynnell.
0	0	4	Abigail Evans.....	Thos. Redhead.
0	0	6	J. Underwood and Eliz. his wife, H. Jenkins and Martha his wife.	John Sheffield.
0	2	10	Chr. Woodham	Thos. and S Woodham.
0	2	6	Thomas Low.....	John Ostliffe & R. Brough.
0	0	3	Aaron Ward.....	Thos. Matchwick.

	Description of Lands.	Situation.
	A cottage and piece of inclosed ground	Potter's-bar
	A tenement	London Ware
En.P.111.	Three tenements and land	Clay-hill
	A piece of land and a cottage	King's Chase
	Two tenements and orchard	Parsonage-lane
	A piece of waste, with a stable and buildings thereon	Enfield-green
	A piece of waste, two cottages, and a garden	Ditto
	A piece of waste	Ponder's-end
Enf. 50.	A piece of inclosed land	Enfield Chase
41.	A piece of land and a tenement thereon	Ditto
46.	A cottage, garden, and piece of land	Ditto
73.	A piece of waste and a tenement	Ditto
Enf. 15.	A cottage and garden	Ditto
	A piece of waste	Near the highway from London to Ware
Enf. 34.	Two cottages and orchard and a tan-yard	Near Enfi. Chase Near New River
Enf. 17.	Three tenements and a yard	Chase-side
37.	A cottage and piece of land	
Enf. 7.	A piece of ground	White Webbs
27.	Three tenements	Chase-side
28, 29.	Nine acres of common field land	

Yearly Quit-rents.			Tenants in 1686.	Tenants in 1771.
£.	s.	d.		
0	3	4	Amb. Asty, esq. new grant, 1757.....	Laur. Singleton.
0	0	5	Thomas Curtis.....	Ann Curtis.
0	0	6	John Barber.....	W. May & Anne his wife.
0	0	6	Ditto.....	Ditto.
0	1	0	Wm. Camden.....	— Smith, Nat. Blagrave.
0	2	0	New grant, June 6, 1759, ditto 1759.	Thos. Woodam, in trust for John Skegg and Eliz. his wife.
0	1	0		Edward Smith.
0	0	6	Ditto, May 28, 1760..	S. Allister and Jas. Worm.
0	1	0	John Mathews.	Robert Barnevelt.
0	0	6	Richard Spicer.....	John Edwards.
0	1	0	Thomas Darton.....	Mary and Sarah Darton.
0	2	0	Eliz. Skeff, in 1760....	In the Crown.
0	1	0	Richard Franks.....	John Hughes.
0	3	0	New grant, Nov. 5, 1761	Eliz. Lachford.
0	0	6	Peter Bloy.....	Eliz. Bloy and Anne Tresdall.
0	0	4	Jos. Prior.....	Mary Prior.
0	0	6	Nat. Martin.....	J. Perry, afterw. Fletcher.
0	1	0	Samuel Pattison.....	Jacob Maurer, now Goddard.
0	1	0	Castle Thorp.....	Samuel Gladwin.
0	1	0	Mary Eve.....	Sarah Eaton and Mary Simpson.

1827
1848
1869
1890

No. III.

A Schedule of the ancient Inclosures subject to the payment of Corn-rents, with the Name of the Owner, the exact measure in acres, roods, and perches; the Corn-rent, or yearly payment in lieu of tithes, issuing out of each, and the quantity of wheat which is to govern the future yearly rents payable to the Vicar of Enfield, and the rate by the acre by which the Corn-rents are charged.—See the Award of the Commissioners in the Vestry, fol. 185.

Vol 41 § 18 183

N. B. As the time for fixing the corn-rents to be payable for the second twenty-one years is fast approaching, the column left in blank may be filled up in MS. when the value is settled.

Proprietors.	No. on Plan.	Premises.
Bailey, Mrs.....	149	House and chapel .....
Beck, Daniel	211	House and garden. .....
Browne, Richard, Esq.	1029	Corner ground .....
Cox, Robert Albion..	500	House and garden. .....
Camp, John.....	1340	Two new houses, Freezywater, & garden ground..
Clayton, Samuel ..	67	Long acre .. ..
	68	Archer's Leigh.....
	69	.....
	70	Dames-field .....
	71	River Mead .....
	72	Maiden's Close.....
	73	Lover's Leap .....
	74	Lawn and shrubbery .....
	75	.....
	76, 77	Gardens, &c.....
	78	Town Meads .....
Clayton, John	5	Cocks Hill .....
	6	Ditto .....
	7	Postern Mead.....
	8	Ditto .....
	46	Cross-field .....
	47	Sheep-house-field .....
	48	Little-round-field .....
	49	Brood Mead.....
	50	Farm-house, and Homestead
	51	Cloths-bush-croft.....
	52	Lane.....
	53	Lane Meadow .....
	54	Moat Meadow .....
	55	Butcher's-field.....
	56	Little Butcher's-field.....
	57	Clay piece.....

State.	Quantity.	Per acre.	Corn-rent payable from 1806-1821.	Corn-rent payable from 1827-1848.	Quantity of Wheat.
	A. R. P.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Bu.dec.
.....	0 0 30	4 6	0 0 10		133
.....	0 0 33	4 8	0 0 11		147
Meadow.	2 3 28	1 5	0 4 1		653
.....	0 1 10	4 9	0 1 6		240
.....	0 3 24	7 0	0 6 3		1.000
Meadow.	4 1 27	1 1	0 4 9		760
Ditto ...	3 1 32	0 10	0 2 10		453
Pasture .	0 1 4	0 10	0 0 3	2 10 5	040
Meadow.	10 2 35	0 6	0 5 4		853
Ditto ...	5 0 29	0 10	0 4 4		693
Ditto ...	4 1 3	0 10	0 3 7		573
Ditto ...	2 3 3	1 1	0 3 0		480
.....	2 0 29	0 8	0 1 5		227
.....	0 1 0	0 8	0 0 2	1,2,6	026
.....	2 3 8	0 10	0 2 4		373
Meadow.	14 0 0	0 10	0 11 8		1.867
	50 1 10		1 19 8	3 12 1	6.345
Ditto ...	3 3 22	3 0	0 11 7		1.853
Ditto ...	9 3 20	3 0	1 9 7		4.733
Ditto ...	3 0 35	3 6	0 11 2		1.786
Ditto ...	5 1 32	3 3	0 17 8		2.827
Arable ..	12 3 10	4 6	2 15 8		8.907
Pasture..	3 2 35	4 9	0 17 7		2.813
Meadow.	5 3 0	3 6	1 0 2		3.226
Ditto ...	5 1 19	3 6	0 18 9		3.000
.....	1 0 35	3 0	0 3 7		573
Pasture .	1 1 0	5 0	0 6 3		1.000
.....	0 2 25				
Meadow.	2 0 24	3 6	0 7 6		1.200
Ditto. ..	9 0 9	2 9	1 4 10		3.973
Arable ..	2 3 0	4 6	0 12 5		1.987
Ditto ...	4 2 13	4 6	1 1 8		3.467
Ditto ...	7 1 26	4 6	1 13 4		5.333

Proprietors.	No. on Plan.	Premises.
Clayton, John, continued.....	58	Lower Long-field.....
	59	Bincole.....
	60	Upper Long-field.....
	61	Upper Clay-field .....
	62	.....
	63	.....
	65	Mill-field .....
	66	Pond-field .....
Draper, John.....	205	House and garden .....
Dyson, William.....	501	House and garden .....
Dell, James.....	350	House and nursery-garden..
Draper, Anne	200	House and garden.....
	206	Ditto .....
	220	The Horse-shoe public-house
Drummond (late) ...	178	House and garden.....
Edley, William.....	1087	House and garden, at Ponder's-end .....
Edward, Geo. Esq.	117	House, lawn, &c.....
	118	House and garden.....
Game, William, jun..	367	Dwelling-house and garden, coach-house, stables, &c...
Green, Daniel	188	Long Close .....
	195	Close adjoining .....

State.	Quantity.	Per acre.	Corn-rent payable from 1806-1827.	Corn-rent payable from 1827-1848.	Quantity of Wheat.
	A. R. P.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Bu.dec.
Meadow.	3 3 27	5 0	0 19 7		3.133
Meadow.	4 0 35	4 3	0 17 10		2·853
Arable ..	6 0 18	4 6	1 7 6		4.400
Meadow.	6 2 17	3 6	1 3 1		3.693
.....	0 1 2	3 6	0 0 10		133
.....	0 0 37	3 6	0 0 10		133
Meadow.	6 2 24	4 11	1 12 1		5.227
Ditto ...	7 0 16	4 11	1 14 10		5.573
	114 2 11		22 8 4	35.14 2	71.823
.....	0 0 22	5 0	0 0 8		107
.....	0 0 26	4 9	0 0 8		107
.....	0 2 38	4 9	0 3 6		560
.....	0 0 38	4 9	0 1 1		173
.....	0 0 37	4 9	0 1 1		173
.....	0 0 24	4 9	0 0 8		107
	0 2 19		0 2 10		453
.....	0 3 4	4 9	0 3 8	6. 8	587
.....	0 0 34	3 6	0 0 8		107
.....	0 3 33	4 9	0 4 6		720
.....	0 1 18	4 9	0 1 8		267
	1 1 11		0 6 2		987
.....	0 0 22	4 9	0 0 7		093
Pasture .	5 0 16	1 6	0 7 8		1.227
Meadow.	5 2 25	1 6	0 8 5		1.347
	10 3 11		0 16 1	1.6 8	2.574

Proprietors.	No. on Plan.	Premises.
Garrett, William..	895	Orchard at the highway....
	896	Ditto.....
	894	Ditto.....
	897	Meadow at ditto.....
Haydon, Thomas....	121	House and garden.....
Hussey (of Barnett)	1325	Small inclosure.....
	1326	Two houses and garden.....
Jones, Rev. William..	789	Nursery-ground.....
Jackson, Joshua....	351	New incroachment at Brigadier-hill.....
The King (Lord Lisburne lessee)...	154	Old Stray-field.....
King, John:.....	151	House and orchard.....
	152	Outhouses and garden.....
	153	Home Close.....
Lawford, John.....	148	House and garden.....
Ladyman, Mrs. Anne	788	Small Mead.....
	1344	Close near Freezy-water....
Mould, John.....	926	New house and garden, Carterhatch-lane.....
Mocher, Mrs.....	150	Garden, Old Inclosure, house, &c.....

State.	Quantity.	Per acre.	Corn-rent payable from 1806-1827.	Corn-rent payable from 1827-1848.	Quantity of Wheat.
	A. R. P.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Bu.dec.
Ditto . . .	3 1 3	1 6	0 4 11		787
Ditto . . .	0 3 38	1 6	0 1 5		227
Ditto . . .	1 0 37	1 6	0 1 9		280
Ditto . . .	1 3 2	1 6	0 2 8		427
	7 1 10		0 10 9		1.721
. . . . .	0 0 21	4 9	0 0 7		093
Arable . .	0 3 17	4 10	0 4 2		666
Ditto . . .	0 0 22	4 10	0 0 7		093
	0 3 39		0 4 9		759
. . . . .	3 0 0	6 6	0 19 6		3.120
. . . . .	0 0 19	4 9	0 0 6		080
Pasture .	1 0 18	4 9	0 5 3	8 4	840
. . . . .	0 1 23	4 9	0 1 9		280
. . . . .	0 0 16	4 9	0 0 5		067
. . . . .	0 3 30	4 9	0 4 6		720
	1 1 29		0 6 8	10/5	1.067
. . . . .	0 1 24	4 9	0 1 10		293
Meadow.	0 3 24	1 6	0 0 5	, , 8	067
Ditto . . .	0 1 36	1 0	0 0 5	, , 8	067
	1 1 20		0 0 10		134
. . . . .	0 1 2	2 6	0 0 8		107
. . . . .	5 1 25	4 9	1 5 7	2. 0 . 11	4.093

Proprietors.	No. on Plan.	Premises.
Martin, Thomas	329	Garden.....
Nash, late Mrs.....	179	House and garden, &c. ....
Panther, John....	210	Garden.....
	217	House, Lawn, &c.....
Page, Joseph.	199	House, &c. .....
	204	House and garden. .....
	207	House, &c. .....
Purrier, Henry, Esq.	133	Home Close .....
	130	House and garden . .....
	131	Homestead. .....
Perkins (late Dupont)	190	House and garden. .....
	177	Garden, &c. .....
Roulate, John....	460	House and garden. .....
	491	Garden.....
	504	Homefield .....
	176	House and garden. .....
Ryley, William ...	483	Cottage and garden .....
	484	House, yard, &c. .....
	492	Garden.....
Skurly, Joseph	592	Garden.....

State.	Quantity.	Per acre.	Corn-rent payable from 1806-1827.	Corn-rent payable from 1827-1848.	Quantity of Wheat.
	A. R. P.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Bu.dec.
.....	0 0 35	4 9	0 1 0		160
.....	0 0 28	6 6	0 1 2		186
.....	0 0 23	4 9	0 0 7		093
.....	0 1 3	4 9	0 1 3		200
	0 1 26		0 1 10		298
.....	0 0 23	4 9	0 0 7		093
.....	0 0 36	4 9	0 1 2		186
.....	0 0 2	4 9	0 0 0		
	0 1 21		0 1 9		279
Pasture .	0 1 29	4 5	0 1 10		293
.....	0 3 24	4 5	0 3 10		613
Pasture .	0 3 32	4 5	0 4 1		653
	2 1 5		0 9 9		1.559
.....	0 0 21	4 9	0 0 7		093
.....	0 2 0	4 9	0 2 4		373
	0 2 21		0 2 11		466
.....	0 0 36	4 9	0 1 0		160
.....	0 2 0	4 9	0 2 5		387
Meadow.	0 2 23	4 6	0 3 0		480
.....	0 1 10	4 9	0 1 6		240
	1 2 29		0 7 11		1.267
.....	0 1 11	4 9	0 1 6		240
.....	0 0 10	4 9	0 0 3		040
.....	0 0 36	4 9	0 1 1		173
	0 1 17		0 2 10		453
.....	0 1 11	3 7	0 0 2		026

Proprietors.	No. on Plan.	Premises.
Skilton, William..	1084	Cottage, yard, and garden, at Ponders-end.....
	1086	Ditto near ditto.....
Shelfer, John.....	929	New house, yard, and garden, Carterhatch-lane....
Sanders, William..	505	The Close.....
	506	House and garden .....
Thompson, Wm. Esq.	1094	House and garden in South-st.
Wilkinson, A. M.D.	617	Moor-hatch Meadow .....
	618	Burgess Bottom.....
	613	Duke's Orchard.....
	619	Timber Mead.....
	620	Moor Meadow .....
	621	Ditto .....
	622	Ditto .....
	623	Long Meadow.....
	624	Wood.....
	625	Lower Chase-field .....
	626	Middle Chase-field.....
	627	House, and Upper ditto ....
	628	Old Orchard.....
	629	Footpath-field .....
	630	Spring-field.....
	631	Conduit-field.....
	632	Pightle.....
	633	Four Acres.....
	584	House, garden, &c.....
Walpole, Dorothy.	146	House and garden.....
	147	Ditto .....

State.	Quantity.	Per acre.	Corn-rent payable from 1806-1827.	Corn-rent payable from 1827-1848.	Quantity of Wheat.
	A. R. P.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Bu.dec.
.....	0 0 26	7 0	0 1 2		186
.....	0 0 13	7 0	0 0 6		080
	0 0 39		0 1 8		266
.....	0 1 3	1 10	0 0 6		080
.....	0 1 28	4 9	0 2 0		320
.....	0 0 29	4 9	0 0 9		120
	0 2 17		0 2 9		440
.....	1 1 14	1 5	0 1 11		307
Meadow.	21 1 32	0 9	0 16 1		2.573
Pasture .	7 2 32	0 11	0 7 0		1.120
Meadow.	4 2 24	0 11	0 3 11		627
Pasture .	7 1 0	0 10	0 6 0		960
Meadow.	6 2 16	0 10	0 5 6		880
Ditto ...	3 2 24	0 10	0 3 0		480
Ditto ...	2 0 8	0 10	0 1 8		267
Ditto ...	2 1 24	0 5	0 1 0		160
.....	2 0 32	0 2	0 0 4		053
Arable ..	9 1 8	2 3	1 0 11		3.347
Pasture .	8 3 8	0 4	0 2 11		467
Ditto ...	4 2 16	0 4	0 1 6		240
Ditto ...	2 2 0	0 8	0 1 8		267
Arable ..	10 1 16	2 6	1 5 10		4.133
Ditto ...	15 1 8	2 7	1 19 6		6.820
Ditto ...	21 2 0	2 9	2 19 1		9.453
Ditto ...	2 2 3	2 9	0 6 10		1.093
Ditto ...	4 2 16	2 9	0 12 7		2.013
.....	0 1 17	1 2	0 0 4		052
	137 3 4		10 15 8	17. 5. 3	34.506
.....	0 0 19	4 9	0 0 6		080
.....	0 0 24	4 9	0 0 8		107
	0 1 3		0 1 2		186
Total.....			43 6 11		

Immediately after the expiration of twenty-one years from the execution of the Award [1], the average price of wheat is to be again ascertained, for which purpose the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, and their successors or lessees, and the Vicar of Enfield, and the major part in value of the proprietors of inclosed lands to be exonerated from tithes by the payment of a corn-rent, are to meet within three calendar months after the 16th of April 1827, to elect two fit disinterested persons, one by the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, or their lessee, and the Vicar, and the other by the proprietors aforesaid, to be arbitrators; who shall immediately thereafter, by the London Gazette, so long as the average price of wheat shall be published therein, and afterwards by such other ways and means most expedient, enquire, ascertain, and fix the average price of a Winchester bushel of good marketable wheat within the county of Middlesex, where such wheat shall have been openly and publicly sold during the whole market, and not at any particular times thereof, for the term of twenty-one years then next preceding; and after such average price shall have been so ascertained and fixed, in case

[1] The Award is dated the 16th April 1806.

it shall appear from the report of the said two persons (or their umpire) in case they should not agree, that the average price of a bushel of such wheat is more or less than the average price set forth in the said award, by the value of *3d.* or upwards, the amount of all payments of the respective yearly corn-rents shall be increased or diminished in proportion to such valuation, so as to be equal to the value of the respective quantities of wheat according to the average price which shall have been last ascertained and fixed thereon; and so from time to time, after the end of every succeeding twenty-one years, the average price of wheat shall be ascertained, by which all the future payments to the said Master, Fellows, and Scholars, and the lessee, and the Vicar, shall be regulated and varied. Notice is to be given by the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, and the Vicar, within one calendar month after the expiration of every twenty-one years, in the parish church after divine service, or by fixing the same on the principal door of the church, that such term of twenty-one years had elapsed, which notice is to specify the name and place of abode of the person chosen by the Master, Fellows, &c. and the Vicar, as an arbitrator, and in case the major part in value of the said proprietors paying the said corn-rent do not within one calendar month after

publication of such notice, leave a notice in writing for the officiating minister of the parish church at the vicarage-house and at the College in Cambridge, containing the name and place of abode of such person as they choose as an arbitrator, the Master, &c. and the Vicar may choose one other fit and proper person as an arbitrator, who shall have the like power and authority as if the proprietors had joined in such election. If the Master, &c. and the Vicar shall not give such notice of the election of such arbitrator on their part as aforesaid, the proprietors, or the major part of them, may choose two fit persons for the purpose aforesaid, who shall have all the power and authority as if the Master, &c. or their Lessee and the Vicar had made such election, and given such notice. In case the arbitrators shall not agree, then the same shall be fixed and settled by some person to be chosen umpire by said arbitrators, who shall fix and settle the same; and if either of such arbitrators shall refuse or neglect to act, then it shall be fixed and settled by the other of the said arbitrators, and the determination by such arbitrators or umpire shall be reduced into writing, and signed and sealed by the person or persons making the same, which shall be binding and conclusive, and shall be deposited with the clerk of the peace, where it may be inspected at all times upon payment of

1*s*. And in case no election of arbitrators shall be made as aforesaid within three calendar months after the expiration of any such term of twenty-one years, then the said corn-rents, as the same shall have been last fixed, shall continue payable to the said Master, &c. their Lessee, and Vicar, for the space of twenty-one years then next following.

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars, and their Lessee, and the Vicar, have the like powers and remedies for recovering the respective corn-rents, or money-payments in lieu of tithes, when the same shall be in arrear as by law are given to landlords for recovery of fee-farm and rack-rents in arrear.

Upon the death, cession, or resignation of the Vicar, a full proportionate part of the corn-rents, or yearly tithe-rents, or money-payments in lieu of tithes, shall be payable to, and received by him, his executors, or administrators, up to the day of his death, cession, or resignation, from the then last day of payment.

The award having been executed on the 16th of April 1806, consequently the corn-rents must be again fixed within three months after the 16th of April 1827.

1840
1869
1890

No. IV.

A Schedule of the several parts of the allotment of the Chase, Common Marshes, Waste Lands, and Grounds sold by the Commissioners to pay the charges and expences of obtaining and passing the Act[1] for dividing and inclosing the Open and Common Fields, Chase Allotment, &c. in the Parish, and also the expences of surveying, measuring, and planning, valuing, dividing, and allotting the same, and for forming, making, and putting into good repair the Roads and Highways; and also of preparing and making the Award of the Commissioners, &c. &c.

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[1] Act 41 Geo. III. c. 143. 2 July 1801.

To whom sold.	No. on Plan.	No. of Lots.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.
Phillips, Elizabeth	1526	one	2	3	31
Dodd, Catherine	1527	one	1	0	0
Hammond, John	1540	one	2	0	0
Cook, John, Esq.	1581	one	2	1	22
Meyer, John, Esq.	1584	one	2	0	3
Beard, John	1585	one	2	2	24
Beckett, William	1627	one	3	0	0
Collins, Cabel Welch	1593	two	2	0	0
	1594		1	1	30
Whitton, Rev. Joseph	1477	one	0	2	35
Skelton, William	1478	one	0	3	12
Edleys, Wm. his executors	1479	one	1	2	0
Doncom, William	1609	one	3	3	6
Boddam, R. H. Esq.	1617	one	10	0	0
Langford, Richard, Esq.	1603	one	8	2	34
Robinson, Thomas	1499	one	1	2	18
Geledneke, Anthony	1555	one	0	0	12
Appleyard, R. S. Esq.	1597	one	2	0	19
Hills, John	1492	one	1	2	0
Powell, Whiston	1587	one	4	2	0
Boddington, S. Esq.	1517	one	1	0	0
Fife, George	396	one	1	2	7
Gibbs, John	1590	one	1	0	0
Sheffield, John	1644	one	0	0	11
Page, Joseph	1647	one	0	0	4
Whalley, John	1652	one	1	0	0
David, Miles	1808	one	1	2	20
The New River Company	1827	one	7	0	0
Ditto	1854	one	1	1	0
White, Thomas Holt, Esq.	1651	one	5	3	20
Wilkinson, Abraham	1855	one	14	0	0
Young, Henry	1679	one	1	0	8
Browning, Thomas	1648	one	0	0	5
Waithman, Robert	1654	one	1	2	0
Stratton, John	1611	one	2	3	0
Connop, Newell, Esq.	1461	one	4	3	0

Quality.	Where situated.	Purchase-money.		
		£.	s.	d.
Arable ..	In Churchbury-field	518	0	0
Ditto ...	Ditto	180	0	0
Ditto ...	Ditto	320	0	0
Ditto ...	In Mapleton-field	286	0	0
Ditto ...	Ditto	210	0	0
Ditto ...	Ditto	312	0	0
Ditto ...	In Bird's-field	480	0	0
Ditto ...	In Long-field.....	235	0	0
Ditto ...	Ditto	172	10	0
Ditto ...	In Gong-field.....	57	0	0
Ditto ...	Ditto	66	0	0
Ditto ...	Ditto	120	0	0
Ditto ...	In Puddlesfield.....	397	0	0
Ditto ...	In Dungfield	1000	0	0
Ditto ...	In Little Dungfield.....	914	0	0
Ditto ...	In Bedwell Common field.....	161	0	0
Waste.	Formerly a foot-path on the East side of Baker-street....	12	0	0
Arable ..	In Dungfield	200	0	0
Ditto ...	In Southbury-field.....	150	0	0
Ditto ...	In Long-field.....	450	0	0
Ditto ...	In Chiswell's Common field.....	120	0	0
Meadow.	In Little Bird's-field	277	0	0
Arable ..	In Long-field.....	100	0	0
Waste...	Land Chase side the Green.....	17	0	0
Ditto ...	Ditto	6	6	0
.....	On the West side of Ridge-way road on the Chase.....	100	0	0
.....	On the Chase side at Clay-hill....	162	10	0
.....	Land on Chase side at the Flash .	560	0	0
.....	Ditto	48	0	0
.....	Land on the Chase at Chase side..	587	0	0
.....	Ditto on White Webbs-hill.....	690	0	0
.....	Ditto near the gate leading into Edmonton allotment of Enfield Chase	60	0	0
Waste...	On the Chase at Chase side.....	5	0	0
.....	Land on Chase side near Postern gate	50	0	0
Arable ..	Bull's-moor-lane	231	0	0
Waste...	In Green-street and Crane's-lane .	315	0	0

To whom sold.	No. on Plan.	No. of Lots.	Quantity.
			A. R. P.
Doncom, William.....	1353	one...	0 0 16
Beck, Daniel.....	1646	two. {	0 0 7 0 0 5
Gething, Daniel.....	1643	one...	0 0 20
Snuggs, S. S.....	1802	one...	4 0 0
Pichels, John.....	1895	one...	3 0 17
Beard, John.....	1579	one...	0 0 3

With respect to the proprietors of Homesteads, gardens, orchards, and home-closes, being old inclosures in the parish which were tithable, and the proprietors not having land or property in the lands divided and inclosed to contribute to allotments made in lieu of tithes, or not sufficient to satisfy the whole thereof; the Commissioners, in the following cases, out of the shares of the common lands, &c. of the other proprietors, allotted so much thereof as (quantity, quality, and situation considered,) was a full compensation for the tithes of such homesteads, gardens, &c. for which compensation in land could not be made by the owners aftermentioned; and they laid out and consolidated the same with the allotments for great and small tithes, according to the respective rights of the

Quality.	Where situated.	Purchase-money.		
		£.	s.	d.
Waste .	On the East side of the London and Ware turnpike-road, and near the boundary of Cheshunt parish	10	0	0
Ditto . . .	Chase side	18	18	0
Ditto . . .	Green.			
Ditto . . .	Ditto	31	10	0
. . . . .	Land on the Chase near Clay-hill.	180	0	0
Ditto . . .	On ditto, near Theobalds-park. . .	170	0	0
Ditto . . .	At Forty-hill	5	5	0
		£.10,184	19	0

Impropriator and Vicar; and those whose homesteads, &c. have been exonerated from tithes by such compensation in land taken from other persons paid to the Commissioners the following sums, which were deemed by them a full compensation of the land so taken from such other persons, which sums the Commissioners applied towards defraying the expences attending the Act of Parliament, and putting it into execution as far as it would extend, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Blunt, John - - -	1	15	8
Browning, Thomas - -	3	9	11
Boddington, Samuel (for the tithes of his own estate) - - -	19	3	8
Boddington, Samuel (for the tithes of the estate purchased of Mrs. Young)	72	17	2

	£.	s.	d.
Curtis, John - - -	2	0	6
Drummond, Stephen - -	1	12	3
Elvin, F. - - - -	0	18	10
Hammond, Col. F. - - -	2	4	0
Jones, Thomas - - -	6	9	4
Miles, David - - -	7	18	9
Meyer, James - - -	573	12	4
Newton, William (for the tithe of Anne Samin's land) - -	3	12	9
Sheffield, John - - -	9	15	5
Vaughan, Thomas - - -	22	5	0
Whiston, Powell (for the tithe of land purchased of John Wilson) -	16	13	9
White, John Holt - - -	18	17	10
Nash, William - - -	15	15	0
Banton, Samuel - - -	31	15	0
Legh, John - - -	4	0	0
Mould, John - - -	0	19	6
Total - - £.	824	19	10

The above-named owners of the homesteads, gardens, &c. and other inclosed lands were exonerated from the payment of all tithes, both great and small, from the 29th of September 1803 [1].

[1] See the Award of the Commissioners in the vestry-room, fo. 15—20.

The Commissioner had power to sell by private contract or public sale such part or parts of common fields, common marshes, Lammas grounds, Chase allotments, commons, and waste lands, directed to be allotted, divided, and inclosed, as they should deem sufficient for the purpose of paying expences. For the purchase-money being paid into their hands, their receipt was a sufficient discharge. Immediately after such receipts given, the allotments, pieces, or parcels of land purchased, became vested in the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, in absolute fee-simple, without any other conveyance whatsoever, respectively from the date of such receipt, subject to, or discharged from, such roads or ways over the same, and under such restrictions for building on, or fencing in, as mentioned in such receipts.

N. B. All such receipts should be registered in the office for registering deeds in the county of Middlesex, in Bell-yard, Temple-bar.

APPENDIX, No. V.

Extracts from the Award[1] of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of Parliament, 41 Geo. III. for "Dividing and inclosing the Common Fields, Common Marshes, and Lammas Grounds, Chase Allotments, and other Commonable and Waste Lands within the Parish of Enfield, in the County of Middlesex;" setting forth the several Divisions and Allotments according to the directions therein contained.

THE KING, his Heirs and Successors, and Sir RICHARD GAMON, Bart. and JAMES LEIGH, Esq. Committee for the Duchess Dowager of CHANDOS, Lessees, (as lord of the manor of Enfield and his lessees, being one 18th part of the waste lands within the said manor, except the Chase allotment,) as a full compensation and satisfaction for and in lieu of right to the soil and manerial rights as lord of the manor of Enfield in and to the soil of the waste lands. No. 1756—A piece of land on the Chase near the East Lodge, 20 perches.

No. 1757—A piece of land on the Chase near the East Lodge; and the King's Lessees to make all the fences on the east and south sides

CONNOP, NEWELL, esq. as lord of the manor of Durants and Gartons. No. 1385—A piece of freehold land, on the waste near Enfield-marsh, 12 perches; and Mr. Connop to make the fences on the west and south sides.

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[1] The Award is dated April 16, 1806.

The Commissioners did not divide or allot any waste lands within the manor of the rectory of Enfield, or within the manor of Capels and Honey-lands, or within the manor of Worcesters, or within the manor of Goldbeaters.

TRINITY COLLEGE, as a compensation to them and their lessees for great or impropriate tithes (14 allotments of common lands, and 10 closes). No. 1413—A piece of land in Goldsdown common field; 9 acres 12 perches.

No. 1414—A piece of land in Burnsdown common field, 5 a. 2 r. 13 p.; the occupier to repair the fences on the east, west, and north, and so much of the south fence as adjoins upon the allotment of Mr. Connop.

No. 1420—A piece of land in Mill-field, 17 a. 3 r. 17 p.; the occupier to repair the fences on the west, north, and south sides.

No. 1401—A piece of land in the common fields, called Grinsdown, Eastfield, Redlands, The Twenty-acres, Edgersstate, Upper Redlands, and Long Meadow, 216 a. 1 r. 32 p.; and the occupiers thereof to repair the fences next Welche's-lane road, next the east ends of the allotments of John King and Joseph King, and John Burgess's executors, sold to Newell Connop, next the London and Ware turnpike-roads, and the north side of the allotment of Chalkey Gould, and next the allotment of William Baker Naylor and Greenstreet road.

No. 1640—A piece of land in Little Birds-field, 7 acres 13 perches; the occupier for the time being to repair the fences next the allotments of John Bellamy and Newell Connop.

No. 1625—A piece of land in common field, called Cross-field, 20 a. 3 r. 5 p.; the occupier for the time being for ever to repair all the fence next White Webb's road.

No. 1588—A piece of land in Long-field, 36 acres 6 perches; the occupier for the time being for ever to repair the fence next Maiden-bridge road.

No. 1537—A piece of land in Churchbury-field, 21 acres 25 perches; the occupier for the time being for ever to repair the fences next Churchbury-field road, next the east end of the allotments of Mary May, William Richardson, and William Mellish, and next the allotment of the Vicar of Enfield.

No. 1754—A piece of land on the Enfield allotment of Enfield Chase next the Ridgeway road, 23 a. 1 r. 17 p.; the occupier for the time being for ever to repair the fences next the said road, and by Hadley road on the west, and next the allotment of Henry Young.

No. 1899—A piece of land on the Chase, on the north side of East Lodge, 53 acres 14 perches; the occupier for the time being for ever to repair the fences next Theobald's Park and East Lodge roads.

No. 1758—A piece of land on the said Chase, 354 a. 1 r. 27 perches; the occupier for the time being to repair the fences next the White Webbs and Cattle-gate roads, Ridgeway road, East Lodge road, and next the north end of the allotment of Newell Connop, and next the south side of the allotment of Robert Griffiths.

No. 1435—A piece of land in the South-marsh, 62 a. 1 r. 29 p.; the occupiers for the time being for ever to repair the fences next Sewardstone-marsh, next the allotment of Matthew Robinson, and next the Towing-path.

No. 1422—A piece of land in Mill-marsh, 73 a. 2 r. 21 p.; the occupiers for the time being for ever to repair the fences next the Mill-marsh road, and the Towing-path and Mill-river, and next the allotment of Newell Connop.

No. 1372—A piece of land in Wild-marsh, 33 a. 1 r. 2 p.; the occupier for the time being for ever to repair the fences on the north side, and next the road over the marsh, and on the east side thereof.

The Closes.—No. 1238—A close of ancient inclosured land, called Sharp's-grove, theretofore belonging to Newell Connop, and by him given up to be allotted in lieu of tithes, 1 a. 3 r. 30 p.; the occupier for the time being for ever to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to the same.

No. 1304 g—A close of ancient inclosured land, called East Pightle, theretofore belonging to William Mellish, and by him given up to be allotted in lieu of tithes, 2 r. 33 p.; the occupier for the time being for ever thereafter to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to the same.

No. 1304 f—A close of ancient inclosured land, called East-field Pightle, theretofore belonging to Thomas Sanders, and by him given up to be allotted in lieu of tithes, 1 a. 2 r. 26 p.; the occupier for the time being thereafter for ever to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to the same.

No. 1304 e—A close of ancient inclosured land, called East-field Pightle, theretofore belonging to Newell Connop, and by him given up to be allotted in lieu of tithes, 1 a. 1r. 27 p.; the occupier for the time being for ever thereafter to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to the same.

No. 1304 [d]—A close of ancient inclosured land, called East-field Pightle, theretofore belonging to Mary Wright, and by her given up to be allotted in lieu of tithes, 2 a. 2 r. 10 p.; the occupier for the time being for ever thereafter to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to the same.

No. 1304 [c]—A close of ancient inclosured land, called East-field Pightle, theretofore belonging to Sarah Mills, and by her given up to be allotted in lieu of tithes, 1 a. 1 r. 1 p.; the occupiers for the time being for ever thereafter to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to the same.

No. 1304 [a]—A close of ancient inclosured land, called East-field Pightle, theretofore belonging to Sarah Mills, and by her given up to be allotted in lieu of tithes, 2 r. 5 p.; the occupier for the time being for ever thereafter to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to the same.

No. 1304 [b]—A close of ancient inclosured land, called East-field Pightle, theretofore belonging to John King and Joseph King, and by them given up to be allotted in lieu of tithes, 1 r. 18 p.; the occupier for the time being for ever thereafter to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to the same.

Nos. 1300 and 1301—Two closes of ancient inclosured land, called the Oziers, theretofore belonging to Grace White, and by her given up to be allotted in lieu of tithes, 9 a. 2 r. 4 perches; the occupier for the time being for ever thereafter to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to the same.

The Vicar of Enfield, (7 allotments, which with the corn-rents, amounting to 43*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* as compensation for all the vicarial tithes and other payments in lieu of tithes theretofore arising and payable to the Vicar, Easter-offerings, mortuaries, and surplice fees only excepted). No. 1530—A piece of arable land on the west side of Churchbury-field, as near the Vicarage as convenience would admit, 20 acres; the occupier for the time being for ever thereafter to repair all the fences on the west and north sides.

No. 1532—A piece of arable land in Churchbury-field, 3 a. 3 r. 26 p.; the occupier for the time being for ever thereafter to repair all the fences on the west and south sides.

No. 1605—A piece of arable land in the common field, called Britain-field, 20 a. 2 r. 11 p.; the occupier for the

time being for ever thereafter to repair all the fences on the north and south sides.

No. 1604—A piece of arable land in Dung-field, 70 a. 3 r. 6 p.; the occupier for the time being for ever thereafter to repair all the fences next the turnpike road, and next the east end of the allotment of Joseph Jennings.

No. 1680—A piece of land on the Chase, 172 a. 1 r. 14 p.; the occupier for the time being for ever thereafter to repair all the fences next the Hadley road, East Barnet road, and the Ridgeway road, and so much of the east as adjoins upon the allotment of the trustees of Cock's Gift, David's Gift, and Prounce's Gift, Sens Wolf, Harriet Jones, John Spencer, James Mullet, William Sedcole, Sarah Cooper, Miss Fuller, Thomas Dykes, James Beale Bonnell, Mathew Robinson, William Baker Naylor, Thomas Jones, Edward Cockerell, John Trapps, Nathaniel Ward Bowers, and the heirs or devisees of Frederick Maurer, and next the east side and north end of the allotment of Samuel Dowbiggen, and next the north ends of the allotments of Rebecca Skeggs, Elizabeth May, Edward Cowper, Sarah Eaton, William Richardson, John Coste, Mary Ann Ford, Mathias Peter Dupont, Mary Taylor, Ann Sherwood, Mary Scott, John William Stears, William Hanscombe, George Fielding, Lewis Pugh, Samuel Dalton, John Grave, ——— Fuller, William Edmonds, and Lady Dacre.

No. 1900—A piece of land on the Chase, 46 a. 2 r.; the occupier for the time being for ever thereafter to repair all the fences on the east and north sides, and the east half of the fence at the north side.

No. 1360—A piece of meadow land in the Wild-marsh, 48 a. 3 r. 3 p.; the occupier for the time being for ever thereafter to repair all the fences on the east side, and next the Towing-path, the road leading from Painter's-lane to Romney Ford, and the road of the marshes on the north and south sides thereof.

Trinity College in lieu of glebe land. No. 1538—A piece of arable land in Churchbury-field, 25 a. 3 r. 23 p.; the occupier for the time being for ever thereafter to repair all the fences on the west and south sides.

The Vicar of Enfield, in lieu of glebe and common right (2 allotments). No. 1531—A piece of arable land in Churchbury-field, 1 a. 1 r. 2 p.; and

No. 1901—A piece of land on the Chase, 1 a. 2 r. 21 p.; the occupier for the time for ever thereafter to repair all the fences on the east and north sides.

ALLOTMENTS OF THE RESIDUE.

ALLEN, ELIZABETH. No. 1744—An allotment, or parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of the rectory of Enfield, situated on the north-east side of the Ridgway road on the Chase, 1 a. 2 r. 7 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

APPLEYARD, RICHARD SMITH, esq. No. 1598—in lieu of the common field land purchased of John Rusby all that allotment or parcel of freehold land situated in a common field, called Dung-field, 1 acre 11 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west, north, and south sides.

BARTON, JOHN. No. 1823—To William Cook, in lieu of the right of common purchased of John Barton, a parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield situated on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 1 r. 25 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

BROWNE, JOHN. No. 1730—A parcel of freehold on the Chase near Parsonage-lane, 2 r. 5 p.; the owner to make all the fences next New-lane and Parsonage-lane roads.

BECKETT, WILLIAM, and OSTLIFFE, FRANCIS (3 allotments). No. 1545—A parcel of freehold in Churchbury-field, 1 a. 2 r.; the owners to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to the same.

No. 1547—A parcel of freehold in Churchbury-field, 1 a. 1 r. 36 p.; the owners to make all the fences next Churchbury-field road, and on the north side.

No. 1865—A parcel of freehold on the Chase, near White Webbs-gate, 2 a. 1 r., the owners to make all the fences next the private carriage road leading to Theobalds-park, and White Webbs and Cattle-gate road, and on the west side.

BECKETT and OSTLIFFE, and the executors of John Ostliffe (2 allotments). No. 1870—To William Beckett and the heirs or devisees of the late Francis Ostliffe, deceased, one moiety, and unto the executors of the said John Ostliffe, deceased, one other moiety, of a parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Durants and Gartons, situated on the Chase on White Webbs-hill, 6 a. 2 r. 10 p.; the owners to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

No 1878—To William Beckett and the said heirs or devisees of the late Francis Ostliffe, deceased, three fourth parts, and to the executors of the late John Ostliffe, deceased, one fourth part of a parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, situated on the Chase on White Webbs-hill, 1 acre 20 perches; the owners to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Ostliffe, John, his Executors (2 allotments). No. 1866—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase on White Webbs-hill, 7 a. 1 r. 26 p.; the owners to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

No. 1877—And also a parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, situated on the Chase, on White Webbs-hill, 1 acre 20 perches; the owners to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Bankes, Rev. Thomas. No. 1424—A parcel of freehold land in Mill-marsh, 7 acres 22 perches; the owner to make all the fence next the Mill-marsh road.

Burnett, Elizabeth. No. 1790—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 2 a. 3 r. 35 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Barnard, John, No. 1799—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase at Clay-hill, 1 r. 24 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Barnard, Deborah (3 allotments). No. 1409—A parcel of land in Driver's Hall-field, 2 a. 3 r. 8 p.; the owner to make the fence next the allotment of the Rev. Thomas Thirlwall.

No. 1568—A parcel of freehold land in Broadfield, 1 a. 2 r.; the owner to make all fences on the west and north sides.

No. 1569—A piece of copyhold land held of the manor of Enfield, situate in Broadfield, 1 acre 9 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Barnard and others, as devisees of Pigott. No. 1716—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, north-east of the Ridgeway road, 1 r. 34 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west, north, and south sides.

Banton, Samuel, his heirs or devisees. No. 1599—A parcel of freehold land, being a close of common field land, called Mott-field, 3 acres 5 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the north and south sides.

Beckett, William (2 allotments, in exchange). In lieu of his own common field, orchard, and land, purchased by him of William Wimmington; and also in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, a small croft, or parcel of ancient inclosed land, No. 1232, containing 2 r. 21 p. formerly belonging to the said William Wimmington, and lately purchased of him by the said William Beckett, thereby exchanged, and therein awarded to Newell Connop the two following allotments, that is to say: No. 1543—A parcel of freehold land, being an orchard, commonly called Churchbury-orchard, formerly part of Churchbury-field,

9 a. 1 r. 34 p.; the owner for ever thereafter to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to the same; and

No. 1628—A parcel of freehold land in Birdsfield, 17 a. 3 r. 20 p.; the owner to make part of the fences next the allotment of Newell Connopp, and next Bridge-street road.

Brown, Thomas. No. 1766—A piece of copyhold land held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, at Saunder's-corner, 1 r. 32 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Buckworth, Thomas, his heirs or devisees (2 allotments). No. 1739—A parcel of copyhold land held of the manor of Worcesters, on the Chase, north-east of the Ridgeway road, 3 acres 3 perches; the owners to make all the fences on the south and south-west sides; and

No. 1739[a]—A parcel of freehold land at the same place, 2 roods; the owners to make all the fences on the south and south-west sides.

Beale, James Bonnell (5 allotments). No. 1475—A parcel of freehold land in Gongsfield, 4 a. 1 r. 19 p.: the owner to make all the fences on the east and south, and next South-street, on the north side thereof.

No. 1474—A parcel of freehold land in Gongsfield, 23 acres 28 perches; the owner to make that part of the fence on the west side which adjoins upon Matthew Robinson's 16 acres, and next the parish of Edmonton.

No. 1494—A parcel of freehold land in Southbury-field, 5 acres; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

No. 1439—A parcel of freehold land in South-marsh, 7 a. 2 r. 37 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

No. 1694—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the south-west side of the Ridgeway road, 5 a. 2 r. 37 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Barnevelt, Robert, his trustees. No. 1654—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, at Postern-gate, 1 a. 3 r.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Butcher, Benjamin. No 1367—A parcel of meadow land in Wild-marsh, 2 r. 22 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Breton, William. No. 1562—A parcel of freehold land in the Broadfield, 2 a. 1 r. 5 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Beckwith, General. No. 1732—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Parsonage-lane road, 2 r. 6 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Bass, William. No. 1765—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, at Saunders'-corner, 4 acres; the owner to make the fences on the west and north sides.

Bulkeley, George Wilford, esq. No. 1831—A parcel of copyhold land held of the manor of Enfield, situate on the Chase, at Clay-hill, 1 acre 18 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Blackburn, Judith (2 allotments). No. 1489—A piece of freehold land in Southbury-field, 3 acres 22 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

No. 1737—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the north-east side of New-lane road, 1 a. 2 r. 32 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the south-west and north-east sides.

Bunn, Anthony, his heirs or devisees. No. 1834—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, at Clay-hill, 1 acre 16 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Beard, John. No. 1586—A parcel of arable land in Mapleton-field, 3 r. 3 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and south sides.

Bellamy, John (5 allotments). In lieu of his moiety of the common field land, purchased by him and Henry Young of or from Thomas Halifax, esq. the following 5 allotments, that is to say; No. 1639—A piece of freehold land in the Little Bird's-field, 3 acres; the owner to make all the fences on the north side.

No 1518—A parcel of freehold land in a common field, called Wet Willows, 2 a. 1 r. 34 p.

No. 1511—A parcel of freehold land in Southbury-field, 17 a. 1 r. 36 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and south sides.

No. 1513—A parcel of freehold land in Windmill-field, 31 a. 1 r. 8 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and south sides.

No. 1514—A parcel of freehold land in the common field called Long Ley, 23 a. 3 r. 21 p.

No. 1018[a]—A parcel of ancient inclosed land lately taken from a close called Lower Hammonds Leys, heretofore belonging to William Mellish, esq. and by him given in exchange to John Bellamy, in lieu of part of the common field land of the said John Bellamy therein awarded in exchange to the said William Mellish, 3 roods 17 perches.

Bragg, Stephen. No. 1707[h]—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, 1 r. 37 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north-east sides.

Burgess, John, jun. No. 1397—A piece of freehold land in Wallsfield, 7 a. 2 r. 14 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north, and next the allotment of John Burgess's executors on the west side thereof.

Burgess, John, his heirs or devisees. No. 1395—To Paul Bevan, esq. in lieu of the common field land purchased of the heirs or devisees of the late John Burgess in the said Wall's-field, 1 a. 2 r. 35 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the London and Ware turnpike-roads.

Boddam, Charles, Esq. No. 1848—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near White Webbs, 2 acres 5 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Boddam, Rawson Hart, Esq. (7 allotments.) In lieu of his common fields and common marsh land, and also in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, a certain close of ancient inclosed meadow land, called Moor Leys Close, No. 1307, containing 8 acres 36 perches, and that other close of ancient inclosed meadow land called Gree's Close, No. 1310, containing 3 r. 9 p. theretofore belonging to the said Rawson Hart Boddam, and by him given in exchange to the heirs or devisees of Richard Pynock, Newell Connop, and Richard Jordan; also a parcel of ancient inclosed land, No. 1308, formerly part of the said Moor Leys Close, containing 1 r. 3 p. thereby exchanged and awarded as a public carriage road; and also a piece of ancient inclosed land near White Webbs gate, called White Webbs Close, No. 691, containing 2 acres 24 perches, theretofore belonging to Rawson Hart Boddam, and by him given in exchange to Abraham Wilkinson, the 7 allotments following, viz. No. 1621—A parcel of freehold land in a certain common field, called Great Ashdown, 7 a. 2 r. 1 p.; the owner to make all the fence on the north side.

No. 1619—A parcel of freehold land in certain common fields called Post and Gate fields, 17 acres 22 perches; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of Daniel Garnault, Maiden-bridge road.

No. 1618—A parcel of freehold land, being a certain common field, called North-field, 12 a. 2 r. 25 p.

No. 1614—A parcel of freehold land, being a certain common field called Little Holmes, 8 acres 33 perches.

No. 1613—A parcel of freehold land, being a certain common field on the north side of Bull's-moor-lane, 9 acres 20 perches.

No. 1615—A parcel of freehold land, being a common field situate in the said Bull's-moor-lane, between Dung-field

and the New River, 5 a. 2 r. 6 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

No. 1616—A parcel of freehold land in Dung-field, 20 a. 2 r. 7 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Beaumont, ——, gent. No. 1589—A parcel of arable land in Long-field, 3 a. 2 r. 29 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Broome, Richard, esq. In lieu of, and as a full equivalent and compensation for, a certain close of ancient inclosed land, called the Corner-ground, No. 1029, containing 2 a. 3 r. 28 p. theretofore belonging to Richard Broome, esq. and by him given in exchange to William Mellish, esq. No. 1488—A parcel of freehold land in Southbury-field, 4 a. 2 r.; the owner to make all the fences on the north, west, and south sides.

Bevan, Paul. In lieu of the common field land purchased of Newell Connop, esq. and by him lately purchased of the heirs or devisees of John Burgess, No. 1575—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of two small common fields, called Mapleton-field and West-croft, 11 a. 3 r. 11 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east, north, and west sides.

Boddington, Samuel, esq. In lieu of the common field land purchased of Miss Young, No. 1553—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, being a lawn, formerly part of Churchbury-field, 3 a. 3 r. 29 p.; the owner to make such of the fences thereof as theretofore belonged to the same.

Cowper, ———, esq. (2 allotments.) To William Eddowes, in lieu of the common field land purchased of the devisees of the late Edward Cowper, esq. (2 allotments,) viz. No. 1524—A parcel of freehold land in Churchbury-field, 1 a. 3 r. 13 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the Churchbury-field road; and

No. 1253—A parcel of freehold land in the said field, 3 a. 2 r. 25 p.; the owner to make the fences on the west and north sides.

Cromwell, Oliver, esq. To Thomas Williams, in lieu of the common marsh land purchased of Oliver Cromwell, esq. No. 1438—A parcel of freehold land in the South-marsh, 3 acres 8 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Coste, John, his heirs or devisees. No. 1663—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 1 a. 1 r. 32 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Corby, Sarah. No. 1707 l—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, 1 r. 35 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Cobbett, Westmore, and others (3 allotments). No. 1386—A parcel of freehold land on the waste at Enfield marsh, 19 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

No. 1607—A parcel of freehold land in Dung-field and Aylands, 27 acres; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

No. 1883—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase at White Webbs, 6 a. 3 r. 27 p.; the owners to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Cook, John, esq. (2 allotments), in lieu of his common field land, and right of common, and also in lieu of a certain close inclosed of fence called Great Lambert's-close, No. 940, contaning 3 acres 37 perches, theretofore belonging to the said John Cook, and by him given in exchange to Newell Connop, esq. viz.

No. 1583—A piece of freehold land in Mapleton-field with a private road or entrance to the same leading from Hoe-lane, between the allotment of Thomas Hills and the said close, belonging to the said John Cook, 6 acres 22 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the east side, and next the allotment of Thomas Hills on the west and north sides.

No. 1840—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase near Clay-hill, 5 acres; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Cave, Jeremiah. No. 1824—To William Cook, in lieu of the right of common, purchased of Zachariah Cave, a parcel of freehold land on the Chase near Clay-hill, 1 r. 24 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Coleman, late William, esq. No. 1622—A parcel of freehold land in Post and Gate-field, 2 acres 35 perches; the owner to make all the fence next Turkey-street; and

No. 1860— A parcel of copyhold land held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase at White Webbs, 20 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Connop, Newell, esq. in lieu of the right of common belonging to the messuage, tan-yard, and premises purchased of Peter M'Mullen, and in lieu of the common field land purchased of Christopher Hill. No. 1466—A parcel of freehold land in Stonard-field, 8 a. 3 r. 38 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the London and Ware roads, and South-street; and

In lieu of the right of common belonging to the messuage and premises purchased of James Ramsden. No. 1384—A parcel of freehold land in common field called Stretchetts, 2 roods; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides; and

In lieu of the common field land purchased of the trustees of William Cook; and in lieu of the common field land and common marsh purchased of John Scudamore; and also in lieu of the right of common belonging to the messuages, lands, and premises purchased of Samuel Woodham. No. 1354—A parcel of freehold land comprising the whole of a common field called Mutton's-grounds, and Pattock's-croft, 34 a. 4 r. 16 p.; the owner to make all the fences next Painter's-lane; and

In lieu of the common field land purchased of Sandy Chapman, and by him purchased of Elizabeth Breton and Harvey Breton; and in lieu of right of common purchased of Thomas Brooksbanks and Francis Ruddle. No. 1464—A parcel of freehold land in a certain common field called the Last-field and Dammucks, 24 a. 3 r. 38 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the London and Ware turnpike road; and

In lieu of the common field land purchased of Richard Fletcher. No. 1380—A parcel of freehold land near adjoining the said common field called Stronglands, 6 acres 3 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the east and south sides; and

In lieu of the common field land and common marsh land purchased of Baker Hill; and also in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, a barn and certain buildings and parcels of ancient inclosed meadow land situated at Ponder's-end, Nos. 1072, 1073, 1074, and 1075, containing together 9 acres 23 perches, theretofore belonging to the said Newell Connop, and by him purchased of Baker Hill, thereby exchanged and awarded to William Baker Naylor; and in lieu of certain parcels of common field land situated in Stonard's-field purchased of James Ramsden; and also in lieu of the right of common purchased of George Barclay and Edward Severn. No. 1379—A piece of freehold land in the common field called Stonylands and Short Painter's, 31 a. 3 r. 7 p.; the owner to make all the fences next Painter's-lane; and

In lieu of part of a garden, No. 360, containing 16 perches behind Enfield workhouse, thereby exchanged and awarded to the overseers of the poor of Enfield for ever; and in lieu

of the common field land purchased of Elizabeth Ann Bisson and Daniel her son, the 2 following allotments, viz. No. 1634—A parcel of freehold land in little Bird's-field, 10 a. 1 r. 13 p.; the owner to make the fences next the allotment of Thomas Hills and the new lane; and

No. 1516—A parcel of freehold land in a common field called Chiswells, 16 a. 1 r. 37 p.; the owner to make all the fence next the allotment of John Bellamy; and

In lieu of the residue of the said common field land purchased of Elizabeth Ann Bisson, and Daniel her son thereby exchanged and awarded to William Mellish, esq. Grace White, and John Cook, esq. 3 following allotments, viz. No. 931—A close of ancient inclosed land called Potash orchard theretofore belonging to the said William Mellish, and by him given in exchange to the said Newell Connop 3 r. 26 p.; and

No. 935—Another close of ancient inclosed land called Rushey-field, theretofore belonging to Grace White, and by her given in exchange to the said Newell Connop, 2 acres 20 perches; and

No. 940—Another close of ancient inclosed land called Hoe-lane close, or Great Lambert's, theretofore belong to the said John Cook, and by him given in exchange to the said Newell Connop, 3 acres 37 perches; the owner of the said 3 closes for ever thereafter to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to the same.

No. 1460—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field called Brook-field, 13 a. 3 r. 13 p.; the owner to make all the fences thereof next Scotland-green road.

No. 1453—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field called Great Bean croft, 9 acres 32 perches; and

No. 1454—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field called Little Bean croft, 4 a. 3 r. 22 p.; and

No. 1452—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of two common fields called Tay pightles, 6 a. 3 r. 17 p.; the owner to make all the fence next Green-street road.

In lieu of part of common field land, and common marsh land, purchased of Eliz. Breton and Harvey Breton, the 9 following allotments, viz. No. 1578—A parcel of freehold land in Mapleton-field, 30 a. 2 r. 32 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east side and next Hoe-lane, and the allotment of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College.

No. 1448—A parcel of frechold land, being the whole of a common marsh called Eels Hook, 3 acres 23 perches.

No. 1564—A parcel of freehold land in a common field called Pole-pits, 8 a. 1 r. 38 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the south side, next the allotment of Grace White on the east, and next the Hoe-lane on the north side.

No. 1633—A parcel of freehold land in great Bird's-field, 20 a. 1 r.; the owner to make all the fence next the lane, next William Beckett, and next part of the allotment of William Beckett, as marked on the plan.

No. 1505—A parcel of freehold land in Windmill-field, 83 a. 2 r.; the owner to make the fence on the south side.

No. 1510—A parcel of frechold land in Southbury-field, 7 a. 2 r. 34 p.; the owner to make all the fence on the south side.

No. 1495—A parcel of freehold land in Southbury-field, 9 a. 1 r.: the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

No. 1405—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of seven small common fields, called Well-reading platts and orchards, 15 acres 1 rood.

No. 1441—A parcel of freehold land in South-marsh, 15 a. 3 r. 14 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

In lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, the residue of the said common fields and common marsh land purchased of the said Elizabeth Breton and Harvey Breton, and thereby exchanged and awarded to Sarah Mills. No. 793--A freehold close of ancient inclosed land called Freezey close theretofore belonging to Sarah Mills, and by her given in exchange to the said Newell Connop, 5 acres; the owner for ever to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to the same.

In lieu of the freehold common field land and common marsh land purchased of the late Charles Bowles, esq. deceased; and also in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, two closes called Sharp's-grove, No. 1238, containing 1 a. 3 r. 30 p., and East-field pightle No. 1304, containing 1 a. 1 r. 27 p. thereby exchanged and awarded to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, of Trinity College in lieu of tithes, and for Watery-lane-field, No. 1248, containing 1 acre 25 perches, and part of Masket-lays, No. 1223, containing 2 a. 3 r. 2 p.: thereby exchanged and awarded to John Woodham, and for part of the said Maskett-lays, No. 1223, containing 38 perches, and part of Mill

Holme, No. 1225, containing 1 acre 17 perches thereby exchanged and awarded as a road, and for a close called Charsey-marsh, No. 1222, containing 2 r. 37 p.; thereby exchanged and awarded to Grace White, the fifteen following allotments, viz.

No. 1503—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of seven common fields called Suffolks, Tyeburys, Galliards, and Snorings, 93 a. 1 r.; the owner to make all the fences on the west side and next the London and Ware turnpike road, and the farm lane.

No. 1501—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field called Colwell, 6 a. 3 r. 31 p.

No. 1496—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field called the Southbury-field fourteen acres, 13 a. 2 r. 16 p.; the owner to make the fences next the west and south sides.

No. 1497—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field called Southbury-field twelve acres, 12 a. 2 r. 29 p.; the owner to make the fences on the east, west, and south sides.

No. 1407—A parcel of freehold land in a common field called Driver's-hall, 2 a. 3 r. 15 p.; the owner to make so much of the fence on the south side as adjoins upon the allotment of Deborah Barnard.

No. 1410—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field called Allen's-field, 9 a. 3 r. 22 p.

No 1411—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field called the Moors, 19 a. 2 r. 4 p.; the owner to make all the fence next Watery-lane.

No. 1455—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field called Aldridge, 11 a. 3 r. 16 p.

No. 1456—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field called Great Baldwin's, 5 acres 37 perches.

No. 1457—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field called Little Baldwin's, 3 a. 2 r. 21 p.

No. 1458—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field called King's-hole, 14 a. 2 r. 22 p.

No. 1459—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field called Charcroft, 12 a. 1 r. 27 p.

No. 1418—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of three common fields called Wick-field, the Butts, Woodham's-fields, and Watery-lane, 35 acres; the owner to make the fence next the Green-street road.

No. 1417—A parcel of freehold land on Ayland-green, 3 roods 21 perches; the owner to make all the fences next Green-street road, and a private road.

No. 1755—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, 66 a. 2 r. 37 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the north-east, south-east, and south-west sides; and

In lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, the residue of the said freehold common field and common marsh land purchased of Charles Bowles, thereby exchanged and awarded to John Woodham, William Beckett, and Henry Young, the three following closes, viz.

No. 1251—A close of freehold land called Watery-lane close, theretofore belonging to John Woodham, and by him given in exchange to the said Newell Connop, 2 r. 22 p.

No. 1232—A close of freehold land called Wimmington's croft, formerly belonging to William Wimmington, and by him lately sold to Wm. Beckett, and by Beckett given in exchange to the said Newell Connop, 2 r. 21 p.

No. ——A close or allotment of freehold meadow or marsh land, called Fowley, situated in the parish of Cheshunt, and county of Hertford, formerly belonging to Joseph Osborne, and by him sold to Henry Young, and by him given in exchange to the said Newell Connop, 1 acre 31 p.

In lieu of the copyhold common field land called Rose Chadwells and Lay-leys, and the other common field and common marsh land, purchased of Charles Bowles; and also in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, a copyhold close of pasture, containing 1 r. 25 p. in Brimsdown-field, where a cottage formerly stood, No. 1248, thereby exchanged and awarded to John Woodham, held of the manor of Worcesters, the two following copyhold allotments, viz.

No. 1416—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the said manor of Worcesters in Brimsdown-field, 5 acres 19 perches; the owner to make so much of the fence on the north side as adjoins the allotment of John Woodham; and

No. 1423—A parcel of copyhold land held of the said manor of Worcesters in Mill-marsh, 4 a. 2 r.; the owner to make all the fence next Mill-marsh road.

In lieu of the freehold, common field, and common marsh land, purchased of John Blackhorn, esq. the 3 following freehold allotments, viz.

No. 1358—A parcel of freehold land in Great Rammey-marsh, 54 a. 3 r. 13 p.

No. 1577—A parcel of freehold land in the lower part of Mapleton-field, 22 acres 32 perches; the owner to make the fences on the east and north sides.

No. 1579—A parcel of freehold land in the upper part of Mapleton-field, 3 a. 3 r. 30 p.; the owner to make all the

fences on the east and south sides, and next the tithe allotment in Lay-field.

In lieu of the copyhold, common field land, and common marsh land, held of the manor of Enfield, the 3 following allotments, viz.

No. 1355—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, situated in the Wild-marsh, 10 a. 1 r. 4 p.; the owner to make all the fences next Painter's-lane road.

No. 1357—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, in Little Rammey-marsh, 3 a. 2 r. 23 p.

No. 1419—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, in the Mill-field, near Mill-marsh bridge, 3 a. 3 r. 14 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west, and next the road leading to Mill-marsh bridge.

In lieu of freehold, common field land, and common marsh land, purchased of the executors of the late John Burgess, 3 allotments, viz.

No. 1390—A piece of land in East-field, 8 a. 2 r.; the owner to make all fences on the west and north sides.

No. 1365—A piece of land in the Wild-marsh, 6 acres 18 perches; the owner to make all fences on the east and south sides.

No. 1892—A parcel of land on the Chase, 11 a. 2 r. 18 p.; the owner to make all fences on the east, west, and north sides.

In lieu of copyhold, common field, and common marsh land, purchased of the executors of the late John Burgess, 2 allotments, viz.

No 1391—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, in East-field, 2 a. 2 r.; the owner to make all fences on the west and south sides.

No. 1392—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, in East-field, 1 a. 1 r.; the owner to make all fences on the west and south sides.

In lieu of common marsh land, purchased of the devisees of the late Robert Green. No. 1429—A parcel of freehold land in Mill-marsh, 2 a. 2 r.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of Anne Parker and Mill-marsh road.

In lieu of common marsh land, purchased of the heirs or devisees of of the late John Walton. No. 1359—A parcel of freehold land in Rammey-marsh, 3 r. 5 p.; the owner to make all the fence on the east side.

Carr, William, esq. No. 1776—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase at Clay-hill, 35

perches; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of George Carter and Theobalds-park road, and the old Strayfield road.

Clark, John, No. 1807—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase at Clay-hill, 3 roods; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Coleno, Martha, her trustees. No. 1426—A parcel of freehold land, in Mill-marsh, 2 acres 34 perches; the owners to make all the fences next to the allotment to Thomas Garle, and Mill-marsh road.

In lieu of right of common purchased of the trustees of Martha Coleno. (Sold to Henry Jackson.) No. 1841—A parcel of freehold land, on the Chase near Clay-hill, 5 a. 2 r. 26 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Cartwright, John, esq. in lieu of the right of common purchased of Joseph Brown. No. 1747—A parcel of freehold land, on the Chase north-east of the Ridgeway road, 5 a. 3 r.; the owner to make all the fences on the south-east and south-west sides.

In lieu of right of common purchased of Nathaniel Ward Bowers, esq. No. 1703—A parcel of freehold land, on the Chase, 1 a. 3 r. 32 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and west sides.

In lieu of right of common purchased of the heirs or devisees of Rev. F. Mawrer. No. 1704—A parcel of freehold land, on the Chase, 1 a. 3 r. 2 p.; the owner to make all fences on the east and north sides.

In lieu of right of common purchased of the heirs or devisees of Edward Cowper, 2 allotments, viz.

No. 1659—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 2 roods; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

No. 1659[d]—A parcel of freehold land at the same place, 1 a. 3 r.; the owner to make all fences on the west and south sides.

In lieu of right of common, purchased of Samuel Dowbiggin (2 allotments), No. 1655[a]—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, next East Barnet road, 1 a. 2 r. 16 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

No. 1655—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 2 roods.

In lieu of the right of common purchased of Elizabeth

May (2 allotments), No. 1558—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, next East Barnet road, 3 r. 24 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

No. 1658[a]—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 2 acres; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

In lieu of right of common purchased of Rebecca Skeggs (2 allotments), No. 1656—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, next East Barnet road, 3 r. 31 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

No. 1657—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 2 a. 3 r. 12 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Cook, William. In lieu of right of common purchased of James Lowe, No. 1821—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 1 r. 21 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Collins, Caleb. In lieu of common field land and right of common purchased of John Scudamore, esq.; and also in lieu of common field land purchased of Joseph King and John King (3 allotments), No. 1592—A parcel of freehold land in Long-field, 1 a. 3 r. 34 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and south sides.

No. 1596[a]—A parcel of freehold land in Long-field, 1 rood; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

No. 1595—A parcel of copyhold land held of the manor of Enfield in Long-field, 1 rood; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Clayton, John, Esq. or unto such person or persons as are or shall be legallv entitled thereto. In lieu of right of common belonging to certain cottages or dwelling-houses, purchased by George Fife of the said John Clayton, No. 1738—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway-road, 2 a. 1 r.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Caford, William. To William Cook, in lieu of right of common purchased of William Caford, No. 1818—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, at Clay-hill, 31 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Darton, Robert. No. 1714—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, north-east of the Ridgeway road, 1 r. 36 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west, north, and south sides.

Draper, Henry. No. 1805—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 1 a. 1 r. 2 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and north sides.

In lieu of right of common purchased of Mary Goodwin. No. 1731—A parcel of copyhold land held of the manor of the Rectory of Enfield, on the Chase, at Parsonage-lane, 2 r. 6 p; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Drury, Drew, his heirs or devisees. No. 1375—A parcel of freehold land in Long Painter's, 11 a. 32 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and north sides.

Dykes, Thomas, his heirs or devisees. No. 1693—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the south-west side of the Ridgeway-road, 2 a. 3 r.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Drapers' Company (5 allotments). To the Master and Wardens, No. 1554—A parcel of freehold land, being a lawn, formerly part of Churchbury-field, 7 a. 2 r. 36 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the land sold to Anthony Geledneki, next the allotment to Robert Griffiths, and next the allotment next described.

No. 1549—A parcel of freehold land in Churchbury-field, 12 a. 1 r. 25 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the east ends of the allotments of Ann Hume and Robert Griffiths, and next the allotment of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College.

No. 1369—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, in Wildmarsh, 2 acres; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

No. 1370—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, in Wild-marsh, 4 a. 1 r. 22 p.; the owners to make the fences on the east and north sides.

No. 1885[a]—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, 8 a. 3 r. 24 p,; the owner to make all the fences next Theobalds Park road, and White Webbs and Cattle-gate roads, and which said allotment circumscribes one acre of land set apart for a gravel-pit, and is subject to a road to the said gravel-pit, as the Award directed.

Draper, John. No. 1715—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 1 r. 37 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west, north, and south sides.

Davies, Robert. To Joseph Osborn, in lieu of common marsh land purchased of Robert Davies, No. 1431—A parcel of copyhold land held of the manor of Enfield in Mill-

marsh, 2 acres; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of Mary Wright, and the Mill-marsh road.

Doncom, William. In lieu of common marsh land purchased of Isabella Hewson, No. 1610—A parcel of freehold land in Puddlesfield, 2 r. 18 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and south sides.

English, Samuel. No. 1710—A parcel of copyhold land held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 1 r. 36 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west, north, and south sides.

Earlon, Richard. No. 1858—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, at White Webbs, 1 r. 6 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Eaton, Sarah (4 allotments). No. 1565—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, in Broad-field, 1 a. 3 r. 13 p.; the owner to make all the fence on the west side.

No. 1565a—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, in Broad-field, 8 a. 2 r.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment last described, and Carter-hatch-lane.

No. 1565—A parcel of freehold land at Broad-field, 5 a. 2 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

No. 1660—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, next East Barnet road, 3 a. 1 r. 13 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Enfield Parish. To the overseers of the poor for the time being, in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, part of the right of common belonging to the workhouse of the said parish, thereby exchanged and awarded to Newell Connop, esq. No. 360—A piece of freehold garden ground behind the said workhouse, theretofore belonging to the said Newell Connop, and by him given in exchange to the said overseers, 16 perches; the owners to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

And also in lieu of the residue of the common rignt belonging to the said workhouse, No. 1682—A piece of freehold land on the Chase, 35 perches; the owner to make all the fences thereof next the Ridgeway road and Hadley road.

Cock's Gift, to the trustees of. No. 1681—A piece of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, on the Chase, on the south side of Hadley road, 1 acre 27 perches; the owners to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

David's Gift, to the trustees of. No. 1683—A piece of

freehold land on the Chase, 3 a. 2 r. 21 p ; the owners to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Prounce's Gift, &c. To the trustees of Prounce's Gift, and the Market-place, No. 1684—A piece of freehold land on the Chase, 4 a. 1 r. 4 p.; the owners to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Nichols's Gift, to the trustees of. No. 1574—A piece of freehold land in Broad-field, 2 a. 2 r. 25 p.; the owners to make all the fences on the west, and next the Hoe-lane on the north side.

Osbourn and Billings' Gift, to the trustees of. No. 1641—A piece of freehold land in Bird's-field, 3 a. 1 r. 10 p.; the owners to make all the fence on the east side.

Field, Frances. No. 1861—A piece of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, situate on the Chase, at White Webbs, 1 r. 16 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Fuller, Miss. No. 1692—A piece of freehold land on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 2 a. 1 r. 29 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Fuller, Ann. No. 1679—A piece of freehold land on the Chase, next East Barnet road, 1 acre 21 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Fletcher, Samuel and Joseph. No. 1559—A piece of freehold land, in Broad-field, 2 a. 3 r. 3 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and south sides.

Fenton, William. In lieu of right of common purchased of William Adams and Joseph Adams, No. 1782—A piece of freehold land on the Chase, at Clay-hill, 2 r. 23 p.; the owner to make all the fences next Theobalds-park road and the Old Strayfield road, and next the allotment of the heirs or devisees of John Savill.

In lieu of right of common purchased of Robert Holmes, No. 1781—A piece of freehold land on the Chase, at Clay-hill, 1 r. 14 p.; the owner to make all the fences next Theobalds-park road and the Old Strayfield road, and next the allotment of William Fenton.

In lieu of right of common purchased of Charlotte Martin, No. 1780—A piece of freehold land on the Chase, at Clay-hill, 1 a. 12 p.; the owner to make all the fences next Theobalds-park road and the Old Strayfield road, and next the said allotment above-mentioned.

In lieu of right of common purchased of Thomas Scott, No. 1779—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 1 r. 11 p.; the owner

to make all the fences next the said roads, and next the allotment last above-mentioned.

In lieu of right of common purchased of George Carter, No. 1777—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, at Clay-hill, 1 r. 4 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of Samuel le Blond's executors, and the said roads.

George, William. No. 1707[g]—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, 1 r. 37 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north-east sides.

Goring, John. No. 1851—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near White Webbs-gate, 3 r. 37 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Graff, James. To Joseph Osborn, in lieu of right of common purchased of James Graff, No. 1767—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, at Saunders'-corner, 2 r.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Greenwood, Mary. No. 1707[i]—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, 3 r. 34 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the north and west sides.

Grundry, Miss. No. 1427—A parcel of freehold land in Mill-marsh, 1 a. 3 r. 15 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of Martha Colens and Mill-marsh road.

Garnault, Daniel, esq. (5 allotments). No. 1624—A parcel of freehold land, being whole of a common field called Ashdown, 4 a. 3 r. 28 p.; the owner to make all the fence on the east side.

No. 1626—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field called Stroud's-field, 4 a. 2 r. 23 p.; the owner to make all the fences next White Webbs road.

No. 1620—A parcel of freehold land in Post and Gate field, 3 a. 1 r. 15 p.; the owner to make all the fence on the north side.

No. 1862—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, at White Webbs gate, 1 a. 3 r. 31 p.; the owner to make all the fences next White Webbs and Cattle-gate road, on the branch leading from the said road to Theobalds-park.

No. 1844—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near the Flask, 8 a. 1 r. 22 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Geledneki, Anthony, Esq. No. 1556—A parcel of freehold land at Forty-hill, 5 a. 2 r. 25 p.; the owner to make all the fence next Baker-street.

Garle, Thomas. No. 1425—A parcel of land in Mill-marsh, 2 a. 2 r. 16 p.; the owner to make all the fences

next the allotment of Thomas Bankes, and next Mill-marsh road.

GRIFFITHS, ROBERT. No. 1550—A parcel of freehold land in Churchbury-field, 4 acres 28 perches; the owner to make all the fences thereof next the allotment of Ann Hume and William Beckett, and Francis Ostliffe.

GOULD, CHALKLEY. No. 1393—A parcel of copyhold land held of the manor of Enfield, in Eastfield, 1 a. 1 r. 4 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and south sides.

GOUGH, RICHARD, Esq. No. 1557—A parcel of copyhold land held of the manor of Enfield, in Broad-field, 1 a. 3 r. 33 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and south sides.

GREEN, EDWARD (2 allotments). No. 1388—A parcel of freehold land in Eastfield, 1 a. 6 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

No. 1388[a]—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, in Eastfield, 1 r. 15 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

GLADWIN, SAMUEL, his heirs or devisees. No. 1736—A parcel of copyhold land on the Chase, on the north-east side of the said Ridgeway road, 1 a. 2 r. 22 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of Judith Blackburn and Parsonage-lane road.

GEORGE, AUGUSTIN. No. 1445—A parcel of freehold land on the South-marsh, 19 acres 1 perch; the owner to make all the fence on the north side.

HARLEY, JOHN. In lieu of right of common purchased by him of Peter Hardy, and by him purchased of Isaac Neal, No. 1749—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 2 r. 22 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of Thomas Nicholson and the Ridgeway-road.

In lieu of right of common purchased by him of Peter Hardy, and by him purchased of John Oxton, No. 1750—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 2 r. 24 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment last mentioned, and next the said road.

In lieu of right of common purchased by him of Peter Hardy, and by him purchased of Joseph Maddox, No. 1751—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway-road, 1 a. 1 r.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment last above-mentioned, and next the said road.

Hodgson, John. No. 1832—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase at Clay-hill, 1 acre 2 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Harrison, John. No. 1806—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase at Clay-hill, 2 r. 13 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and north sides.

Hodges, Wm. fo. 94 (2 allotments). No. 1560—A parcel of freehold land in Broad-field, 7 a. 3 r. 13 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east, north, and south sides.

No. 1839—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase near Clay-hill, 3 a. 3 r. 4 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Harrison, Richard, Esq. (3 allotments). No. 1529—A parcel of freehold land in Churchbury-field, 7 acres; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

No. 1740—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 3 acres 22 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the south-east and south-west sides.

No. 1529[a]—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, in Churchbury-field, 1 a. 3 r. 2 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

In lieu of right of common purchased of Henry Mitton, esq. No. 1741—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 1 a. 1 r. 26 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of John Morgan and Elizabeth Allen, and next the Parsonage-lane road.

Hammond, John. No. 1539—A parcel of copyhold land in Churchbury-field, 2 a. 1 r.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Horme, Mrs. (8 allotments). No. 1544—A parcel of copyhold in Churchbury-field, 3 r. 17 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and south sides.

No. 1548—A parcel of copyhold in Churchbury-field, 3 acres 31 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

No. 1473—A parcel of copyhold land in a common field next South-street, 24 acres 24 perches; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of James Beale Bonnell next to South-street, and next the parish of Edmonton.

No. 1490—A parcel of copyhold land in Southbury-field, 8 acres 32 perches; the owner to make all the fence on the west and south sides.

No. 1443—A parcel of copyhold land in South-marsh,

9 a. 1 r. 4 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

No. 1446—A parcel of copyhold land in South-marsh, 2 r. 1 p.

No. 1826—A parcel of copyhold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 20 a. 2 r. 5 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides, and next Theobalds-park road on the east side.

No. 1826[a]—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 1 acre; the owner to make all the fences on the east, north, and west sides; and also

In lieu of right of common purchased of Wm. Long, No. 1828—A parcel of copyhold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 1 acre 27 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Hale, Charles. No. 1904—A parcel of land on the Chase at Cattle-gate, 1 acre 20 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the east, north, and south sides; and also

In lieu of the right of common purchased of James Scholefield, No. 1905—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of the Rectory of Enfield, on the Chase at Cattle-gate, 3 acres 38 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the east, north, and south sides.

Hills, Thomas (6 allotments). No. 1582—A parcel of freehold land in Mapleton-field, 1 a. 1 r. 14 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the south side.

No. 1558—A parcel of freehold in Broad-field, 4 acres 28 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the east, and south sides.

No. 1637—A parcel of freehold land in Bird's-field, 2 r. 17 p.; the owner to make all the fence on the south side.

No. 1857—A parcel of freehold on the Chase at White Webbs, 1 r. 30 p.; the owner to make all the fences next White Webbs and Cattle-gate road, and against another road there on the east and south sides.

No. 1795—A parcel of freehold on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 4 acres 16 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

No. 1638—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, in Bird's-field, 2 r. 5 p.; the owner to make all the fence on the south side; and also

In lieu of the right of common pucchased of Thomas Cleaver Parnell. No. 1833—A parcel of land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 1 acre 21 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

HILLS, THOMAS, junior. In lieu of right of common purchased of Robert Bassam. No. 1804—A parcel of land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 3 r. 13 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and north sides.

HILLS, JOHN. No. 1491—A parcel of freehold land in Southbury-field, 1 a. 1 r. 29 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west, south-west, and north-east sides.

HUGHES, CLARINDA. No. 1707a—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, 1 r. 35 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west, south-west, and north-east sides.

HACKER, Mrs. No. 1396—A parcel of land in Wall's-field, 3 acres 16 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

HENSHAW. In lieu of right of common purchased of Henshaw. No. 1713—A parcel of land on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 1 r. 36 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west, north, and south sides.

HILCOCK. No. 1711—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, 1 r. 36 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the north, west, and south sides.

HALE, STEPHEN and CHARLES. In lieu of right of common purchased of William Mellish, No. 1902—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Cattle-gate, 97 a. 3 r. 11 p.; the owners to make the fences on the east and north, and the west half of the fence on the south side.

JONES, JOSEPH. No. 1606—A parcel of freehold land in Dung-field, 1 a. 3 r. 3 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and south sides.

JONES, THOMAS, of Kingsland-place. In lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, part of his common field land exchanged and awarded to Wm. Mellish. No. 930—A parcel of waste land in Carterhatch-lane, theretofore belonging to said Wm. Mellish, and by him given in exchange to said Thomas Jones, 1 r. 28 p; the owner to maintain such of the fences as have theretofore belonged to the same.

In lieu of the residue of his said common field land and his marsh land, (2 allotments). No. 1563—A parcel of freehold land in Broad-field, 11 acres; the owner to make the fences on the west, and next the allotment to Wm. Breton on the south; and also,

No. 1463—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, in East-field, 2 a. 1 r.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and south sides.

JENNINGS, JOSEPH, (2 allotments). No. 1600—A parcel of

freehold land in Dung-field, 3 a. 2 r. 32 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides; and also,

No. 1838—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 3 acres 19 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

JACKSON, HENRY (2 allotments). In lieu of right of common purchased of Robert Griffiths and the executors of Wm. Masters. No. 1886—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 7 acres 10 perches: the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and north sides; and also,

No. 1887—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 2 roods; the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and north sides.

In lieu of right of common purchased of Thomas Jones, of Kingsland-place. No. 1890—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 8 a. 1 r. 24 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and north sides.

In lieu of the right of common purchased of Matthew Long. No. 1889—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 7 a. 1 r. 25 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and north sides.

In lieu of the right of common purchased of Matthew Long, and by him purchased of the heirs or devisees of John Tanniswood. No. 1888—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 4 a. 2 r. 38 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and north sides.

JONES, THOMAS, Esq. of Nottingham-place. No. 1632—A parcel of freehold land in Bird's-field, 3 acres; the owner to make all the fences on the east and west sides.

IVORY, RICHARD. In lieu of right of common purchased of Richard Ivory. No. 1822—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 1 r. 27 p.; the owner to make the fences on the west and north sides.

JONES, THOMAS, of Enfield. No. 1700—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the south-west side of the Ridgeway road, 1 a. 1 r. 36 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

In lieu of the right of common purchased of Edward Cockerell and others. No. 1701—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, south-west of the Ridgeway road, 3 r. 3 p; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

In lieu of right of common purchased of John Trapps. No. 1702—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, south-

west of the Ridgeway road, 3 r. 3 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

King, Joseph, and King, John. In lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, their common field land, exchanged and awarded to Sarah Mills. No. 1298—A close of ancient inclosed land, called Quinnells, theretofore belonging to the said Sarah Mills, and by her given in exchange to said Joseph and John King, 2 acres 3 perches; the owners of the said close to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to it.

In lieu of the residue of their said common field land and their common marsh land and right of common; and also in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, a small close of ancient inclosed land, No. 1304[b], containing 1 r. 18 p., at the bottom of East-field, theretofore belonging to the said Joseph and John King, and exchanged and awarded to the Master and Fellows of Trinity College (5 allotments). No. 1382—A parcel of land in Stretchett's-field, 14 a. 3 r. 16 p.; the owners to make all the fences next the allotment to Newell Connop, and next the London and Ware turnpike road.

No. 1387—A parcel of land in East-field, 52 a. 2 r. 14 p.; the owners to make all the fences on the south side, next the allotment of Edward Green, and the London and Ware turnpike road on the west, and next Welche's-lane on the north side.

No. 1573—A parcel of land in Broad-field, 17 a. 1 r. 29 p.; the owners to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

No. 1400—A parcel of land in East-field, 7 a. 1 r. 30 p. the owners to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

No. 1893—A parcel of land on the Chase near Saunder's-gate, 12 a. 3. 24 p.; the owners to make all the fences on the east, west, and north sides.

Hussey, John. No. 1784—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 3 roods; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of Edward Mason and the old Strayfield road.

Lister, Daniel. No. 1743—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 1 r. 24 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the Ridgeway road and Parsonage-lane road.

Law, George, to —— Spencer, in lieu of right of common purchased of George Law. No. 1723— A parcel of copy-

hold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 1 r. 35 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

LAMB, ISAAC, his heirs or devisees. No. 1796— A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 2 a. 3 r. 24 p.; the owners to make all the fences on the east, west, and north sides.

LAWRENCE, WILLIAM. No. 1789—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 1 acre 39 perches; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of Elizabeth Burnett and next the old Strayfield road.

LONG, WILLIAM. No 1383—A parcel of freehold land in Stretchett's-field, 2 a. 2 r. 15 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of John King and Joseph King, and the London and Ware turnpike roads.

LLOYD, SARAH WARING, and THOMAS WARING. To the two infants, children of Sarah Waring, afterwards Sarah Lloyd, niece and devisee of James Waring, deceased, and to Thomas Pagan, esq. their guardian, in lieu of the interest of the said Sarah Waring Lloyd, and Thomas Waring Lloyd, in certain parcels of common field land and right of common within the parish of Enfield; and also in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, their right, title, and interest, in and to a capital messuage, with the outbuildings, yards, garden, orchard, and two small fields or closes of meadow land thereunto adjoining, containing together 6 acres 1 perch at Bush-hill in Edmonton, in the occupation of Wm. Mellish, esq. and marked Nos. 771 and 772 on the plan of the parish of Edmonton; and in and to an allotment of marsh land in the common marsh of Edmonton, containing 3 a. 1 r. marked 1204 in the said plan, which were exchanged and awarded to said William Mellish.

Nos. 927 and 928—All those two closes of ancient inclosed copyhold land called Carterhatch Leys, held of the manor of Enfield, theretofore belonging to said Wm. Mellish, and by him given in exchange to the said Sarah Waring Lloyd, and Thomas Waring Lloyd, 6 a. 2 r. 15 p.; the owner to repair the fences on all sides; and also,

Nos. 401, 402, and 397—All the right, title, and interest of said Wm. Mellish, lately purchased of or from Richard Waring Lloyd in and to a messuage, several cottages, and a garden in Baker-street, and a field or close of pasture ground in Baker-street, all formerly belonging to the said James Waring, and which said messuage, cottages, and close lately belonged to said Wm. Mellish, in right of his said pur-

chase of or from the said Richard Waring Lloyd, and to the said Sarah Waring Lloyd, and Thomas Waring Lloyd; and also,

No. 1635—A parcel of freehold land in Bird's-field, 1 acre 22 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west, north, and south sides.

Lucas, Thomas Lovac, To —— Thomas, in lieu of the right of common purchased of Thomas Lovac Lucas. No. 1873—A parcel of copyhold land held of the manor of Enfield on the Chase, near White Webbs, 2 r. 28 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Long, Matthew. In lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, part of the common field land, being copyhold, of the said manor of Enfield, purchased of the devisees of the late John Tenniswood, exchanged and awarded to John Woodham. No. 915—A close of ancient inclosed land called Broadfield Hoppel, theretofore belonging to said John Woodham, and by him given in exchange to said Matthew Long, 1 a. 7 p.; the owner to repair such of the fences, as had theretofore belonged to it.

In lieu of the residue of the said common field land last mentioned (2 allotments). No. 1570—A parcel of freehold land in Broadfield, 12 a. 2 r. 24; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

No. 1515— A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, in Chiswell's-field, 6 a. 2 r. 24 p.: the owner to make all the fences next the allotments of Newell Connop, and John Bellamy.

Langford, Richard, In lieu of right of common purchased of the devisees of the late Mr. Frederick Maurer. No. 1602—A parcel of freehold land in Dung-field, 1 rood; the owner to make all the fence on the east side.

Le Blond, Samuel, his heirs or devisees. No. 1778—A parcel of freehold on the Chase at Clay-hill, 1 r. 9 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the north-west side and next Theobalds-park road.

Montague, Thomas, (2 allotments). To Daniel Gosset, in lieu of the common field land and right of common purchased of Thomas Montague. No. 1376—A parcel of freehold land in Strongland's field. 1 a.

No. 1377—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor Capel's in Strongland's field, 15 a. 3 r. 18 p.; the owner to make the fences on the west and north sides.

May, Mary, or John Rowley; or to such person or persons as should thereafter appear to be legally entitled to the same, in lieu of the right of common belonging to a copy-

hold messuage or cottage formerly belonging to Josiah Simpkins. No. 1836—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 2 r. 10 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

MAY, MARY (6 allotments). No. 1541—A parcel of freehold land in Churchbury-field, 5 a. 1 r. 15 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

No. 1536—A parcel of freehold land in Churchbury-field, 2 a. 1 r. 16 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

No. 1814—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 1 a. 2 r. 12 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides, and next a private carriage road on the west by the allotment next mentioned.

No. 1813—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the rectory manor of Enfield on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 3 r. 10 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotments of Susan Thornton and Richard Ivory.

No. 1812—A parcel of copyhold land held of the manor of Worcesters, on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 3 r. 10 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the north side.

No. 1811—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 1 acre 5 perches; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of John March, the allotment last mentioned, and Theobalds-park road.

MELLISH, WILLIAM. In lieu of part of his common field land, common marsh land, and right of common (except such part of his right of common as he sold to Charles and Stephen Hale), and also in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, 3 closes of ancient inclosed land, one of which is called Hammond's Leys, No. 1016, containing 10 a. 1 r. 15 p. of meadow; one other called Far Hammond's Leys, No. 1017, containing 7 a. 3 r. 8 p. of meadow, and part of one other called Lower Hammond's Leys, No. 1018, containing 17 a. 6 r. 20 p. of arable land, theretofore belonging to said Wm. Mellish, and by him given in exchange to Henry Young: also, in lieu of the residue of the said Lower Hammond's Leys, No. 1018[a], containing 3 r. 17 p. of arable land, theretofore belonging to the said Wm. Mellish, and by him given in exchange to John Bellamy; and also, in lieu of a parcel of inclosed waste land situated in Carterhatch-lane, No. 930, containing 1 r. 28 p. theretofore belonging to said Wm. Mellish, and by him given in exchange to the said Thomas Jones, of Kings-

land-place: also, in lieu of a close of ancient inclosed land situate near the bottom or lower end of East-field, No. 1304g, containing 2 r. 33 p. theretofore belonging to said Wm. Mellish, and by him given up in lieu of tithes to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College: and also, in lieu of a close of ancient inclosed land called Potash orchard, No. 931, containing 3 r. 26 p. theretofore belonging to said Wm. Mellish, and exchanged and awarded to Newell Connop. No. 1642—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of two common fields called Broomfields, 24 a. 2 r. 32 p.; the owner to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to them.

No. 1486—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field, called Brick-kiln-field, 32 a. 1 r. 10 p.; the owner to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to it.

No. 1483—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field, called Fishers'-field, 8 a. 1 r. 20 p.; the owner to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to it.

No. 1482—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of three common fields, called Joan Potter's, 22 acres 37 perches; the owner to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to it.

No. 1484—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field, called Water-hedge-field, 28 a. 2 r. 23 p.; the owner to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to it.

No. 1481—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of three common fields, called Bradley-moor, Haydon or Hound's-field, and West-field, 107 acres 7 perches; the owner to repair the fences next the London and Ware turnpike road and Burgess-lane, and next the parish of Edmonton, across the Upper Furlong in West-field.

No. 1487—A parcel of freehold land in Southbury-field, 70 a. 3 r.; the owner to make all the fence next the Ponder's-end road, and next the north end of the allotment to Anne Hume.

No. 1485—A parcel of freehold land, formerly two lanes called Aleycroft-lane and Bradley-moor-lane, 4 a. 1 r. 3 p.

No. 1442—A parcel of freehold land in the south marsh, 8 a. 3 r. 30 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

No. 1534—A parcel of freehold land in Churchbury-field, 6 acres 30 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

In lieu of a parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, called New Leaze-croft, abutting south on Carterhatch-green. No. 1583—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, in Churchbury-field, 1 a. 1 r. 10 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

In lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, other part of his common field land, thereby exchanged and awarded to Wm. Baker Naylor, the 8 following closes of ancient inclosed land, theretofore belonging to the said Wm. Baker Naylor, and by him given in exchange to the said Wm. Mellish, viz.

No. 1026—A freehold close, called the Old Buck-ground, 3 r. 34 p.; also,

No. 1037—A freehold close, or piece of garden ground, called the Nursery, 3 acres 32 perches; also,

No. 1038—A freehold close, called the One Hundred Acres, 2 r. 22 p.; also,

No. 1039—A freehold close, called the Two Acres, 1 a. 3 r. 32 p.; also,

No. 1040—A freehold close, called the Four Acres, 4 acres 35 perches; also,

No. 1041—A freehold close, called the Pond Close, 3 a. 1 r. 25 p.; also,

No. 1042—A freehold close, called the Two Acres and a half, 2 a. 2 r. 8 p.; also,

No. 1043—A freehold close, called the Three Acres, 3 a. 1 r. 12 p.

In lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, other part of his said common field land, thereby exchanged and awarded to Wm. Schrieber, esq. No. 1047—A freehold close, called Schrieber's Hundred Acres, theretofore belonging to said Wm. Schrieber, and by him given in exchange to said Wm. Mellish, 2 r. 3 p.

In lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, other part of his said common field land, thereby exchanged and awarded to Richard Broome. No. 1029—A freehold close of ancient inclosed land, called Corner Ground Close, theretofore belonging to said Richard Broome, and by him given in exchange to said Wm. Mellish, 2 a. 3 r. 28 p.; the owner to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to it.

In lieu of, and as an exchange for his interest lately purchased of Richard Waring Lloyd, in a messuage, several cottages, and a garden, situated in Baker-street, and a field or close of pasture ground in Baker-street, and an allot-

ment of arable land in Little Bird's-field, formerly belonging to the late James Waring, and lately belonging to the said Wm. Mellish, in right of his purchase from the said Richard Waring Lloyd, and to Sarah Waring Lloyd and Thomas Waring Lloyd, two infants: and also in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, two closes of ancient inclosed land on the north side of Carterhatch-lane, called Carterhatch Leys, Nos. 927 and 928, containing 6 a. 2 r. 15 p. theretofore belonging to said Wm. Mellish, and by him given up in exchange to said Sarah Waring Lloyd and Thomas Waring Lloyd, all that the right, title, and interest of them, the said Sarah Waring Lloyd and Thomas Waring Lloyd, in and to a capital messuage, outbuildings, yards, garden, orchard, and two small fields of meadow land thereunto adjoining, containing together 6 acres 1 perch, at Bush-hill, Edmonton, then in the occupation of said William Mellish, and marked Nos. 771 and 772 upon the Plan of the parish of Edmonton, and in and to an allotment of marsh land in the common marsh of Edmonton, containing 3 a. 1 r. and marked No. 1204 on the said Plan, which said messuage, outbuildings, &c. fields and allotments, are held by copy of court-roll of the manor of Edmonton, and formerly belonged to said James Waring, and lately belonged to the said William Mellish, in right of his purchase from the said Richard Waring Lloyd, and Sarah Waring Lloyd and Thomas Waring Lloyd; and the said exchange was made by and with the consent of said William Mellish, and of Thomas Pagan, the guardian of the said Sarah Waring Lloyd and Thomas Waring Lloyd.

Mason, Edward (3 allotments). No. 1785—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, at Clay-hill, 1 rood; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment next mentioned.

No. 1786—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chrse, at Clay-hill, 1 rood; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment next described, and next the Old Strayfield road.

No. 1785—A parcel of copyhold land held of the manor of Worcesters, on the Chase, at Clay-hill, 1 r. 14 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of John Green, and next the Old Strayfield road.

March, John. To William Cook, in lieu of the right of common purchased of John March, No. 1817—A piece of copyhold land held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 31 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Mason, William, and Wife. No. 1378—A parcel of free-

hold land on Short Painter's-field, 5 a. 2 r. 5 p.; the owners to make all the fences next the allotment of Newell Connop.

MEYER, JAMES, Esq. No. 1580—A parcel of freehold land in Mapleton-field, 3 a. 3 r. 21 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east side, and next the north end of land sold to John Cock, and the allotment of said John Cock.

MULLETT, JAMES. No. 1689—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the south-west of the Ridgeway road, 2 a. 1 r. 11 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

MILLS, SARAH (6 allotments). In lieu of her common field land, common marsh land, and right of common; and also in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, a small close of ancient inclosed arable land at the bottom or lower end of Eastfield, called Great Eastfield Hoppet, No. 1304[c], containing 1 a. 1 r. 1 p.: also one other small close of ancient inclosed arable land near the same place, called Little Eastfield Hoppet, No. 1304[e], containing 2 r. 5 p.; both of which theretofore belonged to said Sarah Mills, and were given up by her to said Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College in lieu of tithes: also for a close of ancient inclosed land called Quinnells, No. 1298, containing 2 acres 3 perches, theretofore belonging to said Joseph King and John King: also a close of ancient inclosed land called Freezy-field, No. 793—containing 5 acres, theretofore belonging to said Sarah Mills, and by her given in exchange to Newell Connop, the 6 following allotments, No. 1522—A parcel of freehold land in Churchbury-field, 1 a. 2 r. 13 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

No. 1629—A parcel of freehold land in Bird's-field, 1 a. 1 r. 10 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and south sides.

No. 1631—A parcel of freehold land in Bird's-field, 2 r. 22 p.; the owner to make all the fence on the east, and next the allotment of Newell Connop.

No. 1572—A parcel of freehold land in Broad-field, 23 a. 2 r.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

No 1364—A parcel of freehold land in Wildmarsh, 12 a. 2 r. 29 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and south, and next the allotment of the Vicar of Enfield on the north side.

No. 1891—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 11 a. 3 r. 13 p.;

the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and north.

MILES, DAVID. In lieu of the right of common purchased of Hannah Boyd, No. 1810—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 2 r. 39 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides; which said allotment is subject to a public watering-place, or well, in the north-east corner, and to a public footpath leading over the allotment to the said watering-place; the said David Miles to make a good and sufficient fence on the north side of the said footpath, so as to keep the same inclosed from the allotment of Mary May; and at all times to prevent persons using the said footpath from trespassing upon the said allotment of Mary May: and also, in lieu of the right of common purchased of George Alworthy,

No. 1809—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 2 r. 38 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

MARSH, THOMAS. In lieu of the right of common purchased of Daniel Chace, John Hensman, John Williams, Sarah Kent, and Edward Brown, Thomas Wood, and Hannah Slaughter. No. 1771—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, at Clay-hill, 11 a. 3 r. 18 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west, north, and south sides; and also,

In lieu of the right of common purchased of John Green, No. . . . . —A parcel of freehold land on the Cnase, at Clay-hill; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of William Lawrence, and the Old Strayfield road.

NASH, WILLIAM. No. 1542—A parcel of freehold land in Churchbury-field, 2 a. 3 r. 9 p.; the owner to make such of the fences as theretofore belonged to it.

NAYLOR, WILLIAM BAKER. In lieu of his common field land, common marsh land, and right of common, and also, in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for a close called the Old Brick-ground, No. 1026, containing 3 r. 34 p.; also, a close or parcel of garden-ground called the Nursery, No. 1037, containing 3 acres 32 perches; also, a close called the Hundred Acres, No. 1038, containing 2 r. 23 p.; also a close called the Two Acres, No. 1039, containing 1 a. 3 r. 32 p.; also, a close called the Four Acres, No. 1040, containing 4 acres 32 perches; also, a close called the Pound-close, No. 1041, containing 3 a. 1 r. 25 p.; also, a close called Two acres and a half, No. 1042, containing 2 a. 2 r. 8 p.; and also, a close called the Three Acres, No. 1043, containing 3 a. 1 r. 12 p.; which said eight closes of ancient inclosed land theretofore

belonged to said William Baker Naylor, and were by him given up in exchange to William Mellish, esq. the 4 following closes of ancient inclosed meadow land, with the buildings thereon, and the 6 following allotments, viz. all those four meadows, with the barn, stable, and buildings thereon, situate at Ponder's-end, in the parish of Enfield, Nos. 1072, 1073, 1074, and 1075, containing together 9 acres 20 perches, copyhold of the said manor of Enfield, bounded on the east by the ancient inclosures of Hamett Jones, James Beale Bonnell, esq. Thomas Robinson, Robert Denton, and John Hughes, and the said London and Ware turnpike roads, on the north by the homestead and garden of said John Hughes, and the said inclosure or allotment of said Newell Connop, on the west by the allotment of said Newell Connop, and on the south by the allotment of said Harriet Jones, and the inclosure of said James Beale Bonnell and Robert Denton; the owner of said four closes to repair such of the fences as have theretofore belonged to the same. Also,

No. 1502—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field called Hudson's Shot, 14 acres 32 perches; the owner to make so much of the fence as had theretofore belonged to the same; also,

No. 1402—A parcel of freehold land in Goldsdown-field, 10 a. 2 r. 35 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the south and south-west sides; also,

No. 1470—A parcel of freehold land in Mill-field, 9 acres 16 perches; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment to Charles Smith and Scotland-green road; also,

No. 1472—A parcel of freehold land in Admarsh-field, 7 a. 1 r. 17 p.; the owner to make all the fence next Scotland-green road; also,

No. 1493—A parcel of copyhold land held of the manor of Worcesters, in Southbury-field, 4 a. 1 r. 22 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides; also,

No. 1440—A parcel of copyhold land held of the manor of Worcesters, in South-marsh, 4 a. 2 r. 37 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Nicholson, Thomas. No. 1748—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 1 a. 1 r. 2 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of Joseph Brown and the said road.

North, Anne. No. 1830—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 1 acre; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Oliver, Rev. John. No. 1520—A parcel of freehold land in Churchbury-field, 2 a. 1 r. 24 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east, north, and south sides.

Osborn, Joseph (2 allotments). No. 1480—A parcel of freehold land in Gong's-field, 2 acres 30 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the east side, and next the London and Ware turnpike road on the west side.

No. 1437—A parcel of freehold land in the South marsh, 7 a. 1 r 21 p; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Orton, Wells (2 allotments). No. 1847—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, at White Webbs-hill, 1 a. 3 r. 30 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides; and also,

No. 1846—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of the Rectory of Enfield, on the Chase, on White Webbs-hill, 2 r. 20 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Oliver, Elizabeth. No. 1707[d]—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, 1 r. 35 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north-east sides.

Pugh, Lewis. No. 1673—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 1 a. 21 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Powell, James. No. 1724—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 1 r. 38 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Patrick, Samuel (2 allotments). No. 1791—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 2 r. 9 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment next mentioned, and next the Old Strayfield road.

No. 1792—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of the Rectory of Enfield, on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 1 acre 20 perches; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment to Aaron Patrick, and next the said road.

Potter, John Dell. No. 1444—A parcel of copyhold land in the South marsh, 1 acre; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Phillips, John. No. 1509—A parcel of freehold land in Southbury-field, 8 a. 1 r. 31 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Patershall, James. No. 1623—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a common field called Little Ashdown, next the New River, 2 a. 3 r. 34 p.

PHILLIPS, ELIZABETH. No. 1525—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, in Churchbury-field, 12 perches.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM (2 allotments). No. 1636—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, in Bird's-field, 3 acres; the owner to make all the fences on the west, north, and south sides.

No. 1734—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, on the Chase, near Parsonage-lane, 1 r. 25 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

And also, in lieu of the right of common purchased of William Gee, No. 1733—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of the Rectory of Enfield, on the Chase, at the said Parsonage-lane, 1 r. 28 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south.

And also, in lieu of the right of common purchased of John Morgan, No. 1742—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, on the Chase, at Parsonage-lane, 1 a. 3 r. 7 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

PATRICK, AARON (2 allotments). No. 1793—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 1 r. 28 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides; and also,

No. 1794—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 5 acres 12 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

PAINE, J. No. 1630—A parcel of freehold land in Great Bird's-field, 3 r. 24 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and south sides.

PURVIS, THOMAS. To Mary Seawell, in lieu of common field land purchased of Thomas Purvis, No. 1551—A parcel of freehold land in Churchbury-field, 3 r. 20 p.; the owner to make such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to it.

PARKER, ANNE. No. 1428—A parcel of freehold land in Mill-marsh, 5 a. 3 r. 25 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment to Mary Gundry, Martha Cohen, and Thomas Garle, and the Mill-marsh road.

PRESCOTT, SIR GEORGE, his trustees (3 allotments). No. 1863—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, at White Webbs, 2 r. 18 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south.

No. 1864—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, at White Webbs, 1 r. 13 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and south sides.

No. 1880—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on White Webbs-hill, 3 r. 10 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment to Abraham Wilkinson, and White Webbs and Cattle-gate road.

Proctor, Thomas Forster. No. 1404—A parcel of freehold land in Wall's-field, 4 acres 22 perches; and also,

No. 1403—A parcel of freehold land in Bush croft and Wall's-field, 9 a. 1 r. 28 p.; the owner to make all the fence on the north side.

To William Newton, in lieu of the right of common purchased of Thomas Forster Proctor. No. 1800—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 2 a. 1 r. 10 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and north sides.

Pincott, Daniel, his heirs or devisees. No. 1775—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, at Clay-hill, 1 rood; the owner to make all the fences on all sides.

Pynock, and others. To the heirs or devisees of Richard Pynock, deceased, Newell Connop, and Richard Jordan, one undivided equal third part, each in lieu of part of their common field land, thereby exchanged and awarded to Rawson Hart Boddam, the two closes of ancient inclosed meadow land, viz. No. 1307—A close called Moor Leys, close bounded on the east by Wildmarsh ditch, on the north by part of the same close awarded as a public carriage road, and on the west and south by the ancient inclosure of Richard Jordan, 8 acres 36 perches; the owners to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to it: and also,

No. 1310—A close called Gree's close, bounded on the east and south by Grove close, on the north by Welche's-lane, and on the west by the great tithe allotment, 3 r. 9 p.; the owners to repair such of the fences as theretofore belonged to it, and which said two closes theretofore belonged to Rawson Hart Boddam, and were by him given in exchange to the heirs or devisees of Richard Pynock, Newell Connop, and Richard Jordan.

And also, in lieu of their common marsh land and right of common, the three following allotments, viz. No. 1373—A parcel of freehold land in a common field called Holbrooke or Fisher's-field, 48 a. 1 r. 20 p.; the owners to make all the fences next the allotment of Thomas Montague, the Wildmarsh ditch, and Painter's-lane road; also,

No. 1363—A parcel of freehold land in Wildmarsh, 13 a.

2 r. 28 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east, north, and south sides; and also,

No. 1845—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near the Flask, 12 a. 3 r. 10 p.; the owners to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Powell, Mrs. No. 1399—A parcel of land in East-field, 3 a. 3 r. 22 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Pinfold, Joseph, his trustees. No. 1368—A parcel of land in Wildmarsh, 1 a. 1 r. 5 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Post and Wilson (2 allotments). No. 1698—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near the Ridgeway road, 2 a. 1 r. 26 p.; the owners to make all the fences on the east and north sides: and also,

No. 1699—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, 1 acre; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Page, Joseph. In lieu of the right of common purchased of Jens Wolf, esq. and others, No. 1686—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the south-west side of the Ridgeway road, 1 a. 3 r. 9 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Rea, John. No. 1707b—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, 1 r. 33 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north-east sides.

Rowley, John. No. 1835—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, at Clay-hill, 1 a. 2 r. 32 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

And also, in lieu of the right of common purchased of William Baker Naylor, No. 1696—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the south-west side of the Ridgeway road, 6 acres 10 perches; the owner so make all the fences on the east and north sides.

And also, in lieu of the right of common purchased of William Baker Naylor and Edward Naylor, No. 1697—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the south-east side of the Ridgeway-road, 1 acre 10 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Richardson, William (2 allotments). No. 1535—A parcel of freehold land in Churchbury-field, 3 acres 38 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

No. 1661—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 1 a. 1 r. 14 p,; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Reynolds, Thomas. No. 1398—A parcel of freehold land in Eastfield, 4 a. 1 r. 29 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Rogers, James. No. 1874—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Capels, on the Chase, at White Webbs, 2 r. 28 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Robinson, Matthew, esq. (3 allotments). No. 1476—A parcel of land in Gongs and Cock's-field, 42 a. 22 p.; and also,

No. 1468—A parcel of land in Stonard's-field, 7 a. 2 r. 8 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotments of Newell Connop and South-street; and also,

No. 1436—A parcel of land in South marsh, 9 a. 1 r. 38 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

And also, in lieu of the right of common purchased of Matthew Robinson, No. 1695—A parcel of land on the Chase, on the north-west side of the Ridgeway road, 5 a. 2 r. 26 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Roberts, John, his heirs or devisees. In lieu of their common field land, common marsh land, and right of common, and also in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, a small piece of marsh land, being part of a marsh called Horsey, No. 1218, containing 1 r. 23 p.; thereby exchanged and awarded as a public carriage way, along the east side of the Mill river, the four following allotments, viz. No. 1504—A parcel of freehold land, being the whole of a certain common field called Gorriards, and part of Windmill-field, 44 a. 3 r.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment to Newell Connop, and Carterhatch-lane; also,

No. 1434—A parcel of freehold land in Mill-marsh, 7 a. 3 r. 34 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment to John Woodham, and the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College; also,

No. 1773—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, at Clay-hill, 12 acres 24 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the north and south sides; and also,

No. 1774—A parcel of copyhold land held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, at Clay-hill, 1 acre 21 perches; the owners to make all the fences on the west, north, and south sides.

Robinson, Thomas. In lieu of the right of common purchased of —— Dickinson, No. 1498—A parcel of land in Bedwell common field, 37 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the east and south sides; and

In lieu of the common field land and right of common purchased of Miss Harriett Jones, the two following allotments, viz. No. 1500—A parcel of land in Bedwell-field, 5 acres 23 perches; the owner to make all the fences next the land sold and allotment last-mentioned, and next Bunger's-lane; and also,

No. 1687—A parcel of land on the Chase, 2 a. 3 r. 19 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Revil, Thomas. In lieu of the common field land purchased of James Fenoulhett. No. 1546—A parcel of freehold land in Churchbury-field, 3 r. 1 p. the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of Robert Griffiths and Churchbury-field road on the new inclosed part thereof, and to repair such of the fences of the old inclosed part as had theretofore belonged to it.

Rowland, Isabella and Harriet and Clarissa Goulding. No. 1816—A parcel of copyhold land held of the manor of Worcesters, on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 3 r. 16 p. the owners to make all the fences on the east, west, and north sides.

Smith, John. No. 1601—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield in Dung-field, 1 r. 16 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Sheaf, John, No. 1662—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase next the East Barnet road, 1 r. 26 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Sawyer, Henry. No. 1721—A parcel of copyhold land held of the manor of Worcesters, on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 1 r. 16 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west, north, and south sides; and also,

In lieu of the right of common purchased of William Capstack. No. 1719—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 1 r. 34 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west, north, and south sides; and

In lieu of the right of common purchased of Mary Smart, and by her purchased of John Lawford. No. 1722—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, 39 perches; the owner to make all the fence next the Parsonage-lane road and Ridgeway road; and also,

In lieu of the right of common purchased of the devisees of the late Charles Barton. No. 1717—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase north-east of the Ridgeway road, 1 r. 35 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west, north, and south sides.

Sedcole, William (2 allotments). No. 1465—A parcel of

freehold land in Stonard's-field, 14 acres; the owner to make all the fences next the allotments on the south side thereof, and next the Scotland-green road; and also,

No. 1690—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the south-west side of the Ridgeway road, 2 acres 33 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

SAVILLE, JOHN, his heirs or devisees. No. 1783—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 2 r. 24 p.; the owners to make all the fences next the allotments of John King and John Clark, and Theoblads-park, and old Stray-field roads.

SHERBORN, ——. No. 1728—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 1 r. 34 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

SPENCER, MARY, to Wm. Cook in lieu of right of common purchased of Mary Spencer. No. 1825—A parcel of copy-hold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, near Clay-hill; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

SMITH, CHARLES (4 allotments). No. 1469—A parcel of freehold land in Mill-field and Admarsh, 30 a. 2 r. 4 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of Wm. Baker Naylor, No. 1472, next the east end of the allotment of John Spencer, and next Scotland-green road and South-street; also,

No. 1447—A parcel of freehold land in the marsh next Enfield mill, 11 acres; the owner to make all the fence next the allotment of Ann Hume; also,

No. 1366—A parcel of freehold land in the marsh next Enfield-lock, 9 a 3 r.; the owner to make all the fence next the road of the marshes; and also,

No. 1764—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near New-lane, 12 acres; the owner to make all the fences on the north-west, south-west, and south sides.

SPENCER, JOHN (2 allotments). No. 1471—A parcel of freehold land in Admarsh-field, 3 roods; the owner to make all the fences on the west, north, and south sides; and also,

No. 1688—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase on the south-west side of the Ridgeway road, 2 a. 1 r. 37 p. the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

SANDERS, THOMAS. In lieu of his common field land, common marsh land, and right of common, and in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, a small close of ancient inclosed arable land at the bottom or lower

end of East-field. No. 1304[f], containing 1 a. 2 r. 36 p. theretofore belonging to said Thomas Sanders, and by him given up in lieu of tithes to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, of Trinity College, the following allotments, viz. No. 1374 — A parcel of freehold land in Holbook or Fisher's-field, 3 a. 1 r. 5 p.; the owner to make all the fences on all sides thereof; also,

No. 1608—A parcel of freehold land in Duddle's-field, 9 a. 2 r. 17 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of William Cobbett, and the London and Ware turnpike road; also,

No. 1362—A parcel of freehold land in Wild-marsh, 2 a. 1 r. 16 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

No. 1894—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Theobalds-park, 2 a. 3 r. 5 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and north sides.

Schrieber, William, esq. In lieu of his common field land and right of common, and also in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, a small close of ancient inclosed arable land called the Hundred Acres, No. 1047, containing 2 roods 3 perches, theretofore belonging to said Wm. Schrieber and by him given up in exchange to William Mellish, esq. the two following allotments, viz. No. 1561—A parcel of land in Broad-field, 20 a. 3 r. 24 p.; the owner to make part of the fence on the east side thereof, next the allotment of Newell Connop, and all the fences on the north and south sides; and also,

No. 1801—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 2 acres; the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and north sides.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to the Governors of. No. 1371—A parcel of freehold land in Wildmarsh, 4 a. 2 r. 15 p.; the owners to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Stratton, Roger, esq. to heirs or devisees (4 allotments). No. 1612—A parcel of freehold land in a common field next Cheshunt, 7 acres; the owner to make all the fences on the east and south sides; also,

No. 1353—A parcel of freehold land on the waste at Freezy-water, 1 acre 25 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides; also,

No. 1842—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, 5 a. 3 r. 26 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides; and also,

No. 1843—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor

of Enfield, on the Chase, 2 r. 30 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

SCOTT, MARY, now MARY WARNER. In lieu of the right of common purchased of John Warner and Mary his wife. No. . . . . —A parcel of freehold on the Chase, next the east Barnet road; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

SCALES, JAMES. To Henry Young, in lieu of the right of common purchased of James Scales. No. 1725—A parcel of land on the Chase on the north-east side of the Ridge-way road, 1 r. 38 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

SHERWOOD, ANNE. No. 1568—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 3 r. 35 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

THORN, THOMAS BUXTON. No. 1735—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of the Rectory of Enfield, on the Chase, at New-lane, 1 r. 19 p.; the owner to make all the fences on south side and next New-lane road.

TAYLOR, MARY. To Thomas Vaughan, in lieu of the right of common purchased of Mary Naylor, the two allotments following, viz. No. 1667—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 1 r. 35 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides; and also,

No. 1666—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of the Rectory of Enfield, on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 1 r. 35 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

TAPNER, WILLIAM. To Wm. Gosling, jun. in lieu of the right of common purchased of Wm. Tapner. No. ——— A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, at White Webbs; the owners to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

TATNALL, WILLIAM, esq. No. 1361—A parcel of freehold land in Wild-marsh, 2 a. 1 r. 35 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

TORR, GEORGE, (2 allotments). No. 1381—A parcel of freehold land in Stretchett's-field, 5 a. 3 r. 2 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of John King and Joseph King, and the London and Ware turnpike road; and also,

No. 1882—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on White Webbs-hill, 3 a. 1 r. 37 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

THWAITES, FRANCIS. To John Kilvington, in lieu of the right of common purchased of Francis Thwaites. No. 1837

—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill 2 a. 1 r.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

THIRWALL, Rev. THOMAS (2 allotments). No. 1408—A parcel of freehold land in Drivers-hall-field, 1 acre 22 perches; the owner to make all the fence thereof next the allotment of Newell Connop; and also,

No. 1451—A parcel of freehold land in a certain common field, called Stockings, 6 acres 24 perches; the owner to make all the fence next the north-west side, and of the allotment of Grace White.

Sold to Henry Jackson, in lieu of the right of common purchased of Thomas Thirwall. No. 1797—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 3 acres 18 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and north sides.

THORNTON, SUSANNAH. To Wm. Newton, in lieu of the right of common purchased of Susannah Thornton. No. 1815—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 1 a. 1 r. 4 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east, west, and north sides.

THOMSON, WILLIAM, Esq. No. 1895[a]—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, near Theobalds-park, 2 r. 10 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

UVEDALE, Dr. his heirs or devisees. No. 1707[b]—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, 1 r. 34 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north-east sides.

VAUGHAN, SARAH. No. 1746—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 5 a. 1 r. 32 p.; the owner to make all the fences next the allotment of James Vaughan and the Ridgeway road.

VAUGHAN, JAMES (3 allotments). No. 1520—A parcel of freehold land in Churchbury-field, 26 a. 1 r. 9 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the north side, and next the allotment next mentioned on the west side; and

No. 1521—A parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, in Churchbury-field, 3 roods; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north; and also,

No. 1745—A parcel of land on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 6 acres 16 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the south-east and south-west sides.

VAUGHAN, THOMAS. In lieu of the right of common purchased of Samuel Dalton. No. 1674—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 3 r. 36 p.;

the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides; and also,

In lieu of the right of common purchased of Lady Dacre. No. 1678—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 2 r. 9 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides; and also,

In lieu of the right of common purchased of Thomas Hodson, and by him purchased of Matthias Peter Dupont. No. 1665—An allotment or parcel of freehold land on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 3 r. 32 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

In lieu of right of common purshased of Wm. Edmunds. No. 1677—An allotment or parcel of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 1 acre 21 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

In lieu of right of common purchased of Mary Ann Ford. No. 1664—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 3 r. 32 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

In lieu of the right of common purchased of John Grave. No. 1675—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 1 acre 20 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Wright, Richard (2 allotments). To Wm. Cook in lieu of right of common puchased of Richard Wright. No. 1820—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 30 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides; and

No. 1819—An allotment of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 29 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Whitehead, Thomas. No. 1729—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, near Parsonage-lane, 1 r. 37 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

Wilson, Thomas. No. 1859—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, at White Webbs, 1 r. 13 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the east and north sides.

Walker, Thomas. No. 1552—An allotment of freehold land in Churchbury-field, 1 acre 24 perches; the owner for ever to repair such of the fences as theretofore belonged to the same.

Winnington, William (3 allotments). No. 1591—An allotment of freehold and in Long-field, 1 a. 1 r. 10 p.;

the owner to make all fences on the east, west, and south sides; and

No. 1884—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, at White Webbs, 2 a. 1 r. 33 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west and south sides.

No. 1884[d]—An allotment of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, on White Webbs Hill, 1 acre 36 perches; the owner to make all fences on the west and south sides.

WARE, CHARLES H. No. 1726—An allotment of copyhold land, held of the manor of the Rectory, on the Chase, near the Parsonage-lane, 1 r. 34 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west and north sides.

WILLIAMS, JOSEPH. In lieu of right of common purchased of John Williams. No. 1670—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 1 acre 14 perches; the owner to make all fences on the west and south sides.

WOOD, THOMAS. No. 1389—An allotment of freehold land in East-field, 2 a. 3 r. 24 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west and south sides.

WILKINSON, ABRAHAM, M. D. (3 allotments). In lieu of his right of common, and the right of common purchased of Mary Palmer, Wm. Matthews, John Hammond, Philip Robinson, Thomas Waghouse, Charles Tyrrell Bowtell, Henry John Maskell, the heirs or devisees of the late James Jarvis, deceased, Ann Curtain, Thomas Purvis, Elizabeth Strothoff, Frances Claxton, Sarah Davis, Rawson Hart Boddam, esq. and Colonel Raymond. No. 1853—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, at White Webbs, 50 a. 1 r. 15 p.; and

No. 1852—An allotment of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, on White Webbs hill, 5 acres; the owner to make all fences on the west and north sides; and

No. 1881—An allotment of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, on White Webbs hill, 2 a. 3 r. 8 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west and south sides; and

In lieu of the right of common purchased of John Brooksbank. No. 1875—An allotment, held of the manor of Capels, on the Chase, on White Webbs hill, 2 r. 24 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides; and

In lieu of the right of common purchased of George Hebden. No. 1867—An allotment of copyhold land, held

of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, on White Webbs hill, 2 r. 1 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west and north sides; and

In lieu of the right of common purchased of Charlotte Hoare. No. 1856—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, at White Webbs, 1 a. 1 r. 2 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the north, and next the White Webbs road on the east and south sides; and

In lieu of the right of common purchased of widow Johnson. No. 1876—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, on White Webbs hill, 2 r. 28 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides; and

In lieu of the common right purchased of Thomas Mullett. No. 1872—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, on White Webbs hill, 2 r. 19 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides; and

In lieu of the right of common purchased of Mark Macer. No. 1869—An allotment of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield on the Chase, on White Webbs hill, 2 r. 2 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west and and north sides; and

In lieu of the right of common purchased of Thomas Phipps. No. 1849—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, on White Webbs hill, 1 a. 1 r. 16 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides; and

In lieu of the right of common purchased of John Frame. No. 1868—An allotment of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, at White Webbs, 2 r. 6 p.; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides; and

In lieu of the right of common purchased of Wm. Roberts. No. 1850—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, on White Webbs hill, 1 acre 21 perches; the owner to make all fences on the west and north sides; and

In lieu of and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, part of his common right, thereby exchanged, and thereby awarded to Rawson Hart Boddam. No. 691—A close of ancient inclosed land, near White Webbs-gate, theretofore belonging to Rawson Hart Boddam, 2 acres 24 perches; the said Abraham Wilkinson to repair such of the fences as theretofore belonged to it.

White, Thomas. No. 1620a—An allotment of freehold land in the Post and Gate-field, 1 r. 16 p.; the owner to make all fences on the east, north, and south sides.

Weston, Thomas. No. 1829—An allotment of land on the

Chase, near Clay-hill, 1 acre 3 perches; the owner to make all the fences on the west and north sides.

WROUGHTON, MARY. No. 1394—An allotment of freehold land in the East-field, 3 a. 2 r. 36 p.; the owner to make all fences on the east, west, and north sides.

WALTON, THOMAS, Executors. No. 1707[c]—An allotment of freehold on the Chase, bounded on the east by the allotment of Dr. Uvedale, 1 r. 25 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west and north-east sides.

WHALEY, JOHN. No. 1653—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, on the south-west side of the Ridgeway road, 3 r. 35 p.; the owner to make all fences on the north, west, and south sides.

WOOD, JACOB. No. 1718—An allotment of copyhold land, held of the manor of the Rectory of Enfield, on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 1 r. 34 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west, north, and south sides.

WRIGHT, MARY (3 allotments). To John Barnard, in lieu of the common field land, common marsh land, and right of common, by him purchased of Mary Wright; and also, in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, a small close, or parcel of ancient inclosed arable land, called East-field Hoppet, near the lower end of the East-field, No. 1304[d], containing 2 a. 2 r. 10 p. theretofore belonging to Mary Wright, and by her given up in lieu of tithes to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College. No. 1567—An allotment of freehold land in Broad-field, 12 a. 3 r. 29 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west and north sides; and

No. 1430—An allotment of freehold land in Mill-marsh, 6 a. 1 r. 29 p.; the owner to make all fences next the allotment of Robert Green and Anne Parker, and next the Wild-marsh road; and

No. 1798—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, near Clay-hill, 2 acres 28 perches; the owner to make all fences on the east, west, and north sides.

WHITTINGSTALL, WILLIAM, his heirs or devisees. To Abraham Wilkinson, in lieu of the right of common purchased of the heirs or devisees of Wm. Whittingstall, deceased. No. 1870—An allotment of land on White Webbs-hill, 2 r. 8 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west and north sides.

WOODHAM, JOHN. To John Woodham, as devisee of the late Christopher Woodham, in lieu of his freehold land, common marsh land, and right of common; and also, in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, a close of ancient inclosed meadow land, called Broad-field

Hoppett, No. 915, containing 1 acre 7 perches theretofore belonging to John Woodham, and by him given in exchange to Matthew Long; also, a small close of ancient inclosed meadow land, called Watery-lane-field, No. 1251, containing 2 r. 22 p. theretofore belonging to John Woodham, and by him given in exchange to Newell Connop; also, a parcel of meadow or Marsh-land, part of a marsh called Market Leys, No. 1224, containing 1 r. 23 p. thereby exchanged and awarded, as a public carriage road along the east side of the mill-river; and also, a close of ancient inclosed arable land, called Brick-clump close, No 919, containing 1 acre 5 perches, theretofore belonging to John Woodham, as devisee of Christopher Woodham, thereby exchanged and awarded to John Woodham in fee, the following 11 allotments, viz.

No. 1415—An allotment of freehold land in Brimsdown-field, 13 a. 2 r. 24 p.; the owner to make all fences on the north side, and next Watery-lane on the west side thereof; also,

No. 1421—An allotment of freehold land, being the whole of a common field called the Seven Acres, on the east of the Mill-river, and on the north, west, and south on the allotment of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars aforesaid, 7 a. 2r. 24 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west and north sides; also,

No. 1506—An allotment of freehold land in Southbury-field, 10 a. 3 r. 20 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west and south sides; also,

No. 1507—An allotment of copyhold land held of the manor of Enfield in Southbury-field, 2 acres; the owner to make all fences on the west and south sides; also,

No. 1508—An allotment of copyhold land, held of the manor of Worcesters, in Southbury field, 3 a. 2 r. 17 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west and south sides; also,

No. 1571—An allotment of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, in Broad-field, 1 acre 32 perches; the owner to make all fences on the west and north sides; also,

No. 1576—An allotment of freehold land in Mapleton-field, 17 a. 3 r. 35 p.; the owner to make all fences on the north and south sides; also,

No. 1449—An allotment of freehold land, being the whole of common field called Nettle-ley, 3 a. 2 r. 37 p.; the owner for ever to repair such of the fences as belong to it; also,

No. 1433—An allotment of freehold land in Mill-marsh,

11 acres 4 perches; the owner to make the fence next the allotment of Grace White; also,

No. 1896—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, near White Webbs and Cattle-gate road, 14 a. 2 r, 21 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west and north sides; and also,

No. 1248—In lieu of the residue of his common field land, the two following closes, viz. A close of ancient inclosed freehold meadow land called Watery-lane-field, No. 1248, theretofore belonging to Newell Connop, and by him given in exchange to the said John Woodham, 1 r. 25 p.; and also, No. 1223—A close of freehold marsh land called Masket Leys, theretofore belonging to Newell Connop, and by him given in exchange to John Woodham, 2 a. 3 r. 2 p.; the owner to repair all the fences next the road over the marshes as belonged to it; and also,

Woodham, John. In lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, his common field land, and right of common purchased by him of Christopher Woodham. No. 919—A close of ancient inclosed freehold arable land called Brick-clump close, on the east of the great tithe allotment, 1 acre 5 perches; the owner for ever to repair the fences on the east, north, and south sides.

White, Grace. In lieu of her common field land, common marsh land, and right of common; and also in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, a close of commonable marsh land called Eel's-hook, No. 46, containing 3 acres 23 perches; and also, part of a close of ancient inclosed meadow land called Rushey-field, No. 935, containing 2 acres 23 perches, both of which belonged to Grace White, and given in exchange by her to Newell Connop, and also, in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent and compensation for, two closes of ancient inclosed arable and meadow land called the Oziers, No. 1300 and 1301, containing 9 a. 2 r. 14 p. theretofore belonging to Grace White, and by her her given up in lieu of tithes to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, the seven following allotments, viz.

No. 1450—A close of freehold land in Stocking's-field, 5 a. 3 r. 5 p., the owner to make all the fences on the north-east side; also,

No. 1406—A close of freehold land in Allen's-field, New Ley, and Lay Ley, 22 a. 3 r. 37 p.; the owner to make all fence next the allotment to Newell Connop; also,

No. 1412—A close of freehold land in Goldsdown-field,

13 a. 1 r. 33 p.; the owner to make all fences on the east and west sides; also,

No. 1566—A close of freehold land in Broad-field, 27 a. 3 r.; the owner to make all fences next the allotment of Sarah Eaton, and next Hoe-lane and Carterhatch-lane; also,

No. 1432—A close of freehold land in Mill-marsh, 24 acres 28 perches; the owner to make all fences next the allotment of Mary Wright and Robert Davis and the Mill-marsh road; also,

No. 1772—A close of freehold land on the Chase at Clay-hill, 14 a. 1 r. 6 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west and south sides, and next the old Strayfield road; also,

No. 1450— A close of freehold land, being the whole of two common fields, called Broadham, and Box Ley, 13 a. 3 r. 23 p.; the owner for ever thereafter, to repair such fences as theretofore belonged to them; also,

No. 1222—In lieu of her common marsh land, a close of ancient freehold inclosed marsh land called Charsey-marsh, and theretofore belonging to Newell Connop, and by him given in exchange to the said Grace White, 2 r. 37 p.; the owner for ever thereafter to repair such of the fences as theretofore belonged to it.

Wood, William (2 allotments). In lieu of the common field, and right of common purchased of Sarah Cooper. No. 1467—An allotment of freehold land in Stonard's-field, 3 r. 8 p.: the owner to make all fences on the east side, and next the allotment of Newell Connop on the south side; also,

No. 1691—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 2 a. 23 p.; the owner to make all fences on the east and north sides.

Young, Edward. No. 1709—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, on the north-east side of the Ridgeway road, 3 r. 34 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west, north, and south sides.

Young, Henry (3 allotments). In lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, part of his moiety of the common field lands purchased by him and John Bellamy of Thomas Hallifax therein awarded and exchanged to Wm. Mellish, viz. No. 1016—A close of freehold land called Near Hammonds Leys, 10 a. 1 r. 15 p.; also,

No. 1017—A close of freehold land, called Far Hammonds Leys 7 a. 3 r. 8 p.; and also,

No. 1018—All the residue of that close of freehold land, called Lower Hammonds Leys, (inclosure of 3 a. 17 p.)

then before awarded to said John Bellamy, 17 acres 26 perches: the owner of the said three closes for ever thereafter to repair such of the fences as had theretofore belonged to them.

To said Henry Young, in lieu of the residue of his moiety of the said common field land, purchased by him and the said John Bellamy of the said Thomas Halifax, esq. 3 allotments. No. 1519—An allotment of freehold land in the common field called Wet Willows, 14 a. 2 r. 33 p.; the owner to make all fences on the north side, and next Nag's Head-lane; also,

No. 1512—An allotment of freehold land in Southbury-field, 16 a. 2 r. 3 p.; the owner to make all fences on the east and south sides; also,

No. 1753—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, between Hadley-road and Potter's-bar road, 14 a. 1 r. 38 p.; the owner to make all fences next the said roads.

And to John Jessop, esq. as trustee for said Henry Young, in lieu of, and as a full exchange, equivalent, and compensation for, an allotment of marsh land, lately inclosed from Fowley marsh in the parish of Cheshunt, lately belonging to said Henry Young, thereby exchanged and awarded to Newell Connop, esq. No. 1512a—An allotment of freehold land in Southbury-field, 2 a. 1 r. 4 p.; the owner to make all fences on the east and south sides.

For Common right. To the said Henry Young, in lieu of the right of common belonging to his freehold messuages in Enfield, and in lieu of his freehold right of common purchased of Elizabeth Palmer, George Lamb, and Robert Jones, William Bradley, Thomas Buskin, John Allington, and Thomas Squire. No. 1705—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, 5 a. 2 r. 26 p.; the owner to make all fences on the north-east and south-west sides; and also,

In lieu of the copyhold right of common purchased of Catherine Clarke and William Smith. No. 1707—An allotment of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, 1 a. 3 r. 25 p.; the owner to make all fences on the north-east, west, and south-east sides.

Also, in lieu of the copyhold right of common purchased of John Franklin Williams, and William Allington, No. 1706—An allotment of copyhold land, held of the manor of Durants and Gartons, on the Chase, 3 r. 36 p.; the owner to make all fences on the north-east, west, and south-west sides.

Also, in lieu of the right of common purchased of Ann Curley, No. 1727—An allotment of copyhold land, held of

the manor of Worcesters, on the Chase, 1 r. 20 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west and north sides.

Also, in lieu of right of common purchased of Robert Davis. No. 1708—An allotment of copyhold land, held of the manor of Enfield, on the Chase, 1 a. 2 r. 1 p.; the owner to make all fences on the north, west, and south sides.

Also, in lieu of the right of common purchased of William Hanscomb. No. 1671—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, 2 r. 8 p.; the owner to make all fences on the west and south sides.

Also, in lieu of the right of common purchased of George Fielding. No. 1672—A parcel of freehold land on the Chase, next the East Barnet road, 6 a. 2 r. 8 p., the owner to make all the fences on the west and south sides.

Also, in lieu of the right of common purchased of Mary Hoare, and William Hoare her son. No. 1712—An allotment of freehold land on the Chase, 1 r. 38 p; the owner to make all fences on the west, north, and south sides.

And unto the heirs or devisees of the late ....., deceased, in lieu of the right of common belonging to three cottages (No. 1058) at Ponder's-end. No. 1770—An allotment of land on the Chase, near Saunder's corner, 2 acres 6 perches; the owner to make all fences on the west and south sides.

The Commissioners decided and awarded the pieces of common marsh land lying dispersed in the common marshes of Enfield, which, at the time of making the River Lea Navigation, or Barge River, leading through Enfield marshes, which were taken for the purpose of making the Navigation, and are comprised in the said Barge River, and its banks and towing-paths, and for which rent has been hitherto paid to the owners or occupiers thereof, should continue the property of the several persons who were the owners and proprietors thereof at the time the division of the residue of the said common marshes took place; and the River Lea Company should for ever hereafter pay rent for the same, according to the value thereof, to the respective owners.

The several owners and proprietors who by the Award were ordered to fence in and ditch their several allotments, were to fence in and ditch the same in a proper and effectual manner within three calendar months next after the execution of the Award (Award was executed 16th of April 1806); and all the ditches shall be made of sufficient width and depth to carry off the water from the adjoining roads and allotments by the owners of the said allotments, and from time to time after the first making thereof the said ditches,

and also the several springs, streams, brooks, rivulets, and water-courses thereon, should be kept open, scoured, and cleansed by and at the expence of the said several owners and occupiers of such allotments, so, and in such manner that the water ought always to have a free course, and be no way obstructed from draining through such fences, ditches, or from the said springs. and along the said streams, brooks, and water-courses.

And the Commissioners did, with the consent and approhation of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, and their lessee, sell the five following lots or parcels of land, part of their allotment on Enfield Chase, for the purpose of making and erecting the buildings and subdivisive fences directed by the Act to be made and erected upon the said allotments to the Impropriators, and to defray the expences relating to the sale thereof, viz.

Lot 1. containing 16 a. 2 r. 16 p. situate near Clay-hill.

Lot 2. containing 16 acres, situate on the north-west side of Lot 1.

Lot 3. containing 14 acres, situate near Saunder's-corner, on the south side of Lot 1.

Lot 4. containing 7 a. 3 r. 20 p. situate near New-lane, on the north side of Lot 3.

Lot 5. containing 16 acres, situate near the Ridgeway-road, on the west side of Lots 3 and 4, and on the south side of Lot 2.

Which five lots or parcels of land were taken from the allotment of the said College on Enfield Chase, No. 1758, and contain the above quantities over and above the said quantity of 354 a. 1 r. 27 p. awarded to them; and the said five lots or parcels of land are described on the Plan annexed to the Award, and are marked with the Nos. 1760, 1759, 1763, 1762, and 1761; and conveyances by lease and re-lease were executed by the Commissioners to the respective purchasers, their heirs and assigns; and five lots were sold by public auction for £2,410, the whole of which sum was applied in defraying the expences relating to such sales, and in erecting such barns, outhouses, and other buildings for the use of the said impropriators, and in making and raising such interior and subdivisive fences in and upon the several allotments as they thought proper for the occupation of the lands and grounds allotted in lieu of great tithes.

BEAUTIES OF ENFIELD.

In the early part of the last Century ENFIELD was renowned for beautiful Women, which gave rise to the following lines [1].

THE Maids of Britain in the times of old,
Were form'd for beauty, so have poets told:
But ne'er could Britain boast so fair a race,
As what does now the happy annals grace.
Our fathers gloried, if sometimes they found
A lovely Sal'sbury or Rosamond;
Names could they now return to life again,
Must undistinguish'd in the crowd remain:
Then beauty thin was scatter'd here and there;
Now a full harvest rises every where.
But much superior in each heavenly grace,
Appear the fair ones of the ENFIELD race;
Born to command, supremely bright they shine,
And with their eyes assert the right divine;
Ten thousand charms, in each at once display
Their blended radiance, and eclipse the day.
Why then, O Muse! remains thy harp unstrung?
Still art thou silent, and are these unsung?
Arise, for shame, to distant times declare,
How much these are the fairest of the fair.
Whereby they reign, wherein they most excel,
Severely just, to all impartial, tell
Where shape, where air, where manners most surprise,
Where sparkling wit, and where commanding eyes.
Whilst others led by mercenary views,
Caress the great, and prostitute the Muse,
Be thy ambition, thy peculiar care,
In lasting numbers to record the fair.

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[1] Written by Mr. H. Baker, 1725.

Each maid celestial in thy verse be shown,
Adorned with every grace whereby herself is known.
Florinda [1] blooming with an air divine,
Straight as the cedar, graceful as the pine;
Sweetly majestic like the queen of Jove,
Checking presumption, but commanding love.
Anna [2], whose eyes eternal joys disclose,
Bright as the lily, sweeter than the rose.
The Cyprian dame she looks, she talks, she moves,
Gay as her sparrows, gentle as her doves.
Eliza [3], Nature's pride, in whom we view
The finest lines, her pencil ever drew;
Her smiles outshine the graces of the spring,
And angels listen when she deigns to sing.
Belinda [4], lov'd by all; in whom we find
A form enjoying a celestial mind,
Wise, but not vain; superior, but not proud,
Above, and yet descending to the crowd.
The gods to her have much good nature given,
That richest blessing in the stores of heaven.
Not thus Roxana [5], who in scandal bold,
Censures the young, and ridicules the old.
In pastime flings malicious slanders round,
And with each laugh inflicts a deadly wound.
No ties whatever can her wit controul,
Nor would she lose her jest to save a soul.
Wit, unrestrained by reason's cool command,
Is like a dagger in a madman's hand.
With mischief wantoning it strikes at all,
And friends and foes alike before its fury fall.
With beauty blest, Amanda [6] trips along,
And all around the loves and graces throng;
Bask in her smiles, and wanton her in eyes,
Whilst each beholder sighs, adores, and dies.

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[1] Mrs. Skevington, afterwards Lady Payton.

[2] Mrs. Hooper.

[3] Mrs. Wilson, probably the mother of the beautiful Miss Wilson, who married Mr. Cameron, a recruiting officer, who settled at Enfield as a surgeon and apothecary; he left Enfield about 1770.

[4] Miss Anne Barwell. [5] Miss Vicars.

[6] Mrs. Cranch, sister to Mrs. Wilson, and married Dr. C. of Hereford.

Sing then, O Muse, Lucinda [1], heavenly fair,
Her artless blushes, her endearing air,
Her generous soul unable to pretend,
Her gentle language, speaking still the friend,
To blame unwilling, eager to commend.
Lovely, but luckless; weeping all around,
Her train of loves, with bonds of willow bound,
And Hymen's torch extinguish'd on the ground.
Sing Rosalinda [2], glorious to behold,
Her eyes of diamond, and her hair of gold;
Rubies her lips, two heaving hills of snow
Her breasts, whence all Arabia's odours flow.
Miranda, smiling like the month of May,
Mild as the dawning, brighter than the day;
How fair the flower, when such the bud appears,
And what her prime, when thus her infant years?
These and the rest, O Muse, do thou rehearse,
And may their names, for ever grace thy verse:
Who first in public, who in private shine;
Their arts declare, and whither they decline.
Her prais'd for housewifry, whose spreading fame,
Large works of rich embroidery proclaim;
While through the tent the nimble needle flies,
Trees, fruits, and flowers, men and monkies rise,
And naked cupids hunting butterflies.
The beauteous maid [3] who charms the eyes of all
Whene'er she moves: O could thy numbers fall,
Smooth as her dance when she adorns the ball.
In times exact like her's the planets run
Their constant courses round about the sun.
The fair one shew whose conduct is approv'd,
And her whom envy blames for having loved.
Who fittest at the tea-table presides;
Who diffident, or in herself confides:
The maid most prudent, the most ready she
At close dispute, or sprightly repartee;
Who unaffected, cheerful spends her time,
And who reserv'd believes a smile a crime.
Who most minds others, who her own affairs,
And who, religious, always comes to pray'rs.

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[1] Miss Sambrook, probably a daughter of Sir Jeremy Sambrook.

[2] Miss Philadelphia Herne. [3] Mrs. Whitwick.

Amelia never seen without a smile,
But deaf and cruel as the crocodile;
Who proud of power, arms her eyes to kill.
Mira mischievous, but against her will:
Her bosom swells with pity when she hears
The lover's sighs, and sees his flowing tears;
With such compassion, sooths his raging pain,
He may be wretched——but cannot complain.
Wanton Statira, frisking o'er the lawns,
Thoughtless and sportive as the bounding fawns;
All forms deriding with a decent pride,
She scorns by others' maxims to be tried.
Freedom enjoying, by no rules confined,
Acts what she lists, uncertain as the wind.
Describes whom dress, whom negligence adorns,
Who strives for conquest, and who conquest scorns;
Who can the longest list of lovers boast;
And who has pondered melting Ovid most.
The various charms of each commanding maid
Is now thy task——and Cupid be thine aid.
Begin the song ————
———— But hark! methinks I hear
Phœbus forbidding whisper in mine ear,
Forbear, vain Bard, correct thy wild career;
Timely desist whilst thou mayst be forgiven,
Presumptuous mortal! wouldst thou picture heav'n?
Learn thy own strength; nor rashly strive to rise
On flagging pinions to explore the skies.

THE END.

London: Printed by J. Nichols and Son,
25, Parliament-street.

* Including provisional surtaxes imposed on salt and pirits for three years from 1st August, 1912.

CORN STATISTICS.

The following is a statement prepared by the Statistical Office of the Custom House of the quantities of Foreign nd Colonial corn imported into the United Kingdom in he week ended Saturday, May 17:

	Cwts.		Cwts.
Wheat	1,819,100	Oats	637 800
Wheat-flour	205,100	Maize	618,200
Barley	178.200		

In the corresponding weeks of previous years the quantities were:

	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	1.617,100	2,018.600	1,850.400	1,487.100
Wheat-flour	176.700	19?.600	142.300	192.000
Barley	11.100	322.600	182 400	281.300
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	Qrs.	bus.	Qrs.	bus.	Qrs.	bus.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
906	40,949	3	1,087	7	4,970	6	30	4	24	2	20	2
907	37.963	0	1,977	7	12.803	2	29	7	24	5	20	5
908	63,270	5	3,677	4	18,569	3	33	8	25	9	18	10
909	32.540	2	995	2	8.974	0	42	8	27	0	20	11
910	52,517	0	3,521	1	5.563	3	31	10	21	8	17	8
911	39.665	5	3,595	4	6,743	2	32	6	25	4	19	2
912	52,054	5	1,898	2	6,038	7	37	8	31	2	23	7

SHIPPING COMPANIES INSURANCES.

A few days ago an arrangement was arrived at by he Cunard, White Star, and Hamburg-American ines for covering on a mutual basis the insurances n their steamers that cannot be effected in the rdinary market, marine underwriters being disinlined to accept all the risk involved. Another* comine has been formed by the Cunard, British India, Oceanic Steam Navigation, Royal Mail Steam Packet, nd other shipping companies for the insurance of war ontingencies on reasonable terms, instead of at panic" rates. All claims will be pooled, so as to rovide ample protection for those concerned.

CITY STREET DANGERS.

In view of the increasing dangers from motor and ther vehicular traffic, and the consequent necessity or affording better protection for the public and also or the police on point duty, Sir William Nott Bower, Commissioner of City Police, has caused temporary efuges of wood to be erected at some of the principal anger spots within the City. These have already roved a great boon, and the majority of them will e made permanent.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

ULLOCK and KENDALL, at 45-47, Parker-street, Kingsway, High Holborn—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, &c., at 1.

HRISTIE, MANSON, and WOODS, at King-street, St. [illegible] A Collection of Engravings, Sporting Prints, &c.

Amelia never seen without a smile,
But deaf and cruel as the crocodile;
Who proud of power, arms her eyes to kill.
Mira mischievous, but against her will:
Her bosom swells with pity when she hears
The lover's sighs, and sees his flowing tears;
With such compassion, sooths his raging pain,
He may be wretched——but cannot complain.
Wanton Statira, frisking o'er the lawns,
Thoughtless and sportive as the bounding fawns;
All forms deriding with a decent pride,
She scorns by others' maxims to be tried.
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QUEEN ELIZABETH AT ENFIELD.

The students who are attending the University of London extension lectures on the History and Architecture of London paid a visit to Enfield on Saturday, when, under the guidance of Mr. Allen S. Walker, they inspected Queen Elizabeth's Palace and St. Andrew's Parish Church. In the Palace, now used as the Constitutional Club, Mr. Walker explained that it consisted originally of a central building, two wings and an ancient porch, but one of the wings had disappeared and the porch had gone also. The outside might be disappointing, but he thought it would be agreed that, during the seven years the lectures had been in progress, a finer Elizabethan interior had not been seen. The ceiling of the large hall downstairs, a good specimen of Elizabethan work without the Renaissance touch, the mantelpiece, and the panelling were exceptionally fine. The carved fireplace was one of the best of that date; it was put in when Edward VI. presented the house to his sister, the Princess Elizabeth, and the lecturer called the students' attention to the motto, "To serve God is our only safety, all else is vanity." He thought that the motto over the doorway, "Like dew upon the grass so is the bounty of the King" indicated that the carving which bore it was put there by the Princess, and might be regarded as an expression of gratitude to her brother. In the garden of the Palace Mr. Walker drew attention to the magnificent cedar tree, measuring nearly four feet in diameter, which he said had been brought as a sapling from Mount Lebanon in a portmantcau and planted there by Dr. Robert Uvedale, the noted botanist and Head Master of Enfield Grammar School, who obtained a lease of the Palace in 1670.

The company then proceeded to the church, where they were welcomed by the vicar, the Rev. R. Howel Brown. Mr. Walker said he could find nothing to confirm Camden's statement that a Roman station existed at Enfield, but it was named in Doomsday Book, and the manor eventually passed into the hands of Henry IV. It was at Enfield that the Scottish nobles were brought to do homage to Edward VI. before he ascended the Throne, the idea being that he should marry Princess Mary of Scotland. Edward was brought from Hertford to Enfield when his father died, and there he learned for the first time that he was King. His sister Elizabeth remained there during his reign, and visited the place after she came to the Throne; and the lecturer was inclined to give Enfield the credit for being the scene of the famous incident of Sir Walter Raleigh and his cloak, although it was quite true that Greenwich and Kenilworth claimed the glory, and it was quite possible that it occurred at either of those places. In later days Enfield was famous as the birthplace of Isaac D'Israeli; Keats spent ten years there; and Lamb lived at several houses in the town, one 25 inches nearer to London than another. Captain Marryat was another famous resident. Speaking of the church, Mr. Walker said that it contained work from the Thirteenth Century onwards, and one of its curiosities was a hagioscope. Among the monuments was a splendid brass, the finest in Middlesex, to Joyce, Lady Tiptoft, mother of the great Earl of Worcester, whose execution led to Caxton's remark that "the axe at one blow cut off more learning than was left in the heads of all the surviving nobility." John White, the New River surveyor, was also buried there, and his epitaph was typical of his day:

> "Here lies John White, who day by day
> On river work he used much clay,
> Is now himself turning that way:
> If not to clay yet dust will come,
> Which to preserve takes little room,
> Although enclos'd in this great tomb.

"I served the New River Company as Surveyor from Lady Day, 1691, to Midsummer, 1723."

The Vicar of Enfield, at the close of the lecture, described some of the architectural details of the church, and said that the place of rest in Silver-street used by the priest in the Thirteenth Century was now part of his vicarage, and served the purpose of a little oratory or chapel.

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	Qrs.	bus.	Qrs.	bus.	Qrs.	bus.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1906	40,949	3	1,087	7	4,970	6	30	4	24	2	20	2
1907	37,963	0	1,977	7	12,803	2	29	7	24	5	20	5

JOHN SMART, ESQR

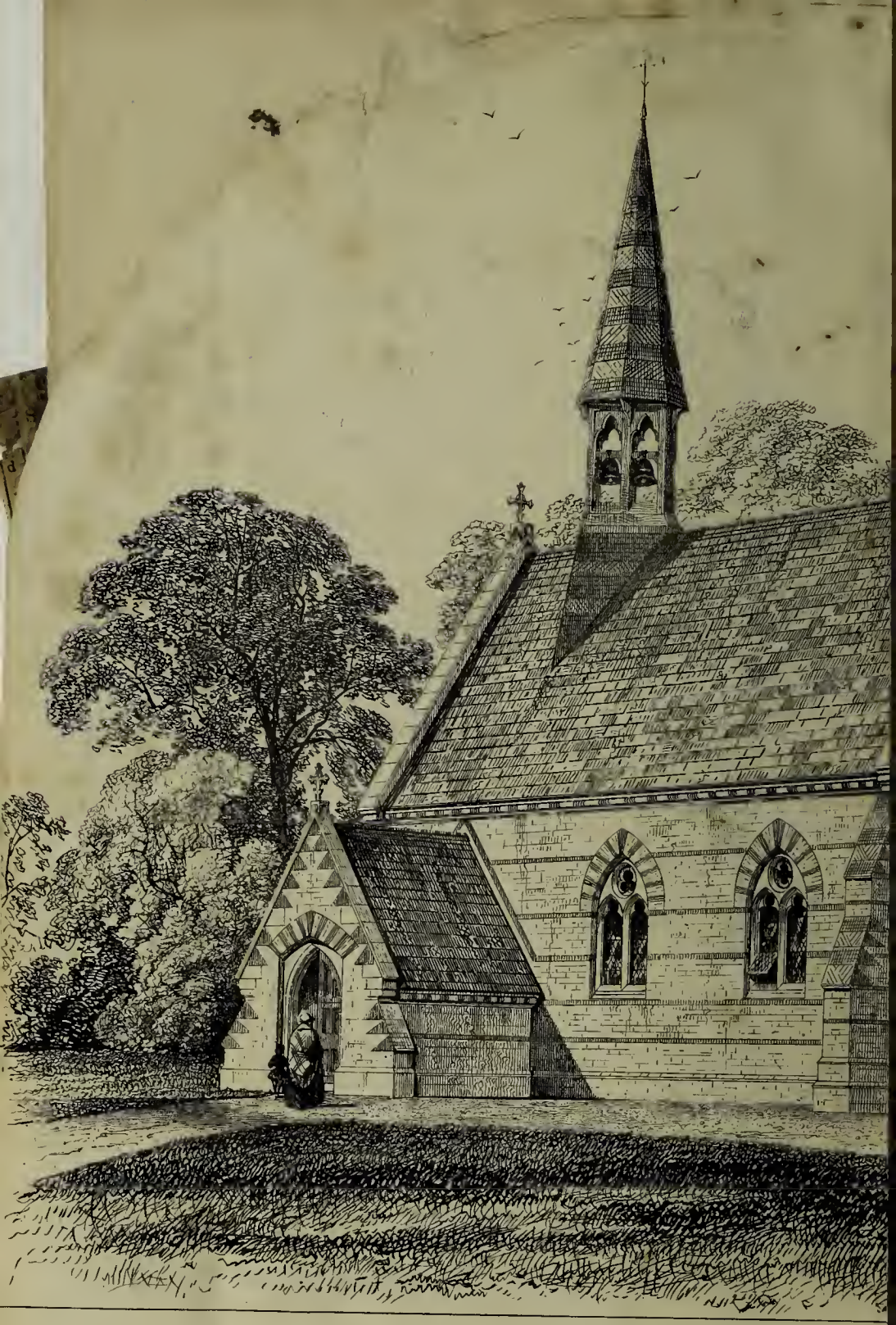
BRIDGEN HALL, ENFIELD.

The Bridgen Hall Estate, Enfield.

MR. JOHN M. DEAN will SELL by AUCTION, at the Goat Inn, Forty-hill, Enfield (near the property), on THURSDAY, Nov. 26th, at Four o'clock p.m., in Lots, the remaining portion of a FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising 51 Plots of most eligible building land, including a commanding Tavern Plot, pleasantly situated at Forty-hill, on the high road from Enfield to Cheshunt, having frontages on the high road and other roads lately made. The land is high and dry, with a gravelly subsoil, and is situated about a mile from the Enfield Railway Station, and near the intended station on the Great Northern and Metropolitan line, is surrounded by houses of first-class character, and other houses are much wanted in the neighbourhood. May be viewed, and particulars and conditions of sale, with plans, had of Messrs. Russell, Son, and Scott, Solicitors, No. 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.; and Dartford, Kent; at the place of sale; and of Mr. John M. Dean, Auctioneer and Surveyor, The Grove, Stratford, E.

In Chancery.—Re J. S. Moorat's Estate, "Moorat v. Moorat."—The Bush-hill Park Estate, Enfield.—A magnificent property of 373 acres of finely-timbered land, for the most part freehold, lying between Edmonton and Enfield, picturesquely intersected by the New River, having four railway stations within a mile, the fine old family mansion, beautiful grounds, outbuildings, modern farmhouse and homestead, a detached villa, several cottages, and the Roman Catholic Chapel in the town.

MESSRS. EDWIN FOX and BOUSFIELD are directed to prepare for SALE by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, Bank of England, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at two precisely, in five lots, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, with the approbation of the judge to whose court the cause is attached, the BUSH-HILL PARK ESTATE, in the parishes of Enfield and Edmonton, an exceedingly valuable freehold and small part copyhold property, most advantageously situate on the high road to London, half a mile from the church and railway stations at Enfield, one mile from the Edmonton Railway Station and Church, and one mile from the Winchmore-hill Station on the new branch of the Great Northern Railway, bounded for nearly a mile by the high road, and also having commanding frontages to two other leading thoroughfares, comprising 373 acres of rich and fertile land, a large proportion being fine, old, park-like pasture, adorned by stately timber trees, planted by Lenotre, and watered by the New River. There is a capital mansion standing on the slope of the hill; first-rate outbuildings, extensive stabling, pleasure grounds, lawn, and shrubbery plantations, fine walled kitchen gardens with hothouses, &c.; a modern farmhouse and well-placed homestead; also a recently erected residence called Bush-hill Cottage, with its gardens and meadows adjoining, nearly fifteen acres, a most complete and enjoyable holding. The greater part of the estate is well adapted for sub-division into small residential properties, villa sites, and general building operations, having in addition to its frontage on the main roads, which encircle the property, great scope for creating many thousand feet of additional frontage by opening up leading thoroughfares, which would carry the local traffic right through the estate; also the Roman Catholic Chapel, close to the town of Enfield, and the plot of building land adjoining.—Particulars and plans are preparing, and may be obtained shortly of Messrs. Palmer, Eland, and Nettleship, Solicitors, 4, Trafalgar-square: of Messrs. Norris and Sons, Solicitors, 2, Bedford-row; of Messrs. Denton, Hall, and Co., Solicitors, Gray's Inn-square; of Messrs. Cullington and Slaughter, Solicitors, 6, Mansfield-street, Portland-place; of Messrs. Champion, Robinson, and Poole, Solicitors, Moira-chambers, Ironmonger-lane, E.C.; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Edwin Fox and Bousfield, 24, Gresham-street, Bank, E.C.



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CHURCH OF ST JOHN BAP

J. P. ST AU

9 J.R.Jobbins

T, ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX.

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